

Calcutta, April 22, 1915.

No. 216.—*Mahomed Ziauddin Sahib Sahadan and M R By. Kamrup Palaschotti Jauridan* has been appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, fourth grade, on probation.

Calcutta, April 25, 1915.

No. 202.—*Mr. Archibald Cherry Macle, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police*, to be in charge of the Kamalajaya sub-division, Gurgaon District.

No. 208.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, subsection (6), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M R By. Rao Bahadur William Jagannath Venkateswara Rao, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of Tanjavur and Madras respectively in 1915.

Notification No. 275, Judicial, dated the 12th April 1915, published at page 258 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 20th April 1915, appointing Mr. John Hearn Barn as Additional Sessions Judge of Tanjavur during the vacation of the District Court of Tanjavur in 1915, is hereby cancelled.

Calcutta, April 26, 1915.

No. 210.—*Mr. Edward Holroyd Galsdon, Esq., Superintendent, District Jail, Coimbatore*, to act as Inspector-General of Prisons during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Vansanthe, I.M.S., on other duty as with further orders.

PROMOTIONS.

Calcutta, April 26, 1915.

No. 204.—*M R By. Madhusudanrao Ramaswami Narayanaiah Appay Amargal, Acting Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly*, is posted to Calicut.

No. 201.—*M R By. Akangudi S. Subramanyam Appay Amargal, Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam*, is posted to Trichinopoly.

No. 203.—*M R By. Calamra Virendra Vignanesan Sathya Amargal, Sub-Judge, Rangoon*, is posted to Kumbakonam.

No. 205.—*M R By. Perumbala Subbappa Madhappan Amargal, Acting Sub-Judge*, is posted to Rangoon.

PROMOTIONS.

Calcutta, April 19, 1915.

No. 206.—

Consequent on the death of M R By. S. Krishna Rao Amargal, Sub-Judge, Third Grade, with effect from the 31st March 1915.

M R By. Perumbala Sathya Appay Amargal, Sub-Judge, Third Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

M R By. Perumbala Krishnaiah Appay Amargal, Sub-Judge, Third Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. F. J. Buchanan, Temporary Sub-Judge, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

M R By. Perumbala Subbappa Madhappan Amargal, District Munsif, First Grade, to act as Sub-Judge, Third Grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS

Calcutta, April 19, 1915.

No. 205.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, Mr. James Hugh Evans, Sub-Collector in the District of Tanjavur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 17 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

Calcutta, April 21, 1915.

No. 204.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, and in continuation of notification No. 210, Judicial, dated the 12th March 1915, published at page 259 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 20th March 1915, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the jurisdiction of M R By. Nivasa Bahadur Tampara Sathya Rao Sathya, Esquire, Sessions Magistrate for the town of Dharmapuri in the Aravalli District to the whole of the Dharmapuri District and to confer upon him the additional powers specified in items (7), (11), (12) and (14) in schedule IV of the Code as powers conferable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the first class.

No. 207.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 815, dated the 26th October 1912, published at pages 1206 and 1208 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 12th March 1915, as amended by Notification No. 167, dated the 22nd May 1913, published at page 254 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 19th June 1913.—

M R By. Valera Subbathala Madhappan Perumbala Amargal—Vallur, in the District of North Arcot.

Calcutta, April 25, 1915.

M R By. Chandipati Gopalaswami Nayudu Rao—Chingolpet, in the District of Chingolpet.
M R By. Chingolpet Subbathala Madhappan Amargal—Chingolpet, in the District of Chingolpet.

No. 218.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.H.35, Sanyasaramma Subrahmanyappa Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Inspector, Rajamangalam division, Orissalathipalam taluk, in the district of Coimbatore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule in powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 443.

No. 244.—Mr. Ernest Graham, First-class Magistrate in the district of Malabar, is empowered to try cases exclusively under section 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Government, April 28, 1915.

No. 303.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

Madras, the 27th April 1915.

No. 304.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (2 and 3, Geo. 5, cap. 30), the Government-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Napier and Driven. Reddyar C. V. Ramaswami Sastri to be temporary Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from the 1st May to the 31st December 1915, both days inclusive.

Government, April 27, 1915.

No. 305.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Madras, the 26th April 1915.

No. 307.—In modification of entry (12) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Government-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and restrictions contained in sections 10, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (21 of 1878), thereby made in favour of Europeans or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall come to extend to T. Padiar of the Pongor division, J. Wath and B. Ramanna of the Ranthambhary district and H. B. Gregory and A. E. Rogers of Rangoon.

Madras.

Madras, the 26th April 1915.

No. 31.—Under the provisions of section 21 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (111 of 1900), the Government-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following jails in the Madras Presidency as places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent:—

The Central Jails at Srirangapatna, Telvora, Sulem, Vriddhachalam, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Nilgiri and Tirupattur, and the Prisoners at Madras.

3. The Home Department notification No. 307, dated the 16th December 1909, is hereby cancelled.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Madras.

Madras, the 17th April 1915.

No. 3558.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Government-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Royal London Assuror Life Insurance Company, Limited, formed on 15th November 1895 in the United Kingdom is in accordance with the Insurance Companies Act, 1904, (9 & 10, Geo. 5, cap. 40).

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Government, April 27, 1915.

No. 25.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Appointments.

Madras, the 16th April 1915.

No. 6435.E.—Mr. N. Pethuram Ayyar, a temporary Chief Dependents' Clerk (II), in the office of the Assistant General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Dependents' Clerk (II), in that office, with effect from the 1st April 1915 and until further orders.

A. HUTTENWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 52.—The Rev Frank Northall, M.A., resumed privilege leave and discharge without medical certificate for one year and nine months from the 1st of May 1914 or date of departure, under articles 492 (c) and 503 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Retrospect, April 26, 1915.

No. 34.—The Rev. Richard, Marmeluke Langdon-Smith, M.A., to be Chaplain of South George-town, Malaya.

No. 35.—The Hon^{ble} Mr. Justice William Rank Ayling, I.O.S., to be a Trustee of the Cathedral Church of St. George and a Lay Trustee of the Cathedral Chaplaincy, Malaya, now Mr. J. R. R. Buxton, Malaya.

No. 36.—Captain Evelyn Wood Farrell, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Malacca, vice Lieutenant J. W. D. Archer, deceased.

No. 37.—Mr. Albert Cyril Woodhouse Adolphus, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Calcutta, to fill an existing vacancy.

RE-APPOINTMENTS.

No. 38.—Mr. William Watkin Phillips I.O.S., and Mr. Alexander Francis George Mowbray, I.O.S., to be Lay Trustees of the Garrison Church, Malaya.

No. 39.—Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson, K.C.M.G., and Mr. Hugh George Hunter, to be Lay Trustees of All Saints' Church, Quorum.

No. 40.—Mr. Chas. Tanslate Naresick, to be a Lay Trustee of All Souls' Church, Coimbatore.

No. 41.—Mr. Hugh Henry Berthwell, I.O.S., and Mr. George Wesley Thompson, to be Lay Trustees of Christ Church, Kowloon.

No. 42.—Mr. John Frederick Hall, I.O.S., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Falmouth.

No. 43.—Mr. Richard Hamilton Campbell, M.A., to be Lay Trustees of St. Bartholomew's Church, Mysore.

No. 44.—Mr. Jack Elford, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Malacca.

No. 45.—Mr. Henry Young Wether, M.A., and Mr. Charles John Rogers, to be Lay Trustees of Holy Emmanuel Church, North Georgetown, Malaya.

No. 46.—Mr. Sydney Gordon Roberts, I.O.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Tall-cherry.

No. 47.—Mr. William Chamber, to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Cochin.

No. 48.—Mr. Herbert Maffin, M.A., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Bangalore.

No. 49.—Mr. Christopher Joseph Pothanambi, to be a Lay Trustee of Maradilly.

No. 50.—Mr. Henry Fitzgibbon Arbuthnot, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Malaya.

No. 51.—Mr. Thomas Clarke and Mr. William Charles Dixon, to be Lay Trustees of Christ Church, Katoir.

No. 52.—Mr. Alexander Fotheringham, I.O.S., and Mr. Lewis Berthold O'Donoghue, to be Lay Trustees of St. Paul's Church, Havana.

No. 53.—Mr. Robert Pinner G.H. and Mr. Harold Dawson, to be Lay Trustees of St. John's Church, Cochin.

No. 54.—Mr. Robert Arthur Jenkins, I.O.S., and Mr. John William Kelden, to be Lay Trustees of St. Mary's Church, Malacca.

No. 55.—Mr. Frank Huntington, I.O.S., and Mr. Robert Haskins M.H., I.O.S., to be Lay Trustees of St. Mark's Church, Malacca.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Colombo, April 25, 1915.

By 3.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cable, 24/25 April 1915.

No. 220-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1420-I.B., dated the 14th August 1914, applying the Portuguese Act, 1804 (III of 1804), to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule annexed to the said notification, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Portuguese (Amendment) Act, 1914 (III of 1914), so far as they may be applicable, to the said areas:

Provided, first, that in the Act as so applied reference to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule and reference to British India shall be read as including the said areas.

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

No. 221-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Deccan of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), so far as they may be applicable, to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1420-I.B., dated the 14th August 1914:

Provided, first, that in the Act as so applied reference to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule, and reference to British India shall be read as including the said areas:

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colombo, April 25, 1915.

By 57.—Mr. Albert George Heslop, Port Officer, Gopalpur, to be Port Officer, Tallicherry, from the date of joining.

By 58.—Mr. Thomas Clayton, Port Officer on special duty at Cochin, to be Port Officer, Gopalpur, from the date of joining until relieved by Mr. R. Suresh.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 26, 1915.

No. 4.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George will meet at Government House, Colombo, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th day of May 1915.

2. Under Rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a Member of the Council and such applications should reach the Secretary not later than Saturday, the 22nd May 1915.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Continued, April 21, 1915.

No. 172.—Under articles 189 (d) and 226 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Sy. K. S. Perera Rao Nayudu Gura, Deputy Collector, French Grade, is granted privilege leave from 15th March 1915 up to 30th April 1915, both days inclusive, in lieu of the privilege leave already granted by the Board of Revenue.

No. 173.—Under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Sy. C. Thammakata Acharyar Arangal, Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade, is granted privilege leave for three weeks with effect from the date of relief.

Continued, April 25, 1915.

No. 174.—Under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Sy. V. Balakrishnan Pillai Arangal, Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade, is granted privilege leave for one year with effect from the date of relief.

No. 175.—Under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Sy. Rao Bahadur V. A. Anantharama Ayyar Arangal, Registrar, Revenue Secretariat, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from or after 1st May 1915.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

Continued, April 24, 1915.

No. 176.—Under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. D. Hunt, Third-grade Approver, Madras Customs House, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days with effect from or after the 3rd May 1915.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

APPOINTMENT.

Continued, April 25, 1915.

No. 176.—M.R.Sy. V. Ponnappa Arangal is appointed to act as Registrar, Revenue Secretariat, during the absence of M.R.Sy. Rao Bahadur V. A. Anantharama Ayyar Arangal on leave or until further orders.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

No. 177.—The following appointment and posting of a Deputy Collector are ordered:—

M.R.Sy. Nyaipati Lakshminarasimha Rao Gura, Tahsildar, Quatar district, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

M.R.Sy. Nyaipati Lakshminarasimha Rao Gura to general duty, South Arcot.

POSTINGS.

No. 178.—The following posting of a Deputy Collector is ordered:—

M.R.Sy. Valsankhatha Ramakrishnaiah Gura, on the termination of his employment as Commissioner, Nidadavolu and Madhavakur, Kistna district, to special duty, Madras, to take stock of the stores in the Stationary office.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

Continued, April 26, 1915.

No. 179.—The following posting in the Salt, Abkari and Opium Department is ordered:—

Mr. Vernon William Gough, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, and Acting Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Division, to be Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Revenue Secretariat, via Mr. J. W. Gwynne, granted leave or until further orders.

PROMOTIONS.

Continued, April 27, 1915.

No. 180.—The following promotions in the Salt, Abkari and Opium Department are ordered:—

With effect from 28th February 1915.

Mr. John William O'Shaughnessy, Inspector, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, as Inspector, First Grade.

Mr. Arthur James Hope White, Inspector, Second Grade, to Inspector, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. Leonard Kewey Preece, Inspector, Third Grade, to Inspector, Second Grade.

Mr. Arthur Henry Bayne, Inspector, Fourth Grade, to Inspector, Third Grade.

Mr. Benjamin David Court, Assistant Inspector, First Grade, to Inspector, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 28 October 1914.

Mr. Frederick Norman Dawson, Inspector, Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Inspector, Fourth Grade.Mr. Cecil James Burton, Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, to Inspector, Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

With effect from 14th November 1914.

M. H. P. Tinsurani Ayyangar, Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Inspector, Third Grade.Mr. Robert Henry Sheppard, Inspector, Fourth Grade, to Inspector, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. Clarence Henry Gibby, Assistant Inspector, First Grade, to Inspector, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 1st March 1915.

M. H. P. Chakravaram Pandya Achari, Subinsam Achari, Inspector, Third Grade, to Inspector, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

G.O. No. 140, April 25, 1915.

No. 140.—Under section 4 (d) of the Madras Salt Act, 1889, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to appoint the officers named below to perform the acts and duties of an Assistant Inspector mentioned in sections 40 to 43 inclusive of the said Act:—

Names.	Rank.
M. O. Kala Ramliyar	Assistant Inspector, second grade.
A. C. Rangaswami Ayyangar	Assistant Inspector, third grade.
S. H. G. French	Do.
P. Perumanna Mahalingam	Do.
A. Gopala Achari	Do.
M. Subbar Khan	Do.
V. Subbaraya	Assistant Inspector, third grade (sub. <i>pro tem.</i>).
K. Tirumal Rao	Do.
S. Subbaraya	Do.

No. 141.—Under section 5 (b) of the Madras Salt Act, 1889, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to invest the officers named below with the powers of an Inspector under sections 44-47 inclusive of the said Act:—

Names.	Rank.
M. O. Kala Ramliyar	Assistant Inspector, second grade.
A. C. Rangaswami Ayyangar	Assistant Inspector, third grade.
S. H. G. French	Do.
P. Perumanna Mahalingam	Do.
A. Gopala Achari	Do.
M. Subbar Khan	Do.
V. Subbaraya	Assistant Inspector, third grade (sub. <i>pro tem.</i>).
K. Tirumal Rao	Do.
S. Subbaraya	Do.

G.O. No. 142, April 25, 1915.

No. 142.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Customs.

Circular No. 1234, April 1915.

No. 1234-15.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the class "Sugar, crystallised and soft, refined in China" of entry No. 8 in the Nomenclature of the Government of India in this Department, No. 1234-15, dated the 17th December 1914, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

No.	Name of article.	For	With valuation.	Duty.
8	Sugar, crystallised and soft, refined in China or Japan ..	..	..	Free.

ORDINANCE AND TARIFF.

THE 10th April 1915.

No. 3784-W.—With reference to the notification by this Department No. 746-W, dated the 23rd January 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

* BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

Adding to the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.

GEORGE R. J.

Whereas on the twenty-third day of December 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which in war are treated as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or war; We did give further public notice, and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain additions to the list contained in the said Proclamation:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or war We do give further public notice the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned:—

Raw wool, wool tops and waste and worsted yarns.

Tin, shavings of tin, tin ore.

Caster oil.

Paraffin wax.

Copper oxide.

Edgewood.

Skins of cattle, buffaloes, and horses; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats and deer; leather,

undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing.

Ammonia and its salts whether dry or compressed; ammonia liquor; tann, shavings, and their

residues.

And We do hereby further declare that the following articles will be treated as conditional contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned:—

Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning).

And We do hereby further declare that the terms "foodstuffs" and "feeding stuffs for animals" as the list of conditional contraband contained in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned shall be deemed to include analogous seeds, nuts and kernels; animal and vegetable oils and fats (other than those oil suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine); and skins and waste made from analogous seeds, nuts and kernels.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

WITNESSETH THE KING.

Witnessed, April 22, 1915.

No. 184.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

Bombay, the 17th April, 1915.

No. 2857-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

BY THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

THE 25th DAY OF MARCH, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibitions) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 2 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876, as amended by the Act now in force, may, with a view to war, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibitions) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 2 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876, may, with a view to war, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 2 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876, and Section 2 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited;

And whereas by an Order in Council, dated the 1st day of March, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars;

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following effect.

That the Proclamation, dated the 2nd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the said Order of Council, dated the 2nd day of March, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading "Theobrom album" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there should be substituted therefor the heading "Theobrom white, darker variety, and other salts of theobrom."

(2) That the heading "Scolopole acid and Salicylate of soda" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Salicylate acid, Salicylate of soda and Natrium salicylate."

(3) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Shagreen.

(4) That the heading "All vegetable oils (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, mixed with other oil, and not including essential oils)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Oils, all vegetable, and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, mixed with other oil and not including essential oils)."

(5) That the heading "Gummi, Gummier, and natural latex" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "All natural gums and latex."

(6) That the heading "Babbler (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles are materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Babbler (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, sections containing rubber, or any other preparation containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber, including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres."

(7) That the heading "Shagreen, woolled, do, with the wool left on" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Shagreen, whether woolled or not."

(8) That the heading "Tooths, teeth and nails of all kinds (including fluting sticks) and their distinctive component parts" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the words "Tooths, teeth and nails of all kinds; fluting sticks and their distinctive component parts."

(9) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chromic acid, anhydrous and pharmaceutical preparations:—

Arsonic acid and its salts, whether simple or anhydrous, other than ammonium arsenic, potassium arsenic and sodium arsenic (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

The compound of arsenic, except arsenic acid (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Chloride of Tin.

Copper iodide.

Tartronic substances of all kinds (including tartronic for use in tanning) except anhydrous tartronic, alkali tartronic, and various (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Urea and its compounds.

Diox skin, dressed and undressed.

Onion skins, dressed and undressed.

Hotels and one candy:—

Tin and tin ore.

Raw's fish oil.

Pericarp and vitelline which may be used as food for man, namely:—

"Peanut, except bran and heated part and part packed in wooden boxes and similar receptacles."

(10) That the heading "Gummi, Gummier, and natural latex" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

(11) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Pericarp and vitelline which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Compressed and dehydrated sugar.

Now, therefore, Your Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALANER FRANK.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

Colombo, April 23, 1915.

No. 195.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1887, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs the survey of all the Government villages in the Tiruvannamalai taluk of the North Arcot District, under the provisions of the said Act.

Colombo, April 27, 1915.

No. 195.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

LICENSURES.

Bombay, the 17th April 1914.

No. 1988-30.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to appoint Mr. W. J. E. Hargreaves, the Agent of the National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. H. Harris.

No. 1988-30.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, sub-section (2) of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association in appeal, to appoint Mr. W. A. Dwyer of Messrs. Duncan, Neill and Company, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. J. A. O. Massey.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

FOREIGN REVENUE—STAMPS—GENERAL.

The 16th April 1915.

No. 476-F.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications presented to officers of Land Revenue for the acquisition or extension of lease under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1885 (XX of 1885) or the Agricultural Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Colombo, April 26, 1915.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 66 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to Chirappipponn (thapsi); and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Boundaries of land, water or dry, (with or without) garden, with survey or plan attached.	Extent of water or survey.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot District, Palur taluk, Chirappipponn village.			
Dist. Map, No. 1844.	Arumathu Perumal, son of Karia Parakkal.	North, No. 187 A-1; east and north, No. 181.	area 147
Dist. Map, No. 187 A-1.	Muthu Gounder and Fortakayya Gounder.	North, No. 187 A-2; east, No. 181; south, No. 184-1; west, No. 187 A-1.	49
		Total ..	196

Colombo, April 23, 1915.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 77 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a plague camp at Welldang; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

FERRIES.

Description of boat, and no. of it, from to, and to, with no. of persons allowed.	Name of owner or manager.	Description of the boat required to be taken up.	Fares to be taken up.
<i>The Pigeon Island, Jambou Island, Jambou Island.</i>			
Boat, 40 ft. long of half ton, A. 110.	Ferry No. 10, Mudi-vella Island.	Boat, 50 ft. A. 110 & 7, with No. 4. 10; with, with and with, with No. 4. 110.	with, 10.
L. DAVIDSON, Secretary to Government.			

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Commenced, April 10, 1915.

Under article 408, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ey. Ananda Subramanya Varmantha Ayappan, Sub-Engineer, North Circle, Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is granted, with effect from the 6th March 1915, leave on medical certificate for three months.

PROMOTIONS.

Commenced, April 10, 1915.

M.R.Ey. Deshpande Kameswara Madhujay, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 206, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, P.W.D., is appointed as a Temporary Sub-Engineer on No. 150 for the period from the 2nd March 1915 to the 29th March 1915, during which he held charge of the Tank Restoration Scheme Division, North Circle (Headquarters Chittoor).

From effect from 1st January 1915.

M.R.Ey. Deshpande Kameswara Madhujay, P.A., is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer on No. 670 a month, under the scheme of 1911.

S. R. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Commenced, April 10, 1915.

The canal in the Kistna District, India, will be re-opened on the 10th June 1915.
Note.—The canal do not become thoroughly navigable until about 48 hours after re-opening.

W. H. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Commenced, April 10, 1915.

The following notifications of the Government of India is republished:—

ARMY DETACHMENT.

Effect from March 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVE.

No. 192.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Infantry Branch.

William Robert Webb.

On Thursday, April 10, 1896.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.13 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of residential quarters for the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narayanpet; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narayanpet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narayanpet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not a dry lake or pond, but with survey or permanent boundary.	State of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Paingapur District, Odapalle taluk, Pale Bahadurpalli village.</i>			
Dist., dy., S. No. 14 A.	Geetha Deviamma, wife of Jeyanna, Odapalle Chellamma alias Ananthappa, Dal Sathappa, Goll. The entire, one of Chetty, Sathappa, Ananthappa, son of Uthappa; all of Pale Bahadurpalli.	North, S. No. 31 A.1 and S. No. 14 B. south, S. Nos. 10 and 201; east, S. Nos. 7 and 11.	0.13
Enthahadli Inam survey map, S. No. 14 A.	Yashoda Deviamma, wife of Venkataswamy Potluri, Narayan Vennamma, wife of Ganappa Potluri, Prasad Rajamannappa, wife of Pale Bahadur Potluri; all of Pale Bahadurpalli.	North, S. No. 20; east, S. No. 14 B.; south, S. No. 14 A.; west, S. No. 1.	0.02
		Total ..	0.15

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing quarters for the Indian Assistant officers at Ottumaram; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not a dry lake or pond, but with survey or permanent boundary.	State of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>The Pithor District, Ottumaram taluk, Ottumaram village.</i>			
Dist., dy., west of S. No. 1. 101.	Mr. Abdul Rahman Hajeer Hajeer, Ottumaram Taluk.	North, road to old Ottumaram reservoir; east, No. 2. 210; south and west, No. 2. 110.	1.50

W. G. MILES-FORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.24 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for taking water through a field channel from one stream to the other in the Narayanpet Sattaredali in the village of Uthmanpet; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Additional Deputy Collector, Tiruchinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Additional Deputy Collector, Tiruchinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Keywords:

Number of birds, was or lay, immo- or juvenile, with immature or subadult newly.	Name of owner or agency.	Number of the birds required to be taken up.	Released or to be taken up
<i>Trichostonyx striatus, Trichostonyx bicolor, Striped-necked shrike.</i>			
Bytown, Ont. No. 284 A.	Chisholm, H. H. and Owens, H. H.	North, No. 10-1 and 2, south, north to Unknown; south, and 10-2, west, 10-1, 10-2.	100
Do. No. 284 B.	Do.	Do.	100
Do. No. 284 C.	McDonald, J. H.	North, No. 10-1, south, No. 10-2, south, west No. 2, west, No. 10-1, 10-2.	100
Do. No. 284 D.	McDonald, J. H.	North, 10-1, 10-2, south, 10-1, 10-2, south, west No. 2, west, No. 10-1.	100
Do. No. 284 E.	McDonald, J. H.	North, No. 10-1, south, No. 10-2, south, west No. 2, west, north to Unknown.	100
		Total ..	500

F. E. MORGAN,
Euler 279, 44 West 17th St., N. Y. C. (Imitation French).

Delaware, April 26, 1915.

Under section 9, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land situated in the following schedule and measuring 111 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for better site for the French-English Railway at Diamond station yard; and do hereby order that all the land of the said French-English Railway, French division, is appointed to perform the function of a "barricade" under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dacca, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanak, is further directed under section 17 of the Act to take possession of the land on the expiry of fifteen days from the publication of the notice under section 9 (1) of the Act.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

[illegible]

D. MARSHALL,
De. Secretary to Government, F.F.S.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Beaufort District, Beaufort Island, No. 14. For other villages—cont.</i>			
Dep. No. 113 B-2	113. Kibbunand, (1) Kibbunand Kibbunand, (2) Kibbunand Kibbunand, and (3) Kibbunand Kibbunand.	North, No. 113 B-2; east, No. 113 B-2; south, No. 113 B-2.	49
Do. No. 113 C-1	114. Kibbunand	North, No. 113 C-1; east and south, No. 113 C-1; west, No. 113 C-1.	54
Do. No. 113 E	120. Kibbunand Kibbunand	North, No. 113 E; east, No. 113 E-1; south, No. 113 E-1; west, No. 113 E-1.	59
Wat. No. 113 D-1	121. Kibbunand Kibbunand	North, No. 113 D-1; east, No. 113 D-1; south, No. 113 D-1; west, No. 113 D-1.	45
Dep. No. 113 E-1	127. Kibbunand Kibbunand	North, No. 113 E-1; east, No. 113 E-1; south, No. 113 E-1; west, No. 113 E-1.	18
Wat. No. 113 E-1	Do.	North, No. 113 E-1; east, No. 113 E-1; south, No. 113 E-1; west, No. 113 E-1.	28
Do. No. 113 A-1	143. Kibbunand Kibbunand and Kibbunand Kibbunand	North, No. 113 A-1; east, No. 113 A-1; south, No. 113 A-1; west, No. 113 A-1.	40
Do. No. 113 D-1	147. D. Kibbunand Kibbunand	North, No. 113 D-1; east, No. 113 D-1; south, No. 113 D-1; west, No. 113 D-1.	45
Do. No. 113 A-1	Kibbunand Kibbunand	North, No. 113 A-1; east, No. 113 A-1; south, No. 113 A-1; west, No. 113 A-1.	52
Do. No. 113 E	Do.	North, No. 113 E; east, No. 113 E-1; south, No. 113 E-1; west, No. 113 E-1.	41
Total			428

Under section 8, Act I of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 97 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field situated at Kibbunand; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Headquarters Deputy Collector, Kibbunand, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Headquarters Deputy Collector, Kibbunand, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Beaufort District, Beaufort Island, For other villages.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Kibbunand District, Kibbunand Island, For other villages.</i>			
Dep. No. 113 A-1	Kibbunand Kibbunand	North, No. 113 A-1; east, No. 113 A-1; south, No. 113 A-1; west, No. 113 A-1.	40
Do. No. 113 E-1	Kibbunand Kibbunand	North, No. 113 E-1; east, No. 113 E-1; south, No. 113 E-1; west, No. 113 E-1.	45
Total			85

E. E. JONES, J.S.,
Under Secy. to Govt. (Deputy Secy.).

Colombo, April 23, 1915.

Under section 8, Act I of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 4700 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for additional siding accommodation to the railway station at Trincomalee; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Trincomalee, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Trincomalee, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 25th and 27th April 1915, is published for general information:—

No. of the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
			183.
1	Public ..	No. 361, Mar. 13.	Foreign Intelligence, Comrade — forwarding confidential to the Commissioner of Information regarding papers proceeding to the — appointed to G.O. No. 140, Public, dated the 2nd February 1915. (1 a.)
2	Do. ..	No. 484, Mar. 13.	Government Secretariat — London, India — forwarding Government secretariat of every class, except those employed in the Comptroller's Department, to 3-4-1915 members of the Comptroller's Department, and allowing them to be employed in the Comptroller's Department to join a co-operative society specially instituted for that purpose. (1 a.)
3	Education ..	No. 29, April 1 ..	Educational Rules — Commencing to inform concerned institutions of the Government of India, Department of Education, (Madras), No. 101, dated 15th March 1915, forwarding an addition to its rules in order to rule 18, Part I of the —. (1 a.)
4	Electric ..	No. 555, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
5	Do. ..	No. 556, Mar. 27 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
6	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
7	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
8	Do. ..	No. 157, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
9	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
10	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
11	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
12	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
13	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
14	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
15	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
16	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
17	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
18	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
19	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
20	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
21	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
22	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
23	Do. ..	No. 158, Mar. 28 ..	Subject minutes — forwarding the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
24	Financial ..	No. 565, April 15.	Comptroller's Department of India — forwarding the report of the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
25	Revenue ..	No. 445, Mar. 13 ..	Forwarding the report of the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
26	Do. ..	No. 445, Mar. 13 ..	Forwarding the report of the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
27	Do. ..	No. 445, Mar. 13 ..	Forwarding the report of the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
28	Do. ..	No. 445, Mar. 13 ..	Forwarding the report of the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
29	Do. ..	No. 445, Mar. 13 ..	Forwarding the report of the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)
30	Public Works ..	No. 100 L, 1915, Var.	Forwarding the report of the — for 1915-16 of the Bangalore Electric Board. (1 a.)

A, B, C, D, E, copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price stated against each, in application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. RUTHERFORD,
Chief Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 37.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1905.

[Part. I. c. 9.]

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

LEAVE.

Discontinued, April 27, 1905.

No. 511.—Mr. J. B. Costa, Engineer to the Corporation of Madras, entitled privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for five months from or after 1st June 1911.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 502.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M. N. Ky. Doran Babalar Yembakiam Senghachari Arangal to be a member of the District Board of Chengalpottam.

No. 503.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Gadagari, to be a member of the District Board of Gadagari.

No. 504.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 15 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Alfred John Hesterline to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Nagapattinam.

No. 505.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 15 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Rev. Charles Cecilia Barreto to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vengalpet.

No. 506.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 15 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Edwin Fraser Handcock to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ottensmound.

No. 507.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 15 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. William Edwin Gurnea to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karcen.

No. 508.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 15 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lawrence Walter Parnes to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palayakottai.

No. 509.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 15 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John John William Martin to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palayakottai.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 522.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Kumbalangi hereby notifies under section 35 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, that, from and after the 1st May 1915,

- (1) *Guidelines* (as in) shall not be of force on the said road. The marginally-constructed toll-gates shall be opened on the roads and on the roads noted against them, and that rule as to the margins, signs, specified is observed. * *Rule 2* of the said Act shall be treated as all roads.

(2) *With the sanction of the Governor in Council* is a *hospitable* declared under the provisions of section 35 of the said Act that payment at any time of tolls at either of the proposed gates at *Giddalore* shall, during meetings, fairs and amusements at the other gate in any one period of 24 hours counted from sunrise to sunset, and that payment at either (as proposed) or the existing gate at *Paykonda* shall *generally* clear *carriages, carts and animals* at the other gate.

No. 523.—With the approval of the Governor in Council the District Board of Vinayagam hereby notifies under section 35 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, that, with effect from 1st June 1915, the following toll-gates shall be opened:—

- (1) At *Chemburam* at the north side of the *Gopaleswar* *Madhabulakshmi* road, and
(2) At *Chemburam* at the south side of the *Gopaleswar* *Madhabulakshmi* road.
With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is further declared, under the provisions of section 35 of the said Act that payment of tolls at any one of the two gates mentioned above shall clear traffic at the other gate within a period of 24 hours counted from sunrise to sunset.

No. 524.—The following draft order relating to "The Edward VII Recreation Market" in Vinayagam is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. It will be taken into further consideration on or after 1st July 1915.

DRAFT ORDER.

Whereas *Ray Y. Sambasiva Raja Rajakumar Swami*, *Zamindar of Kumbalangi*, being the donor of "The Edward VII Recreation Market" in Vinayagam, has under section 5 of the *Charitable Endowments Act, 1890*, expressed that the provisions of the said Act be applied to the said market built by him for the benefit of the public of Vinayagam, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power vested in him under sections 4 and 5 of the said Act, hereby directs that the said property shall vest in the *Zamindar of Chemburam*, *Madras*, and with the concurrence of the said donor hereby appoints the *Municipal Council of Vinayagam* to administer the same in accordance with the scheme appended to this notification.

Scheme.

(1) The institution shall be under the management and control of the *Municipal Council of Vinayagam*, which shall be authorized and empowered to issue bye-laws, for the levy of fees, collect the same and exercise all powers and privileges which it possesses in respect of public markets under the provisions of the *Madras District Municipalities Act, 1914*, and the rules framed thereunder by the Government.

(2) The *Municipal Council* shall meet out of the income of the said institution the necessary charges incidental to its upkeep and ordinary repairs.

(3) Out of the surplus income available each year, 20 per cent. shall be appropriated to a sinking fund for meeting charges such as periodical repairs, etc., and for providing against the depreciation of the property owing to natural causes or otherwise.

(4) The rest of the income shall be appropriated to a charity fund to be devoted to objects of general public utility including among others, *relief, education and medical relief*, and the donor, his representatives or nominees shall have the power of determining when and how much of the accumulated fund should be so applied.

(5) The charity fund shall be administered by a committee consisting of the donor or his nominee as the *Zamindar of Kumbalangi* for the time being or his nominee, the *Collector of Vinayagam* and the *Chairman of the Municipal Council of Vinayagam*, for the time being.

(6) The donor or his nominee in the *Zamindar of Kumbalangi* for the time being or his nominee shall have the right to choose the place where the charity is to be established.

(7) When on any time there is a difference of opinion between the donor or his nominee in the *Zamindar of Kumbalangi* for the time being or his nominee on the one hand, and the other two members of a committee on the other, as to the object to which the fund shall be applied (as the place chosen by the donor or his nominee in the *Zamindar of Kumbalangi* for the time being or his nominee as per clause (4) above), the matter shall be referred to the *Governor of Madras* whose decision shall be final; and so all other cases the opinion of the Governor shall prevail.

(8) When the place and the object of the charity have been fixed, and determined as per clause (4) and (5) above, the donor or his nominee in the *Zamindar of Kumbalangi* for the time being or his nominee shall have the right to choose the name of the charity.

(9) When the place, the object and the name of the charity have been decided, in the manner above referred to, the committee shall have the power to do all that is necessary to carry out the said object.

(10) The donor or his nominee in the *Zamindar of Kumbalangi* for the time being or his nominee shall have the power to direct the expenditure out of the charity fund of such sums as may be considered necessary for the purpose of adding to or otherwise improving the said market.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 503.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18 of an acre, to be taken a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a head gate/ school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Commissioner of Pongokhlan is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Commissioner of Pongokhlan, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Makem market, Pongokhlan town, Khammouang village.			
Household section 3 No. 101-A.	Samwathai POU and Kham-makha Pongokhlan.	North 3. No 101 A, street, east, 3. No 101 A, south of Vachirachon Ayut and Kham-ga (Kham Pongokhlan) street, north, 3. No 101-A, house street, east, 3. No 101-A, house of Khammouang Kham.	ACRE 18

No. 504.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 90 of an acre, to be taken a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for making a drinking water well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Makhongkha, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Makhongkha, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chang district, Pongokhlan town, Khammouang village.			
Group, 4th, 5. No. 4-12.	(1) Chintakong Pongokhlan, (2) Kham Chongkha and (3) Kham Chong Pongokhlan.	North, east, south and west, No 4-12.	ACRE 90

No. 505.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2.12 acres, to be taken a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an elementary school building; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Vientiane, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Vientiane, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vientiane district, Pongokhlan town, Pongokhlan village.			
Personal land, 4th, 5. No. 118 A.	Samwathai Pongokhlan (Kham Pongokhlan) east of Vientiane.	East and west, 5. No. 118 A; north, 5. No. 118 A; east and west, 5. No. 118 A; north, 5. No. 118 A.	2.12

No. 608.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0-0-150 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a conveyance lane from Kida Express to Big Karamba Street in the Mamasagud municipality; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mamasagud, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mamasagud, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, with or dry, more or parcels, with survey or parcel number	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Tirupur district, Mamasagud taluk, No. 3, Mamasagud village.			
T.E. No. 3710-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-265			

area a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a commonway lane in Chinnor manor; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chinnor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chinnor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

FOOTNOTES.

Description of land, with or dry, man or pottahs, with survey or pottah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chinnor division, Chinnor taluk, Chinnor village.			
Village, S. No. 1434.	Thippaiahkannu Sankappa	North, door No. 18 of Kothanil Mahamondal; east, door No. 27 of Kothanil Mahamondal; south, door No. 30 of Vathakannappa; west, Chinnor taluk.	10 30
Do. do.	Kannan's Kanneppanadu Kanneppanadu	North, door No. 18 of Kothanil Mahamondal; east, door No. 27 of Kothanil Mahamondal; south, door No. 30 of Vathakannappa; west, door No. 18 of Kothanil Mahamondal.	20
Do. do.	Kanneppanadu Kanneppanadu	North, door No. 18 of Kothanil Mahamondal; east, door No. 27 of Kothanil Mahamondal; south, door No. 30 of Vathakannappa; west, door No. 18 of Kothanil Mahamondal.	100
Total ..			60

No. 433.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 16 of an acre, 30 1/2 pottahs and one anna, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a commonway lane, and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, man or pottahs, with survey or pottah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore division, Coimbatore taluk, No. 100 Kalyan village.			
Boy, No. 170-10	Mohan Gaud	North, S. No. 170-10; east, S. No. 170; south, S. No. 170-10; west, S. No. 170-10.	27 1/2
Do. 10	Atta Gaud	North, S. No. 170-10; east, S. No. 170; south, S. No. 170-10; west, S. No. 170-10.	10
Total ..			37 1/2

No. 434.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0 1/4 of an acre, 10 annas and 10 pottahs, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a commonway lane in the Municipality of Chinnor, and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chinnor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chinnor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, man or pottahs, with survey or pottah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chinnor division, Chinnor taluk, Chinnor village.			
Govt. No. 10-1.	Mahamondal Chinnor, Mahamondal Chinnor, Mahamondal Chinnor	North, compound of Mahamondal Chinnor; east, compound of Mahamondal Chinnor; south, gate No. 1 of Mahamondal Chinnor; west, gate No. 1 of Mahamondal Chinnor.	10 1/2

No. 228.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 28 of a acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Mackay-Banquerem road; and, under sections 2 and 3, the Tahsildar of Turbha is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Schultheis of Trossen, and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

Figure 1-20

Description of land, wet or dry, tame or pasture, with surface or subsurface rights	Name of owner or lessee.	Best value of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
<i>From District, Townshipped, Sectioned, and other sales.</i>			
Acreage, wet, No. 144 B.	Kosari Hemantlal Bahari, Gauri Van- dara Bahari and Kesar Singh advers being minor, mother and guardian Kankarmanam.	North, No. 18; said and south, No. 144 A; west, No. 140.	4000 -18
Do, do.	Kosari Bahariya	North, No. 31-1/2; south, No. 57 Q; south, No. 34; west, No. 47 A.	" 20
Total ..			4020

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Plaque

NOTIFICATION.

Collected April 27, 1936.

No. 15-P.—In modification of notification No. 88-P., published on pages 221-223 of Part I-A of the *First St. George Gazette*, dated 10th April 1915, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published:—

A. PLACE-STRUCTURE ANAL.

E.—In the Modern Periodicals.

District.	Tahsil.	Village or town.	Division.	Tahsil.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Gooty.	Gaddalla.	North Anntapur.	Tirupattur—east.	Kachipattur (including the hamlet of Kacher). Pettur. Vasupattur.
		Adoni.			
		Yammaganuru.			
Bellary.	Bellary.	Dannuru.	Salem.	Hosur.	Ashthipatti. Bannaganur. Dannu. Salemaganur. Salem. Sutturpatti. Kudamaganurpatti. Mettaganurpatti. Muttaganurpatti.
		Tachemboli.			
	Harpasahalli.	Bannahalli. Harpasahalli.			
		Rogadrag.			
	Rogadrag.				
Chikmagalur.	Basinapet.	Valukobli (S. N. 40). Kavoor. Melpaluru (N. N. 40).	South Canara.	Mangalore.	Kannadabelli. Salem. Mangalore.
North Annt.	Tirupattur.	Chandragutta. Kannamkottappan.	Tiruchappely.	Kannur.	Chinnendankott. Kannur. Lakkudi Narappan. Sannur (including the hamlet of Thiruvembalur).

M.R. By. Appaya Manjunagar Nanjappa Manjappa Aravind of Perampalam has been elected as a member of the Tirumangal Taluk Board.

Taluk Collector's Office,
21st April 1925.

K. W. LEIGH,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1893, M. R. By. Saray Manappa Rao Aravind has been duly elected as a member of the Palur Taluk Board in the district of South Arcot.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
21st April 1925.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
Collector.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 149 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the President, District Board, Chingleput, hereby appoints the undersigned gentleman to be a member of the Sullapat Taluk Board :—
Rev. William Hunter Buchanan, also Rev. G. W. Robinson resigned.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
21st April 1925.

T. R. P. RICE,
President.

The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 149 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby re-appoints the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Police, Pollachi Range, to be a member of Pollachi Taluk Board.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
21st April 1925.

A. R. CUMMINGS,
President.

Under section 17 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, M. R. By. Srinivasetti Sankaranarayanan Chari has been duly elected as a member of the Chidambaram District Board by the Annamalai-madurai Taluk Board.

Chidambaram District Board's Office,
20th April 1925.

A. R. KANERJI,
President.

The President, District Board of Guntur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 149 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, hereby re-appoints the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Comanada Range, to be a member of the Comanada Taluk Board.

Guntur District Board's Office,
20th March 1925.

E. H. ELWIN,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, M. R. By. S. S. Mahabharan Pandey Sarda has been duly elected as a member of the Surnul District Board by the Manjapur Taluk Board.

Surnul District Board's Office,
20th April 1925.

H. A. H. THORSON,
President.

With reference to rule 16 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of Taluk Boards and in exercise of the power delegated to him by G.O. No. 891 L, dated 15th February 1924, the President, District Board, Madurai, hereby appoints M. R. By. Annamalai Chettiyar Sivasankaran Chettiyar Aravind to be a member of the Mahur Taluk Board.

Madurai District Board's Office,
20th April 1925.

G. F. PATERSON,
President.

Under rule 21 (2) of the election rules, M. R. By. Kannammal Senthakrishna Devi has been duly elected as a member of the Kandukur Taluk Board.

Kandukur District Board's Office,
22nd April 1925.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
President.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints Mahomed Khan Taluk Bahadar to be a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
27th April 1925.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
President.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. No. 512 L, dated the 26th March 1925, the President of the Tanjavur District Board appoints M. R. By. K. Srinivas Chettiyar Chinnaiyasa Chettiyar Aravind of Thanjavur to be a member of the Mayavaram Taluk Board.

Tanjavur District Board's Office,
29th April 1925.

M. E. WOOD,
President.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. No. 273 L, dated the 26th March 1925, the President of the Tanjavur District Board re-appoints M. R. By. Sankarathai Sati George Aravind to be a member of the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

Tanjavur District Board's Office,
21st April 1925.

M. E. WOOD,
President.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1915.

[PART, 4 of 6 p.]

Part I-B.—Educational.

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Resolutions of Government	812
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Madras	213

Enquiries—

Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates, 1914—Supplementary list of candidates passed and failed.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

APPOINTMENT

Decree issued, April 27, 1915.

No. 51.—M.E. Dy. Kothesh Ramani Menon Aiyangar, Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, in the Provincial Educational Service, to act in the Indian Educational Service with effect from the 1st February 1915 during the absence of Mr. W. E. Smith as leave or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Decree issued, April 26, 1915.

No. 52.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to re-constitute the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the Madras University—

With effect from the 1st February 1915.

The Rev. Allen Frederick Stoddart, M.A.

With effect from the 1st April 1915.

*Shank Mirchi Vapurdi Marimayor Uman Sahib Bahadur Khas Bahadur, B.A., M.A.

With effect from the 1st April 1915.

The Hon'ble Dr. Taranath Madhava Nayak.

No. 53.—Mr. E. W. Middlemass, M.A., having resigned his office as an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University with effect from the 1st March 1915, becomes an Honorary Fellow under section 13 (1), clause (c) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (Act VIII of 1904).

Gazetted, April 25, 1915.

No. 84.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Bombay.

Bombay, the 24 April 1915.

No. 127.—The following order of His Majesty in Council of the 2nd February 1915, published in the London Gazette of the 10th February 1915, is republished for general information:—
AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
THE 24th DAY OF FEBRUARY 1915.

Present:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Viscount Kyrle.
Lord Chamberlain.
Mr. Secretary Harcourt.

Mr. Arthur Henderson.
Sir William Macgregor.
Lord Justice Evers.

Whereas by Proclamation of the President of the United States of America, dated the 7th April 1908, the Statute of the United States Act of 1908, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting Copyrights" were extended to the subjects of Great Britain and her Possessions, but no provision was made therein for the protection of the musical works of British subjects against reproduction by means of mechanical instruments:

And whereas His Majesty is advised that the Government of the United States of America has undertaken, upon the issue of this Order, to grant such protection to the musical works of British Subjects:

And whereas by means of these premises His Majesty is satisfied that the Government of the United States of America has made, or has undertaken to make, such provision as it is expedient to require for the protection of works entitled to Copyright under the provisions of Part I of the Copyright Act, 1911:

And whereas by the Copyright Act, 1911, authority is conferred upon His Majesty to extend, by Order in Council, the protection of the said Act to certain classes of foreign works within any part of His Majesty's Dominions, other than self-governing Dominions to which the said Act extends:

And whereas it is desirable to provide protection within the said Dominions to the unpublished works of Citizens of the United States of America:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the Copyright Act, 1911, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The Copyright Act, 1911, including the provisions as to existing works, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act and of this Order, apply:—

(a) to literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the work Citizens of the United States of America, in like manner as if the authors had been British Subjects;

(b) in respect of residence in the United States of America, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said Act extends.

Provided that:—

(i) the term of Copyright within the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which this Order applies shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the United States of America;

(ii) the enjoyment of the rights conferred by this Order shall be subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of the United States of America;

(iii) in the application to existing works of the provisions of Section 24 of the Copyright Act, 1911, the commencement of this Order shall be substituted for the 26th July 1909, in sub-section 1 (4).

2. This Order shall apply to all His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies and Possessions, with the exception of those hereinafter named, that is to say:—

The Dominion of Canada.
The Commonwealth of Australia.
The Dominion of New Zealand.
The Union of South Africa.
Newfoundland.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of January 1916, which day is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders accordingly.

Approved: Witness,

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month and twenty days, from the date of his leaving himself to Mr. Mahammad Abbas Salim Sahib, Sah-Ain-ul-Ilm.

Days with date.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Number of questions set of questions given.	Time of examination.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(2) FOR CANDIDATES, ENGINEERS AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

At Port Elizabeth.

2019.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	16	Office of Engineer, Engineer, Ordnance, Engineer, Ordnance, Ordnance, Ordnance.	Mr. H. F. Thompson, Mr. H. F. Thompson, Mr. H. F. Thompson, Mr. H. F. Thompson.
Saturday, 1st May.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 3rd May.	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	16	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 4th May.	Earth work and road making.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	16	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th May.	Masonry	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	16	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 8th May.	Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	17	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 10th May.	Bridge work	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 11th May.	Applied mechanics ..	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	7	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 12th May.	Machine Construction ..	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	10	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(3) FOR STUDENTS, STUDENTS, STUDENTS, STUDENTS AND STUDENTS.

At Swartkops.

2019.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	3	Engineer, Ordnance, Engineer, Ordnance, Engineer, Ordnance, Engineer, Ordnance.	Mr. H. F. Thompson, Mr. H. F. Thompson, Mr. H. F. Thompson, Mr. H. F. Thompson.
Monday, 1st May.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 3rd May.	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	16	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 5th May.	Earth work and road making.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	16	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 7th May.	Masonry	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	16	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Friday, 9th May.	Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	17	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 11th May.	Bridge work	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 12th May.	Applied mechanics ..	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	7	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 13th May.	Machine Construction ..	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	10	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(4) FOR STUDENTS, STUDENTS, STUDENTS, STUDENTS AND STUDENTS.

At Swartkops.

2019.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	4	Engineer, Ordnance, Engineer, Ordnance, Engineer, Ordnance, Engineer, Ordnance.	Mr. H. F. Thompson, Mr. H. F. Thompson, Mr. H. F. Thompson, Mr. H. F. Thompson.
Saturday, 1st May.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 3rd May.	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	16	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May.	Earth work and road making.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	16	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 7th May.	Masonry	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	16	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 9th May.	Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	17	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Friday, 11th May.	Bridge work	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 13th May.	Applied mechanics ..	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	7	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 14th May.	Machine Construction ..	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Elementary.	P.A.S. ..	10	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	P.A.S. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(1) Port Elizabeth, P.O. Box 1, North End.

(2) Port Elizabeth, P.O. Box 1, North End.

(3) Port Elizabeth, P.O. Box 1, North End.

Days and dates	Subjects	Grade of examination	Hours of examination	Approximate number of candidates	Place of examination	Examiners
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1.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—cont.

(1) FOR THIRTEEN CANDIDATES.

At Portmanteau.

Monday, 26th May.	Hydraulics and Bridge- ing works.	Elementary	7-10 a.m.	1	Examiners: Engi- neers' Design Office, Port- manteau.	Mr. T. F. McGee (a)
Wednesday, 26th May.	Mechanics, Electricity and Heat- making.	Do.	11 a.m. 3-10 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 26th May.	Applied Mechanics Bridge-work.	Do.	11 a.m. 3-10 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 26th May.	Surveying and Level- ling.	Do.	7-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Monday, 29th May.	Do.	Intermediate	7-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.

(2) FOR FIFTEEN CANDIDATES, NINE ARE CEMENTING CANDIDATES.

At Portmanteau.

Monday, 26th May.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary	7-10 a.m.	2	Examiners: Engi- neers' Design Office, Port- manteau.	Mr. E. J. Hynes (a) and Mr. J. J. Hynes
Wednesday, 26th May.	Do.	Intermediate	7-10 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 26th May.	Hydraulics and Bridge- ing Works.	Elementary	7-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Friday, 26th May.	Electricity and Heat- making.	Do.	7-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Monday, 29th May.	Applied Mechanics Bridge-work and the Steam Engine.	Intermediate	7-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 30th May.	Surveying and Level- ling.	Elementary	7-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.

(3) FOR NINE CANDIDATES.

At Lyons.

Week.	Day.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary	7-10 a.m.	1	Chemography Technical Drawing, Hygiene.	M. R. Ry. T. G. H. Ry
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Days with exam.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Hours of classes or work of examination.	Applicable number of students for examination.	Form of examination.	Examiner.
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I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(9) FOR BELLARY AND BANGALORE CANDIDATES—cont.

At Bangalore—cont.

Monday, 28th May	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	21	E. F. A. N. N.'s Technical School, Bangalore.	A. G. GH. Eng. 2nd.
Tuesday, 29th May	Do	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 30th May	Do	Elementary.	8.15 a.m.	18	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 31st May	Do	Intermediate.	8.15 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 1st June	Do	Elementary.	8.15 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(10) FOR BELLARY, CHANNarayana AND VIKRAMARAYA CANDIDATES.

At Bangalore—cont.

Tuesday, 28th May	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	2	Office of the Superintending Engineer, Bangalore.	Mr. D. W. Nelson (1)
Wednesday, 29th May	Hydraulics and Irrigation.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 30th May	Do	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Friday, 31st May	Do	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	12	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 1st June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 2nd June	Surveying and Levelling.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	2	Deputy's Office, Bangalore.	Do.
Monday, 3rd June	Do	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 4th June	Do	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	2	Office of the Superintending Engineer, Bangalore.	Do.
Wednesday, 5th June	Do	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 6th June	Do	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.

(11) FOR BELLARY AND CHANNARAYA CANDIDATES.

At Bangalore.

Monday, 28th May	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 29th May	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 30th May	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 31st May	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Friday, 1st June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.

(12) FOR BELLARY AND CHANNARAYA CANDIDATES.

At Bangalore.

Monday, 28th May	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	2	Deputy's Office, Bangalore.	Mr. D. W. Nelson (1)
Tuesday, 29th May	Do	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 30th May	Do	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do. (1) Mr. D. Nelson, Bangalore.	Do.
Thursday, 31st May	Do	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.

(13) FOR BELLARY AND CHANNARAYA CANDIDATES.

At Bangalore.

Monday, 28th May	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	2	Office of the Superintending Engineer, Bangalore.	Mr. D. W. Nelson (1)
Tuesday, 29th May	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 30th May	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 31st May	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 1st June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 2nd June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 3rd June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 7th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 8th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 9th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 10th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 11th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 12th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 13th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 14th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 15th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 16th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 17th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 18th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 19th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 20th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 21st June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 22nd June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 23rd June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 24th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 25th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 26th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 27th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 28th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 29th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 30th June	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 1st July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 2nd July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 3rd July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 4th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 5th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 6th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 7th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 8th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 9th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 10th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 11th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 12th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 13th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 14th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 15th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 16th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 17th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 18th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 19th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 20th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 21st July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 22nd July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 23rd July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 24th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 25th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 26th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 27th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 28th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 29th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 30th July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 31st July	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 1st August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 2nd August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 3rd August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 4th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 5th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 6th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 7th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 8th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 9th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 10th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 11th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 12th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 13th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 14th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 15th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 16th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 17th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 18th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 19th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 20th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 21st August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 22nd August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 23rd August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 24th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 25th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 26th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 27th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 28th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 29th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 30th August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 31st August	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 1st September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 2nd September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 3rd September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 4th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 5th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 6th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 7th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 8th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 9th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 10th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 11th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 12th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 13th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 14th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 15th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 16th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 17th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 18th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 19th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 20th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 21st September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 22nd September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 23rd September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 24th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 25th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 26th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 27th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 28th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 29th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 30th September	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 1st October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 2nd October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 3rd October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 4th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 5th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 6th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 7th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 8th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 9th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 10th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 11th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 12th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 13th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 14th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 15th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 16th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 17th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 18th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 19th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 20th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 21st October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 22nd October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 23rd October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 24th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 25th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 26th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 27th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 28th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 29th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 30th October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 31st October	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 1st November	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 2nd November	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 3rd November	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 4th November	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 5th November	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 6th November	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 7th November	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 8th November	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 9th November	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 10th November	Do	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 11						

Days with dates	Subjects	Grade of examination	Hours of examination, each of maximum of five	Number of candidates at examination	Place of examination	Examiners
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L-CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont

(12) FOR FUNDAMENTAL AND TECHNOLOGY UNDERGRADUATE.

At Trichingopoly.

Day	Date	Subject	Examination	Time	Hours	Office of Examiners	On	By	Ex. V.
Monday	3rd May, 1914	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary	9 a.m.	3	Office of Examiners, Engineering Department, Technological Institute, Trichingopoly.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday	5th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday	6th May	Hydraulics and Bridges	Elementary	9 a.m.	25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday	7th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	16	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday	8th May	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary	9 a.m.	120	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday	9th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	18	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Monday	10th May	Trigonometry	Elementary	9 a.m.	24	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday	11th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday	12th May	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary	9 a.m.	31	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday	13th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday	14th May	Do	Advanced	9 a.m.	19	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday	15th May	Applied Mathematics	Elementary	9 a.m.	34	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday	16th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Monday	17th May	Measurement	Elementary	9 a.m.	151	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday	18th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

(13) FOR TERTIARY CANDIDATES.

At Trichingopoly.

Day	Date	Subject	Examination	Time	Hours	Office of Examiners	By	Ex. V.
Thursday	8th May	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary	9 a.m.	2	Office of Examiners, Engineering Department, Technological Institute, Trichingopoly.	Do.	Do.
Friday	9th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	7	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday	10th May	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary	9 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday	11th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	15	Do.	Do.	Do.
Monday	12th May	Surveying and Levelling	Do	9 a.m.	15	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday	13th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday	14th May	Do	Advanced	9 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday	15th May	Measurement	Elementary	9 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday	16th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.	Do.

(14) FOR SENIORS CANDIDATES.

At Ranchi.

Day	Date	Subject	Examination	Time	Hours	Office of Examiners	By	Ex. V.
Monday	3rd May	Geometry	Elementary	9 a.m.	1	Office of Examiners, Engineering Department, Ranchi.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday	4th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.	Do.

(15) FOR CANDIDATES, BACHELORS, DIPLOMAS AND TERTIARY CANDIDATES.

At Tugla.

Day	Date	Subject	Examination	Time	Hours	Office of Examiners	By	Ex. V.
Monday	3rd May	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary	9 a.m.	4	Office of Examiners, Engineering Department, Tugla.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday	4th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	5	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday	5th May	Hydraulics and Bridges	Elementary	9 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday	6th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday	7th May	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary	9 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday	8th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday	9th May	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary	9 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
Monday	10th May	Do	Intermediate	9 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.

- (a) Assistant Engineer, Trichingopoly.
 (b) Assistant Engineer, Trichingopoly.
 (c) Assistant Engineer, Ranchi.
 (d) Assistant Engineer, Ranchi.
 (e) Assistant Engineer, Ranchi.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of examination (not of registration).	Appointments according to number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) FOR CANDIDATES, RECOMMENDED AND MAJOR CANDIDATES.

At Melbore.

Friday, 20th April	Practical Telegraphy ..	Elementary	2 a.m.	10	Government Telegraph Office, South Beach, Melbourne.	Mr. G. O. L. Symonds (a)
Saturday, 21st April	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
Monday, 23rd April	Electric Lighting and Traction ..	Do.	2 a.m.	2	Public Works Department, Office, Melbourne.	Mr. F. J. E. Greenwood, R.E., and Mr. H. A. Jones (b)
Friday, 25th April	Do.	Advanced ..	10 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(2) FOR CANDIDATES, THRUOUT, THROUGHOUT AND THROUGHOUT CANDIDATES.

At Melbourne.

Wednesday, 23rd April	Practical Telegraphy ..	Elementary	10.30 a.m.	10	General Training School, Melbourne.	Mr. G. O. L. Symonds (a)
Thursday, 24th April	Do.	Intermediate	1 p.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Friday, 25th April	Electric Lighting and Traction ..	Do.	10 a.m.	2	St. Joseph's College, Melbourne.	Do.

III.—FISHERIES, ENGINEERING AND AGRICULTURE.

(1) FOR THRUOUT AND MAJOR CANDIDATES.

At Melbore.

Saturday, 20th April	Electricity and Marine ..	Elementary	..	2	..	..
Sunday, 21st April	Do.	Intermediate	..	2	..	..
Monday, 22nd April	Do.	Advanced ..	..	1	..	..
Tuesday, 23rd April	Geological Chemistry ..	Elementary	..	1	..	..
Wednesday, 24th April	Do.	Intermediate	..	1	..	..
Thursday, 25th April	Do.	Advanced ..	..	1	..	..
Friday, 26th April	Physiology ..	Intermediate	..	1	..	..
Saturday, 27th April	Do.	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Practical, Christchurch.	Mr. G. Symonds (a)
Sunday, 28th April	Botany ..	Elementary	10.30 a.m.	1	The Rooms, Melbourne.	Mr. J. S. Henderson, R.E., and Mr. J. S. Jones (b)
Monday, 29th April	Do.	Intermediate	10.30 a.m.	2	Do.	Mr. J. S. Henderson, R.E., and Mr. J. S. Jones (b)

(2) FOR THRUOUT AND CANDIDATES.

At Melbourne.

Saturday, 20th April	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary	7 a.m.	2	General Training School, Christchurch.	M.R. By. S. Hughes, and Mr. J. S. Jones (c)
Sunday, 21st April	Do.	Do.	7 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.

(3) FOR CANDIDATES, THROUGHOUT.

At Melbourne.

Saturday, 20th April	Physiology ..	Elementary	7 a.m.	1	Government Training School, Christchurch.	M.R. By. S. Hughes, and Mr. J. S. Jones (c)
Sunday, 21st April	Animal Physiology ..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 22nd April	Botany ..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 23rd April	Geology ..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(4) FOR CANDIDATES, THROUGHOUT.

At Melbourne.

Thursday, 24th April	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary	7 a.m.	2	Government Training School, Christchurch.	M.R. By. S. Hughes, and Mr. J. S. Jones (c)
Friday, 25th April	Do.	Do.	7 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 26th April	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 27th April	Do.	Advanced ..	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(a) Technical Deputy Superintendent, Government Telegraph Office, Melbourne.

(b) General Inspector to the Government of Melbourne, Christchurch, and Melbourne.

(c) Technical Deputy Superintendent, Government Telegraph Office, Melbourne.

(d) Practical, New Zealand School, Christchurch.

(e) The General, Melbourne.

(f) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Christchurch.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of examination of written answer.	Hours of examination of practical test or experiment.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—cont.

(5) FOR THIRDPARTY CANDIDATES.

At Falmouth.

Tuesday, 27th April.	Inorganic Chemistry	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	1	Government Training School, Falmouth.	M. S. Ry. S. Registrar Arranged (d).
	Physiology	Do	7 a.m. ..	15	Do.	Do.
Monday, 28th April.	Animal Physiology	Intermediate Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	27	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	2 p.m. ..	30	Do.	M. S. Ry. S. Registrar Arranged (d).
Tuesday, 29th May.	Do	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	15	Do.	Do.

(6) FOR SECONDARY CANDIDATES.

At Falmouth.

Tuesday, 28th May.	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	4	Government Training School, Falmouth.	M. S. Ry. S. Registrar Arranged (d).
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	14	Do.	Do.

(7) FOR FOURTHY CANDIDATES.

At Falmouth.

Monday, 27th May.	Botany	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	30	Government Training School, Falmouth.	M. S. Ry. S. Registrar Arranged (d).
	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(8) FOR FIFTHY CANDIDATES.

At Falmouth.

Wednesday, 25th April.	Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	2	A. K. S. M. High School, Falmouth.	M. S. Ry. S. Registrar Arranged (d).
	Do	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	34	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 26th May.	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.

(9) FOR SIXTHY CANDIDATES.

At Okehampton.

Thursday, 18th April.	Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	3	F. R. College, Okehampton.	M. S. Ry. S. Registrar Arranged (d).
	Animal Physiology	Do.	7 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	6	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.

(10) FOR ANTIPODEAN CANDIDATES.

At Antipodes.

Thursday, 18th May.	Inorganic Chemistry	Elementary.	12 a.m. ..	1	Board High School, Antipodes.	M. S. Ry. S. Registrar Arranged (d).
	Physiology	Do.	2 p.m. ..	25	Do.	Do.
Friday, 19th May.	Animal Physiology	Do.	2 p.m. ..	25	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	2 p.m. ..	25	Do.	M. S. Ry. S. Registrar Arranged (d).
Saturday, 20th May.	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m. ..	24	Do.	Do.

(d) Assistant Professor, Falmouth College, Falmouth, one of Falmouth & F.

(e) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Falmouth.

(f) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Falmouth.

Days with date	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of examination, if continuous.	Subjects examined in preliminary examination.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—cont.

(12) FOR SYRACUSE (RABALA) CANDIDATES.

At Syracuse.

Monday, May	10A	Physiology ..	Elementary ..	2 a.m. ..	5	Hard Incomplete Secondary School, Syracuse.	M.E. Ry. D. V. Syracuse Average (9).
		Animal Physiology ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.
		Botany ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.

(13) FOR BALTIMORE CANDIDATES.

At Baltimore.

Saturday, May	1st	Physiology ..	Elementary ..	7 a.m. ..	12	Government Training School, Baltimore.	M.E. Ry. S. Kamm- erly, Has. Ave. pt. (9).
Friday, 2nd and 3rd April	10A	Animal Physiology ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	42	Do.	Do.
		Botany ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	42	Do.	M.E. Ry. S. Kamm- erly, Has. Ave. Average (9).
		Do.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	42	Do.	Do.

(14) FOR THUNDERBOLT CANDIDATES.

At Thunderbolt.

Wednesday, 17th and Thursday, 18th May	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary ..	10 a.m. ..	5	Hard Incomplete Secondary School, Mid- town	M.E. Ry. S. Kamm- erly, Has. Ave. Average (9).	T. Rae
	Botany ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	42	Do.	Do.	
	Agriculture ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	51	Do.	Do.	

(15) FOR NANTUCKET CANDIDATES.

At Nantucket.

Thursday, 18th May	10A	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary ..	7 a.m. ..	17	Taylor School, High School, Nantucket.	M.E. Ry. S. Kamm- erly, Has. Ave. Average (9).
		Botany ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	16	Do.	Do.
		Agriculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.

(16) FOR MANHATTAN CANDIDATES.

At Manhattan.

Monday, May	10A	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary ..	11-12 a.m. ..	5	High School, Man- hattan.	M.E. Ry. S. Kamm- erly, Has. Ave. Average (9).
		Group	Do.	12-12 a.m. ..	15	Do.	Do.
		Agriculture ..	Do.	12-12 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.

(17) FOR BROWNS CANDIDATES.

At Browns.

Friday, 20th April	10A	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary ..	7 a.m. ..	5	G.H.S. High School, Browns.	M.E. Ry. S. Kamm- erly, Has. Ave. Average (9).
		Botany ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
		Agriculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	12	Do.	Do.

(18) FOR SYRACUSE CANDIDATES.

At Syracuse.

Saturday, May	1st	Physiology ..	Elementary ..	10 a.m. ..	16	Government Training School, Syracuse.	M.E. Ry. S. Kamm- erly, Has. Ave. Average (9).
Monday, May	2nd	Animal Physiology ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
Friday, April	3rd	Botany ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	42	Do.	M.E. Ry. S. Kamm- erly, Has. Ave. Average (9).
		Agriculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.

(1) Agricultural School, Government Training School, Sydney.

(2) Sea View, Government Training School, Sydney.

(3) Agricultural School, Government Training School, Sydney.

(4) Government School, Training College, Sydney, and at Thunderbolt.

Days with fever	Subjects	Grade of dysentery, etc.	Time of onset, months after 1st infection	Number of episodes of diarrhea in 1 year	Time of onset, months	Remarks
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ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE

П.М. Фев. Евратта. Саломея.

At Bayville

1914 Wednesday, 10th April	Physiography ..	Chemistry ..	10 a.m. ..	10	Good Subject, insects.	Mr. H. G. B. ... [illegible]
	Animal Physiology ..	Do ..	1 a.m. ..	11	Do	Mr. H. G. B. ... [illegible]
	Botany ..	Do ..	1 a.m. ..	12	Do	Mr. H. G. B. ... [illegible]
Thursday, 11th April	Andromeda ..	Do ..	1 a.m. ..	13	Do	Mr. H. G. B. ... [illegible]

(18) **FOR OTHER CATEGORIES**

and Dwyer,

Year.	Month.	Physiology	Chemistry	Soil &c.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Light	Barometer	Other
1881	April	Animal Physiology	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1882	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1883	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1884	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1885	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1886	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1887	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1888	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1889	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1890	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1891	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1892	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1893	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1894	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1895	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1896	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1897	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1898	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1899	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1900	April	Do.	Do.	15000000	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

2006 Free Nations Candidate

AT 2009-01

		Animal Physiology ..	Electrometry.	T.A.M.. .	37	Goverment Training School, Yellowknife,	M.B.R. B. Dunlop Amaguchi Jn.	F. Ran
Monday,	968	Biology ..	Do	T.A.M.. .	17	(do)	Dn.	
April,		Do	Invertebrate Zoology.	T.A.M.. .	1	Do	Do.	
		Geophysics.	Electrometry.	T.A.M.. .	?	Do.	Do.	

2015 May. Epub ahead of print.

42. *Myosotis*

Tuesday, 110 207	Physiology Animal Physiology Botany	1	Government	M. S. By. S. K. R. S.
		2	Training School	to 2 groups
		3	Exam.	Assess. of
		4	Do	Do
		5	Do	Do

2005 FOR RUMBLECORN AND BELLARY CANDIDATES.

A. Palmer

Mansley, H.B.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary	T. & A.	5	Government Training School, Bellevue	M. R. P. 5	High- school courses
	Biology ..	1st	T. & A.	10	Do	Do	Do
	Acoustics ..	Intermediate	T. & A.	1	Do	Do	Do

(25) For NEUPHATAN, THIRUVA, TIRUCHENGOOR AND KUDERLATHAN CANNESSES.

4.1. Experimentum

Saturday, 1903 April	Annual Physical	..	Emergency	7 a.m. -	3	Massachusetts College, Worcester Mass.	M.H. Fry, Jr. Engle- wood, Ariz.
	Boating	..	Do.	7 a.m. -	1	Do	Do
	Do	..	Boats of Mass.	7 a.m. -	2	Do	Do
	Amateur	..	Emergency	7 a.m. -	3	Do	Do.

(24) FOR TALENT, NEARLY, THIRTY, PAID, AND THIRTY-SIX CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

		Start	..	..	Intermediate	U.S.N.	1	S.T.G. College, Trichinopoly	M. S. Ry. E. P. Stations Average distance (mi)	
Monday, May	End				Expenditure and Magna-	200	1	Do.	Do.	
					tion.					
Tuesday, May	4th		Do		Ordnance	200	2	Do.	Do.	
Wednesday, May	5th		Travelling	Expenditure	200	2	Do.	Do.	200	
Thursday, May	6th		Expenditure	200	200	1	Do.	Do.	200	

(g) American Psychiatric Institute, 1200 University Avenue, New York, New York 10019.

(4) Approved instructor, Commercial Training School, Davao.

[2] *Spitach and Associates*, Government Training School, Bangkok.

(a) B.F., M. College, Providence, R.I.

Days with data.	Subjects.	Grade of education.	Range of income or social class.	Place of residence.	Exercises.
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DOI: 10.1002/for

(11) *For* *Manana* *Syngnathus*.

At. Benth.

[illegible](220) *For. Tanager*: *Carpodacus*

At Telomeres,

Setpale, Shri.	83	Erkay	Khanderay,	S. S. ..	1	Pelhe Guden, Ternadun.	Dr. M. Kanjar Bilaloo.
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2.2. PRESENT

(4) For Major Castles.

41. *Medusa*[illegible]

(8) Уса. Нормальное Случае.

Ad Designer

Teacher	20th and 21st April	Product (for Classmate)	Diagnosis (for Classmate)	Interpretation	Classmate	9	Julius (for Classmate)	Mr. (for Classmate)	Classmate (for Classmate)	Teacher (for Classmate)
Teacher	20th and 21st April	Product (for Classmate)	Diagnosis (for Classmate)	Interpretation	Classmate	9	Julius (for Classmate)	Mr. (for Classmate)	Classmate (for Classmate)	Teacher (for Classmate)

(4) For **VENDORABLE** Customers:

del. Flüggependeln.

Voluntary, 21th April.	Practical Dispensing (for Dispensaries).	Intern of Staff.	Male.	1	Civil Hospital, Yungpoo.	Dist. Col. T. K. Hing, 1 M.B. 1st.
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(8) For Coexisting Communities.

At Duvende

Monday, April	1st	Freefall (Free Company Inc.)	Freefalling (Free Company Inc.)	Intendant 1st	7 A.M. -	+	Headquarters Baptist Church	Major E. Ross, 1st Lt. (G)	Free
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(5) The Maturational Challenge

4.1. Evaluation

Wetzel, H. H. April	Proctor (for Gossard)	Deputy (for Gossard)	Telegrams E. A. ...	1	Marshall Hall, Wash- ington	April 1900. Re- solved. Wash- ington, D. C. April 1900. Re- solved. Wash- ington, D. C. April 1900. Re- solved. Wash- ington, D. C.
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(c) Agricultural Assistant Government, Training School, Gwalior.
(d) Federal College, Mysore.

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Journal of Internal Medicine 253: 105–112

141 12 Street, Westfield and Veterinary Offices, Guelph, Ontario
N1H 6K1

100

Off. Kelly District District and Secretary
Off. Kelly District District and Secretary

Int. Institute of Agriculture, Triest, Italy.

Page with date.	Subject.	Grade of importance.	Rate of communication of importance.	Place of publication.	Remarks.
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IV.—PULLEY AND PULLEY—1914

(10) *For Example: Cautiousness*

At Kessel

From April	To	Payroll (or Compensation)	Disbursements	Balance	Monthly Total, Estimated	Un- settled, or Outstanding, as of

ДП) Евг. Сидорович Сидорович.

At Collegeville,

Wednesday, 10 April	Practical (for Compositors)	Experiencing	Illustrations	7 a.m. . .	9	Miscellaneous Editorial, Corre- spondence	Civil Engineer W. J. Lynch, London, Ont.
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(16) For THREE CANDIDATES.

At Follens.

Inventory Map	Id.	Product	Depositing (for Gas prices only)	Is a service	S.A. No.	?	Per Cent paid, Value	Price Value	Civil Service T. E. Labor Management and Public Co.
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(26) For Current Candidates.

At. Clavus

Wednesday, 10th April and Thursday, 11th April	Practical (for Comparison)	Intermodule	W.A.M. 1	2	Post-operative Swollen, Dis- pated, Oedema	Griffiths & P. Perkinson, 2008 & 1, p. 10.1.10 (2)
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(20) For *NaCl* in *CaCl* solution.

At Salem.

Tuesday, April	10th	Twisted Traymaking (Our Comparison)	Intermediates	8 a.m. ..	8	Harwood Ken plid, balun.	Mr. F. F. McHugh, S.A., N.S.W. (5)
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(34) *For Corollaries 1 and 2.*

2.1. Consistency

Friday, April	203	Twisted	Deposited	18	10 a.m.,	6	Marshall	East 4th
		(for Gary)	(for Gary)				St. Paul	O. F. Farwell

(15) For PUNISHMENT Categories

42. *Psychology*

Sunday, 2nd May and Tuesday, 4th May.	Treatment (the Compression).	Dyspareunia	Intermenstrua,	18 April.	2	Mrs. Highmore the Infants's Hospital, Pa- de Hotel.	M.R.S. T. Sande- man, Ayrton, N.C.B.S., and M.M.C.I.P.
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[35] See Thompson's Comments.

At Erskineville

Thursday, 4th May and the following days	Present Absent (Not Comprehending)	Intermediate	IB A.N...	#	Married, Single, Widow, Divorced	Child Age	Assistant Teacher

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (a) Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kumbhari. | |
| (b) Do. | Quila pils. |
| (c) Do. | Brick work. |
| (d) Do. | Quilans. |
| (e) Do. | Salans. |
| (f) Do. | Chandlers. |
| (g) Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Peshawar. | |
| (h) Ag. District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Lehnamangly. | |

(Dealing with)

² Office of the Comm. for York. Manuscript no. Kadma, 10th April 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under G.O. No. 86-A, Edmestown, dated 4th February 1915, the following notification, revised up to 31st March 1915, is republished for general information.

(By order.)

Office of the Commissioner for Civil Examinations,
Madras, 24th April 1915.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTION.

(Revised up to 31st March 1915.)

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

NOTE (1).—The rules specified in this notification shall be an extra effect the promotion of persons who, on the 30th June 1915, held permanent appointments in the Government service provided that such persons be paid during a salary of more than Rs. 30 and not already having any other post-holders in their, to that they have passed the Matriculation Examination in the first class and are otherwise deemed fit for such further promotion.

Persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras and who hold permanent appointments in the Government service on the 30th June 1915 are eligible for promotion to posts carrying a salary of more than Rs. 30 provided that they are otherwise qualified.

NOTE (2).—By persons such as "university officers," "pay," "school," "senior officers" and "junior officers" which appear in the Civil Service Regulations are used in this notification in the same in which they are used in the Civil Service Regulations.

NOTE (3).—For the purposes of this notification progressive salaries shall be attached to the minimum pay of the appointments.

NOTE (4).—From time to time, unless otherwise expressly provided, to all appointments, whether permanent or non-permanent, temporary or casual.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Subject to the provisions of articles 2 and 4 no person shall be eligible, on or after the 1st April 1915, for appointment to any post in the superior services the minimum pay of which exceeds Rs. 25 per annum (the minimum pay being taken as for standard in the case of appointments on progressive scale as required by note 4 above), unless—

(1) he is a graduate, or

(2) he has obtained a completed secondary school-leaving certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects, or

NOTE.—For the purposes of this article the secondary school-leaving certificate issued by the Board of Examiners, Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad will be treated as equivalent to the secondary school-leaving certificate of the Government of Madras.

(3) he passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras prior to 1915 or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as his first language, or

NOTE.—Persons who passed secondary schools that they were pupils in the institutions of a recognized school in 1905 and passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras in 1911, 1912 or 1913 will also be considered to be eligible under clause (3).

(4) he produces evidence that he has attended for three years a high school situated outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction in Madras but recognized by the University of Madras and has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras, or

(5) he has passed any of the examinations accepted by Government for the purposes of this notification, namely,—

(1) The late Higher Examination for Women.

(2) The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examinations (in the case of students who pass those examinations outside the limits of India and Ceylon).

(3) The Matriculation Examination of the London University.

(4) The School Final Examination of the Allahabad University.

(5) The Entrance or the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University.

(6) The Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.

(7) The School Final Examination of the Bombay Presidency.

(8) The High School Examination for Europeans under the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

(9) The Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University.

A Persons exempted.	B Appointments restricted.
<p>(4) Candidates possessing the Government's grant certificate in mechanical drawing granted under the regulations regulating the Government Technical Examinations for appointment as draughtsmen in any department.</p> <p>(5) Candidates for the posts of draughtsmen and surveyors in all departments, except the Madras Survey Department, who are prohibited from the College of Engineering, Madras, who wish pay every day exceeding Rs. 50 per month.</p> <p>(6) Candidates possessing either the certificate of proficiency in practical agriculture or the diploma granted by the College of Agriculture, Coimbatore, for appointment to the subordinate posts in the Agricultural Department.</p>	<p>Departmental—contd.</p> <p>Forest Department—</p> <p>(1) Appointments which are of a temporary character and of which the pay is chargeable to "Contingency and Votable."</p> <p>(2) Cases of permanent promotion in the class of Deputy Conservators whether in survey, inspection or protection branches. Candidates for these classes have been promoted up to a standard not lower than that of the Subordinate draughtsmen of the Madras University.</p> <p>Police—</p> <p>Chief and Reserve Head constables.</p> <p>(3) Head constables, Inspectors, and Reserve Inspectors.</p> <p>(4) Sub-inspectors appointed by promotion from among Head constables.</p> <p>Marine Department—</p> <p>(1) Submarine keepers, boat crewmen, signalers, light keepers and other marine maintainers.</p> <p>(2) Temporary appointments.</p> <p>Industrial Department—</p> <p>Working sub-stations and working stations, power and electricity, electrical installations, laboratory assistants, gas mechanicians and industrial assistant.</p> <p>Medical Department—</p> <p>(1) Hospital assistants and head-nurses in all hospitals.</p> <p>(2) Every description of vaccination who are required to possess such qualifications only as are mentioned in the Vaccination Act.</p> <p>Philatelic Department—</p> <p>Appointments of assistant Station Masters in subject post offices.</p> <p>Revenue—</p> <p>In the Government Forest, District—</p> <p>(1) appointments, except those of clerks, in the company, the press and machine and the Mining Departments.</p> <p>(2) appointments in the type foundry.</p> <p>(3) the appointment of watchmen in the stores and stock department.</p> <p>(4) appointments except those of clerks, agents and post riders in the Parliamentary Branch and</p> <p>(5) appointments in the engineering department.</p> <p>In all other District Forests—appointments of Foreman and Compilers.</p> <p>Public Works Department—</p> <p>(1) Sub-stations and Store Conservator Inspectors.</p> <p>(2) Appointments, the pay of which is chargeable to "Votable."</p> <p>(3) Locomotives in the Public Works Survey Division.</p> <p>(4) Trains.</p> <p>Submarine—</p> <p>(1) appointments of all persons employed as Submarine Surveyors.</p> <p>(2) Appointments in the office of the (a) Chief Government Engineer of Railways and Shipping in Coimbatore, Public Works Department (railways), Madras; (b) Junior Government Engineer of Railways, Madras and Coimbatore; and (c) Government Engineer of Railway Appliances.</p> <p>Standarders—</p> <p>(1) Inspectors in the Government Museum.</p> <p>(2) Head Yeoman of the Royal Armory.</p>

Table showing the various effects in 'Superior Service,' etc.—contd.

Office or Appointments.	Trade	Residence
C. Revenue Department.—cont.		
(1) Candidates of the College of Engineering presented an analysis of the answer prescribed for the Lower Intermediate Class, College of Engineering, for June 1911, at	(1) Candidates in the Department of Agriculture, Engineering and Surveying, and Lecturing, Government Technical Institutions, (2) as	Preference will be given to persons educated under clause (1). Persons who have passed the examinations prescribed for the old Intermediate and Secondary Class, College of Engineering, and who hold certificates as lower intermediate of the College of Engineering.
(2) Candidates in the Department of Agriculture, (3) as	(a) Building Drawing and Estimating, (b) Surveying and Levelling, (c) Building Materials and Construction, (d) Hydraulics and Irrigation, (e) Farming and Farm-machinery, and the Modification applying the above, and (f) Technical Education.	As well as persons of the College of Engineering, who are qualified for appointment as Junior Irrigation Sub-Engineers.
(10) Junior Irrigation Sub-Engineers.		
(11) Assistant Directors of Agriculture.	Persons in Agriculture connected with the College of Agriculture and Research Institute, Colombo. (12)	
(12) Teaching assistants at the College of Agriculture, Colombo.		
(13) Managers of Agricultural stations.		
(14) Village Instructors, assistant horticulturists, and so on.	Village Officers' Special Test.	See article 3, clause (1).
(15) Clerks in the offices of the Director of Land Revenue and Land Revenue Superintendents.	Revenue Department's Test.	(1) Candidates wishing to qualify for the test in the second year held in the two succeeding years, will have to be entered in July or later in the year in which they are presented at one of the examinations held in the three preceding years, provided that they may appear at only one of those examinations. (2) The test is to be open to all clerks in the Land Revenue Department. (3) Candidates wishing to qualify only for the third year will be admitted to take the test only if they produce a certificate of having satisfied the requirements of the first eleven provisions of the test. (4) New examinations will be held in July in a year will be entitled to qualify by passing the test at one of the examinations held in the two succeeding years, and then re-examined in July or later in the year in which they are presented for the test, at one of the examinations held in the three preceding years, provided that they may appear at only one of those examinations. (5) Candidates wishing to qualify only for the fourth year will be admitted to take the test only if they produce a certificate of having satisfied the requirements of the first eleven provisions of the test.
(16) Inspectors in the offices of Land Revenue Superintendents.	Revenue Department's Test.	(1) New examinations will be held in July in a year will be entitled to qualify by passing the test at one of the examinations held in the two succeeding years, and then re-examined in July or later in the year in which they are presented for the test, at one of the examinations held in the three preceding years, provided that they may appear at only one of those examinations. (2) Candidates wishing to qualify only for the fourth year will be admitted to take the test only if they produce a certificate of having satisfied the requirements of the first eleven provisions of the test.
(17) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
(18) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
(19) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
(20) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
(21) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
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(23) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
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(27) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
(28) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
(29) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
(30) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
(31) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
(32) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
(33) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
(34) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
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(99) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	
(100) The Director of the College of Engineering.	Preferential to the Government Project.	

Table showing the various offices in "Superior Service," etc.—conts.

Office or Appointment.	Tests.	Remarks.
D, SUPERIOR SERVICE.		
Professors	Superior Tradesman's Test	(a) Has, unless entered before 25th is a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examinations held in the two preceding years, and then re-examined in July or later in the year in which he is passing the test in one of the examinations held in the three succeeding years, provided that they may appear at only two of these examinations.
(1) Field Surveyors	7th Government Test, entitled the Field Surveyor's Test.	(b) The test is also given to all clerks in the Survey Department.
(2) Deputy Surveyors	Third Government Test, entitled the Deputy Surveyor's Test.	
E, FOREST DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Forest Officers	Forest Officers not belonging to the Indian Forest Service are not set in the Forest Code.	The qualifications prescribed for
(2) Head Clerks of District Forest offices.	Translation Test, Lower Grade (A) is Assam Test, Government Test, prescribed in section 51 of the Forest Code, dated 1908 (B).	
(3) Managers and several clerks of Conservator's offices.	Assam Test, Government Test, prescribed in section 51 of the Forest Code, dated 1908 (C).	
(4) Assistants	do.	
(5) Clerks in B, M and assistants	Translation Test, Lower Grade (A).	
F, RAIL, AIRMAIL AND CANNON DEPARTMENT (C)		
Sub and Aerial Department		
(1) Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, First grade.	All the Tests except Test G by the Higher Grade (including Test E in two languages) before presentation in the rank of Assistant Inspector, First Grade.	Any officer who is specially promoted or is appointed in the rank of Inspector or Assistant Inspector, First Grade, in respect of his having passed the prescribed test, will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Higher Grade and Test E in any vernacular other than the officer's own vernacular and a further period of two years to pass Tests G and D and Test E in a second language.
(a) Conditions for the officer for which Translation Test, Lower Grade, is prescribed must have passed in the prescribed language of any district in the Province in which they are employed. The provisions will be given to those who have passed the test in all or more than one of such languages.		
(b) Forwards in the Government Press. Title No. 5, page 8000.		
(c) This Paper 1253-2410 of Part I of the Rail, Street Code, dated 20th September 1910 and page 641 of Part I of the Rail, Street Code, dated 10th July 1911, for the purpose of the special tests to be passed by the officers of the Rail, Aerial and Cannon Departments.		
Notes—(1) Officers who have passed the Colonial Judicial Test, Higher or Lower Grade, or any other equivalent examination will be exempt from passing "each Test A-C inclusive" in the Special Tests examinations, will be exempt from passing "each Test D-Inclusive."		
(2) Clerks and Assistants in the Rail and Aerial Departments drawing less than Rs. 50 and sub-inspectors drawing less than Rs. 50 and officers in the Cannon Department drawing less than Rs. 50 and have (including their independent charges of out post) will not be required to pass any test.		
(3) All officers below the grade of Assistant Inspector, with pay less than Rs. 50, in the Rail and Aerial Departments, referred to in note (1) above and Cannon Officers drawn less than Rs. 50, shall pass Test F in two languages, where they are employed in districts or in Frontier Areas in the Madras Cantonment or their own vernacular in one of the vernacular spoken in the provinces in which they are employed and, in the language of the grade of Assistant Inspector including their appointed rank, in two languages—one of which may be the vernacular of the Inspector will be required to pass Test E in two languages—one of which may be the vernacular of the Inspector. For the purpose of this rule the vernacular shall not be deemed as one of the vernaculars of the provinces.		

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' 1911-1912.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
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F. BUREAU, ARMS AND CANNON DEPARTMENT—cont.

Bolt and Allied Departments—cont.

(3) Assistant Inspectors General and Chief Clerk.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one year's time after the officer's own promotion to the post of Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, and Tests C and D, within one year of their appointment to the post of Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, and Test E in a second language.	Any officer who is specially promoted or appointed to this Third Grade of Assistant Inspector (and those of his holding posts at the prescribed date) will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one year's time after their promotion to the post of Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, and Test E in a second language.
(4) Clerks and Accountants during Rs. 100 and upwards.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E before promotion to the grades of Clerks and accountants during Rs. 100 and upwards, and Test D within two years thereafter.	Officers or others newly appointed to these posts will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one year's time after their promotion to the grade of Clerks and accountants during Rs. 100 and upwards.
(5) Sub-Inspectors during Rs. 50 and upwards.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E before promotion to the post of Sub-Inspector, Rs. 50 and upwards.	Officers or others newly appointed to these posts will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one year's time after their promotion to the grade of Sub-Inspector, Rs. 50 and upwards.
(6) Clerks and Accountants during Rs. 30 and upwards.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E before promotion to the post of Clerks or accountants on Rs. 30 and upwards.	Officers or others newly appointed to these posts will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one year's time after their promotion to the grade of Clerks and accountants on Rs. 30 and upwards.

Cannon Department (A).

(1) Officers, Clerks and Accountants during more than Rs. 10 and less than Rs. 50.	Test G by the Lower Grade and subsequently B, D and others, Test C also.	Artillery will be exempted & substituted, clause (1) of para 10 of the Rules.
(2) Officers during Rs. 10 and above.	Test C and Test D by the Higher Grade.	Appointments in the Artillery will be exempted & substituted, clause (1) of para 10 of the Rules.
(3) Officers during Rs. 10 and above except Artillery.	Test E — — — — —	Any officer newly appointed or promoted in any of the posts specified in (1), (2) or (3) in advance of his having passed the prescribed tests will be allowed two years within which to pass them. Promoted officers in the Madras Cannon Brigade need not pass Test E in a second European language.

G. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (B).

(1) Subordinate Judges and District Magistrate.	Precedence Test.	The qualifications for appointment to the posts of Subordinate Judges and District Magistrate are set out in the provisions of the Judicial Service Rules.
(2) Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, Magistrates, District Magistrate or District Magistrate in the Correspondence Department in any Court other than the High Courts during salaries Rs. 10 and upwards.	Precedence Test, Lower Grade.	

(A) Full pages 1215-50 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th September 1910, and page 847 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th July 1911, lay the rules relating to the special tests to be passed by the officers of the Bolt, Allied and Cannon Departments.

(B) Officers of the Judicial Department, who have passed the old Civil Judge or District Magistrate Test in the 'Pioneer' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

Table showing the various effects on "Superior Service," etc.—cont.

[illegible]

18. Officers of the Judicial Department who have passed the old Civil Exams or Civil Lawer Grade Test, or the Plaintiff's Test are recognized from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

(g) On the Masters' Test, Second Style, or the M.A. Degree Examination with Chemical Forensic Tests as prescribed for the Chemical Judicial Test, Lower House, or with the B.Sc. Course Appointments' Examination or the Lic. B. Degree Examination of the University of Bristol.

(d) On the Pioneer Test, First Grade, or the R.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Forensic Code as prescribed for the Criminal Federal Test, Higher Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination or the R.L. B. Degree Examination of the University of London.

(g) On the Florida's Examination.

Table showing the various effects on "Superior Serum," etc.—with

[illegible]

Table showing the various offices in ' Superior Service ' and—cont.

Office or Appointment	Term.	Remarks.
J. POLICE DEPARTMENT—cont.		
(7) The Sergeant of the Office of the Inspector-General of Police and the Superintendent of Police, Malacca.	Police writing Test, Criminal, Judicial, Test, Higher Grade. (A) Assistant Test, Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice. (B) Police writing Test, Assistant Test, Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice. (B)	
(8) Head clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.		
(9) All clerical and others on Rs. 10 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Malacca, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Malacca and Criminal Investigation Department.	Assistant Test, Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice. (B)	
(10) Messengers and Assistants in District Police offices and the Messengers of the Police Post Office.	Criminal, Judicial, Test, Lower Grade. (A) Assistant Test, Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice. (B)	
K. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.		
Messengers, Head Clerk and Second Clerk of the Forwarding Office, Malacca.	Assistant Test.	
L. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Sub-Inspector, Inspectors and Inspectors of Schools.	The Sub-inspector Test, (A) Assistant Test.	
(2) Clerks in receipt of Rs. 10 and upwards except clerks in Colleges.	The 'Sub-inspector' Test (including the Inspector test) (B).	
(3) Teachers in Government Colleges and Schools.	L. T. Degree Examination (a) or Teachers' Certificate Examination (C) of the grade corresponding to their present educational attainments.	
(4) Gymnasium Inspectors.	Gymnasium Inspectors' Certificate Examination. (C)	
(5) Teachers of agriculture for classes of the intermediate standard.	The examination prescribed for the diploma in agriculture under the provisions governing the Government Technical Examination. (B).	
M. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Civil Assistant Surgeons.	Examination by the Degree of M.D., M.S., B. Ch., or B.M. & Ch. of the Malacca or other University. (B)	
(2) Civil Hospital Assistants.	Examination prescribed for the students of the Civil Hospital Assistant Grade.	

(a) By the Faculty Test, First Grade, of the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Forensic Code as prescribed for the Criminal Subject Test, Higher Grade, as with the High Court Appointments Examination in the L.L. Degree Examination of the University of London.

(b) The rules relating to the examination and in Police Orders and Practice will be found in Police Order No. 8, Vol. IV.

(c) On the Faculty Test, Second Grade, of the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Forensic Code as prescribed for the Criminal Subject Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Appointments Examination in the L.L. Degree Examination of the University of London.

(d) Rule pages 322 and 323 of Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd May 1915.

(e) With the Malacca University Calendar.

(f) Rule page 334 of Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 19th September 1915.

(g) Rule page 124 of Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th October 1915.

(h) With the Malacca University Calendar.

(i) Under O. O. No. 16, Malacca, dated 19th January 1915 the examination for the diploma for the Diploma in Agriculture was held for the last time in April 1915.

Table showing the service class in "Superior Service," 1914-1916

Office or Appointment.	Title.	Remarks.
3. Public Works Department.		
(Executive Branch.)		
(1) Assistant Engineer	—	—
(2) Upper Subdivision	—	—
(3) Lower Subdivision	—	—
(4) District Engineer	—	—
(5) District Engineer	—	—
(6) District Engineer	—	—
(7) District Engineer	—	—
(8) District Engineer	—	—
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(10) District Engineer	—	—
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(14) District Engineer	—	—
(15) District Engineer	—	—
(16) District Engineer	—	—
(17) District Engineer	—	—
(18) District Engineer	—	—
(19) District Engineer	—	—
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(97) District Engineer	—	—
(98) District Engineer	—	—
(99) District Engineer	—	—
(100) District Engineer	—	—

(4) *Yule-Guy Matrices: Polynesian Collections*

40. Europe (aspirin), dated 20th October 1932

(C) Politeknika, 2009

50) & (51) *Epilobium angustifolium* at the Devon Road Farm, Madras. (Photo 11, plate.)

1. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 1911, 4, 103.

POWERS OF RECRUITING.

4. The following authorities and officers may sanction exemption from the provisions of article 1 to the extent specified in each case:—

- (1) Government may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in any appointment or class of appointments, such orders issuing to the Educational Department.
- (2) The Members of the Board of Revenue may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in the departments severally or jointly administered by them—
 - (i) in permanent posts, the sanctioned pay of which is not more than Rs. 50 per mensem, and
 - (ii) without loss of time or salary in acting and sub. pro tem, vacancies and in temporary posts.

Provided that best able efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (3) The Honourable the Judges of the High Court, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Industries, the Presidency Port Officer and the Inspector-General of Registration as regards the departments administered by them, the Secretary Commissioner for Madras as regards the establishments in his own office and in the office of the Director of the King Institute at Coimbatore, the Secretaries to Government in regard to the establishments in their own offices, and the Chief Secretary to Government as regards also the appointments in the Government Press, Madras, may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. pro tem, vacancies and in temporary posts without loss of time when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 per mensem, and for a period not exceeding twelve months when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 50 per mensem.

Provided that best able efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (4) Collectors of Districts may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. pro tem, vacancies and in temporary posts in the Revenue and Magisterial departments—
 - (a) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;
 - (b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 per mensem.

Provided that best able efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (5) District Judges, Commissioners of Forests, the Directors of Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, and Deputy Commissioners of the Salt, Amalgamated and Customs Department may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. pro tem, vacancies and in temporary posts—
 - (a) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;
 - (b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 35 per mensem.

Provided that best able efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (6) Assistant Commissioners of Salt, Abkise and Customs Department as regards appointments under them may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. pro tem, vacancies and in temporary posts—
 - (a) when the vacancy does not exceed three months in duration;
 - (b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 35 per mensem.

Provided that best able efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (7) Revenue District-officers may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in the Revenue and Magisterial Departments—

(a) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months' duration;

(b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 50 *per annum*.

Provided that best *fit* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (8) Special Settlement officers may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates as acting and sub. *pro tem.* classifiers without limit of time.

Provided that best *fit* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (9) Inspectors and inspectors of schools, the Superintendents of the School of Arts, Madras, and the Hibernatory School, Chingleput, and heads of colleges may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates as acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacants and in temporary posts in their offices and in the office and institutions under their control—

(a) when the vacancy does not exceed three months' duration;

(b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per annum*.

Provided that best *fit* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

NOTE.—The powers of sanction granted in clauses (2) to (9) above may be exercised in respect also of acting and sub. *pro tem.* appointments in promotional vacancies.

- (10) The Inspector-General of Police may sanction the occupation of European Inspectors of Police for employment as messenger or clerk in the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, provided that best *fit* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (11) Superintending Engineers may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts—

(a) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 15 *per annum* for a period not exceeding twelve months; and

(b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment exceeds Rs. 25 but is not more than Rs. 30 *per annum* for a period not exceeding three months.

Provided that best *fit* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (12) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in the department administered by him—

(a) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months' duration;

(b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per annum*.

Provided that best *fit* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

5. The following authorities and officers may sanction exemption from the provisions of article 3 to the extent specified in each case—

- (1) Government may sanction the exemption of any person or any class of persons, such persons being in the Educational Department.

- (8) The Members of the Board of Revenue may sanction the exemption of persons in the departments severally or jointly administered by them—

- (a) for employment in permanent posts, the sanctioned pay of which does not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem, and in the posts of senior irrigation sub-engineer, assistant forest manager and forest accountant, whatever their pay, and
- (b) until the publication of the results of the next examination for employment in other posts, the total period of exemption in which case shall not exceed one year.

Provided that due *de* efforts have been made without success to obtain qualified candidates.

- (9) The Honourable the Judges of the High Court, and the Directors of Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, may sanction the exemption of subordinates in their respective departments and the Inspector-General of Police may sanction the exemption of unqualified clerks in the Police Department until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.
- (10) The Collectors and Agents to the Governor in Ganjam and Purgulapalem, the Collectors at Kharak and South Canara and the Agent to the Governor in Giddalur may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, for employment in acting vacancies in the grade of revenue inspector.
- (11) Collectors of districts may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, for employment in acting or sub. pro tem. vacancies in the grade of revenue inspector up to a period of six months.
- (12) Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers may sanction the exemption from the Village Officers' Special Test of candidates for appointment to the offices of karnam, assistant karnam, village mearif and manager.
- (13) The Superintendent, Government Press may sanction the exemption from the examination in Proof-reader's Work, elementary grade, under the Government Technical Examination Scheme, of proof-readers and assistants employed by him until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.
- (14) Collectors of districts may sanction the exemption from the Special Tests of special revenue inspectors whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem, employed under Special Subordinate-officers, until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.
- (15) The Superintendent of Police may sanction the exemption of European inspectors of police for employment as managers or clerks in the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, provided that due *de* efforts have been made without success to obtain posted candidates.
- (16) Inspectors and Inspectresses of schools, the Superintendent of the School of Arts, Madras, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and heads of colleges may sanction the exemption of unqualified candidates for employment in acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies and in temporary posts in their offices and in the offices and institutions under their control for a period not exceeding three months when the sanctioned pay of the appointment does not exceed Rs. 39 per mensem, provided that due *de* efforts have been made without success to obtain qualified candidates.

- (11) *Superintending Engineers may sanction the exemption of candidates for employment as draftsmen, surveyors and sub-ordinates in acting and sub. pro tem. positions and in temporary posts for a period of three months when the sanctioned pay of the appointments does not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem, in the case of draftsmen and surveyors and Rs. 25 per mensem in the case of sub-ordinates.*

Provided that such efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (12) *The Director of Public Instruction may sanction the exemption of subordinates in his department for a period not exceeding two years, provided that such efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.*

CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

- (1) The Code of Civil Procedure, the Administration Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil) of the High Court of Judicature at Madras as the Appellate Side and of the Courts subordinate thereto as revised up to date.
- (2) The Indian Evidence Act.
- (3) The Contract Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act.
- (4) The Transfer of Property Act.
- (5) The Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.
- (6) The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act.

The papers on the Indian Evidence Act (to be answered without books) shall be the same as the paper for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and generally, the papers for this test shall be of the Lower Grade standard.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

- (1) The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Cunningham's Commentary, or any similar work.
- (2) The Indian Penal Code and the Acts amending the same.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Mayne's Commentary, or any similar work.
- (3) The Code of Criminal Procedure and the Acts amending the same.
- (4) Medical Jurisprudence.
Griffith and Huxley's "Outline of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 8th edition, omitting Chapter II of Section 1, Chapter I of Section IV, and Chapter 6 and 7 of Section V.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects of this test shall be the same as those for the Criminal Higher Grade, but candidates shall not be expected to have read any Commentaries on the Acts and Codes prescribed, and the papers will shall be of an easier description than those set for the Higher Grade.

In Medical Jurisprudence, the text-book and portions prescribed are Griffith and Huxley's "Outline of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 8th edition, omitting Chapter 5 and 11 of Section I; Chapters 4 and 5 of Section II; Chapters 3 and 5 of Section III; all Chapters of Section IV; and Chapters 4, 5, 7 and 8 of Section V.

REVENUE TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

- (1) Revenue Acts and Regulations—

Regulation	XXX of 1905—Permanent Settlement.
Do.	XXVI of 1905—Majlisat lands.
Do.	XXIX of 1905—Debts of Revenue.
Do.	I of 1903—Board of Revenue.
Do.	II of 1905—Collection.
Do.	XII of 1910—Liquidation.
Do.	VII of 1917—Hatchable Enclosures.
Do.	IX of 1920—Mortgages.
Do.	VIII of 1920—Subordinate Collection.
Do.	VIII of 1920—Talukdars' Tenants of District.
Do.	XXIV of 1910—Gazette and Village Panchayat Administration.
Do.	XII of 1903—Land Revenue, Madras.
Do.	I of 1908—Mortgages.
Do.	VI of 1910—Transfer of Land.
Do.	XXIX of 1903—Land Improvement Loans.
Do.	XII of 1906—Agricultural Loans.
Do.	I of 1906—Land Acquisition.
Do.	II of 1907—Co-operative Societies.
Do.	II of 1909—Revenue Recovery.
Do.	VII of 1905—Sanitation Code.
Do.	VI of 1905—Land Revenue, Madras.
Do.	III of 1908—Revenue Surveys.

Notes.—Candidates for revenue test will not be expected to give to the "Civil Rules of Practice" or to the "Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907."

The examination in the Civil Rules of Practice will, as the general, be conducted in the same manner as the Civil Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and is considered equivalent to the Civil Judicial Test, Lower Grade.

Revenue Test required for Civil Judicial Test, Lower Grade, may be considered equivalent to the Civil Judicial Test, Lower Grade.

- (1) *Revenue Acts and Regulations*—*cont.*
Madras Act VII of 1897—Income.
Do. I of 1874—*Khajans.*
Do. I of 1875—*Assessment of Alienated Estates.*
Do. V of 1885—*Taxes.*
Do. VI of 1885—*Land Reforms.*
Do. II of 1885—*Canals and Fisheries.*
Do. III of 1885—*Regulatory Estate Village Service.*
Do. III of 1885—*Hereditary Village Officers.*
Do. III of 1885—*Malabar Land Regulations.*
Do. IV of 1897—*Survey and Recordation.*
Do. III of 1898—*Registration of Births and Deaths.*
Do. I of 1903—*Consolidation of Wards.*
Do. II of 1903—*Impressment Estates.*
Do. III of 1903—*Revenue Accounts.*
Do. I of 1903—*British Land Act.*
 (2) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, Settlement and Miscellaneous (1901 edition).
 (3) The Estate Manual (Revised).
 (4) The Revenue Manual.
 (5) The Stamp Manual.
 (6) The Special Funds Code.
 (7) The Manuals of Village and Estate Accounts.

Revenue Test, Lower Grade.

The subjects for the Lower Grade shall be the same as the subjects for the Higher, but the papers set shall be easier than those for the Higher Grade and shall refer only to those portions of the Regulations and Board's Standing Orders, a knowledge of which is requisite in the offices in which this test has been made applicable.

Jail Test.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

- (1) The Indian Penal Code, Chapters II, III, IV, IX and Sections 125—130, and 227—229.
 (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure, Parts I, II and IV (including Chapters IX to XIII), and Chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV and XXXIX.
 (3) Laws, rules, regulations and orders relating to jails:—
 (a) The Prisons Act III of 1893.
 (b) The Prisons Act IX of 1894.
 (c) Madras Regulation II of 1819.
 (d) Act IV of 1912—The Indian Lunacy Act as far as it relates to the custody of lunatics in jails.
 (e) Part II of the Jail Manual.
 (f) Appendix II of the Jail Manual, comprising instructions relating to the jail management.
 (4) The Civil Account Code, Chapters I, III, IV, V, VI and XV (articles 245 to 248 only).

6. The examination in each test, which shall be by means of printed papers, shall be conducted entirely in the English language. The use of books will be allowed in answering certain papers in the Account Test, the Civil Judicial Test, the Criminal Judicial Test, the Revenue Test and the Jail Test as prescribed in the table given in article 11.

7. The Regulations, Codes and Acts prescribed under any test shall be subject to such modifications, amendments or alterations as may from time to time be made, according as the law may be changed or as Government may direct and candidates shall be expected to be acquainted with all such alterations, provided they have been published or notified not later than six months from the date of the examination.

8. Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Commissioner in a time-table to be published annually, candidates shall be at liberty to come up for any one or more of the tests at the same examination.

9. Candidates may come up for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade; no candidate shall be allowed to come up for both the Higher and Lower Grades of the same test at the same examination.

10. Candidates may come up for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade; no candidate shall be allowed to come up for both the Higher and Lower Grades of the same test at the same examination.

11. Candidates may come up for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade; no candidate shall be allowed to come up for both the Higher and Lower Grades of the same test at the same examination.

12. Candidates may come up for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade; no candidate shall be allowed to come up for both the Higher and Lower Grades of the same test at the same examination.

13. Candidates may come up for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade; no candidate shall be allowed to come up for both the Higher and Lower Grades of the same test at the same examination.

18. No candidate who stands to appear for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade, and who fails to pass the former, shall be entitled to have his name included in the pass-list for the Lower Grade Test, however well he may have acquitted himself.

11. The following table shows the papers to be set in the subjects of examination under each test, the time allowed to answer each paper and the maximum marks assigned to each:

[illegible]

Test.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	Revenue Accounts — General principles.	Two hours (without book).	60
	Revenue Accounts — Detailed application.	Do. (with book).	60
	Revenue Accounts — General principles.	Two hours (without book).	60
	Revenue Accounts — Detailed application.	Do. (with book).	60
	The Stamp Revenue and Excise Revenue.	Three hours (with book).	100
Judicial Test.	Elements of Torts and Equity Jurisprudence and the Special Forms Code.	Do.	120
	The Indian Penal Code —	Two hours —	100
	The Criminal Procedure Code —	Do. —	100
	Law, rules, regulations and orders relating to law.	Two hours (with book).	100

12. The marks for passing in the several tests shall be as follows:—

In the *Preliminary* Test, 50 per cent. of the maximum marks.

In the *Translation* Test, Higher and Lower Grades, 50 per cent. of the marks for each of the two papers.

In all the other tests, one-third of the maximum marks in each subject and two-fifths of the aggregate marks for all the subjects.

13. Successful candidates in all tests shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than three-fifths of the aggregate marks, the second of all others.

14. The names of successful candidates in each test or grade of test shall be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

15. To each successful candidate in each separate test or grade of test, a certificate shall be issued specifying the test and grade passed by him, and the class in which he was placed.

16. Application for admission to the examinations shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. These applications should reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 31st July.

17. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examinations:—

Kind of test.	Fees prescribed.
1. The <i>Preliminary</i> Test	Rs. 2
2. The <i>Translation</i> Test, Higher Grade	4
3. The <i>Translation</i> Test, Lower Grade	4
4. The <i>Account</i> Test	5
5. The <i>Civil Judicial</i> Test	6
6. The <i>Criminal Judicial</i> Test, Higher Grade	10
7. The <i>Criminal Judicial</i> Test, Lower Grade	8
8. The <i>Revenue</i> Test, Higher Grade	8
9. The <i>Revenue</i> Test, Lower Grade	8
10. The <i>Judicial</i> Test	8
11. <i>Criminal Procedure Code</i> as prescribed for the <i>Criminal Judicial</i> Test, Higher or Lower Grade.	3

18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it, provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examinations. A list of places at which it is desired that the examinations should be held shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examinations.

Indicate shortly the office or appointment for which the Special Tests are actually presented.

Test.	Office or Appointment.	Remarks.
Penmanship Test.	1. Subordinate Judges.	
	2. District Revenue.	
	3. Deputy Collectors.	
	4. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrate Courts.	
	5. Messengers in the office of the Inspector General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.	
	6. Head Clerk in the office of the Inspector General of Police.	
	7. Translated Assistant, office of the District Revenue.	
Translation Test, Higher Grade.	1. Translators in the High Court.	* Candidates for these offices were given an extra — Tamil. — Telugu. Guzerat — — — Telugu. Pangaslam — — — Telugu or Urdu. Guzerat, Kanna, Malay, Chittagong, Kannad and Gujarati, Telugu. Tulu — — — Telugu or Chittagong. Chittagong, Kanna, Arvi, Balan, Chittagong, Kanna, Gujarati, Tamil, Malay, Telugu, Urdu, Kanna, Hindi and Bengali, Tamil. Kannad, Chittagong, Kanna and Kanna. Malay — — — Malay. — — — — — No person shall be appointed to any of the posts for which this test is provided, unless he first satisfies the head of the office in which he seeks employment that he can intelligently read and readily and accurately write in accurately fully written and fully read. Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in both Tamil and Telugu except the Subordinate Translators in the City Civil Court, who must pass the test in Hindustani. None. — Candidates for among vacancies in the posts of Interpreters of the Court of Appeal, Calcutta, are required to have passed the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in one language alone and Telugu in Telugu.
	2. Translators in District Courts.	
Translation Test, Lower Grade.	3. Interpreters in the High Court and the Courts of District Judges, Madras (other than Sessions, Additional and District Interpreters).	Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in both Tamil and Telugu in the other languages. Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in both Tamil and Telugu in the other languages. Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in both Tamil and Telugu in the other languages. Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in both Tamil and Telugu in the other languages. Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in both Tamil and Telugu in the other languages. Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in both Tamil and Telugu in the other languages. Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in both Tamil and Telugu in the other languages.
	4. Interpreters in the Presidency Magistrate Courts.	
	5. The Assistant in the Hindustani Translation in Government.	
	6. Messengers in the office of the Translators in Government.	
	7. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Executive, Record-keeper or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court where the High Court draws salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	
	8. Subordinate in District Courts and in Subordinate Judge Courts.	
	9. Head Clerk in the City Civil Court.	
Translation Test, Lower Grade.	10. Head Clerk in the Court of District Judges, Madras.	Tamil. — Telugu. Guzerat, Kanna, Malay, Chittagong, Kannad and Gujarati — — — Telugu.
	11. Head Clerk in the District Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Sessions Courts.	
	12. Head Clerk in the City Civil Court.	

† A person who has passed the second class vernacular test will be exempt from the Translation Test, Lower Grade.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are generally prescribed—cont.

Test.	Office or Appointment.	Remarks.
Translation Test, Lower Grade B—cont.	<p>6. Secretaries.</p> <p>7. Eastern Band Clerk.</p> <p>8. Translator B and Clerk.</p> <p>9. Band-leaders.</p> <p>10. Soldiers (including Band Records, Telegraphs) and Deputy Telegraph (including Band-leaders and Telegraphers).</p> <p>11. Band Clerk in the office of Resident European Officer.</p> <p>12. Band Clerk in the District Town-office and all other clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Forest Department.</p> <p>13. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrate's Office.</p> <p>14. Taluk Secretaries and Taluk Band Assistants (except in Madras).</p> <p>15. All clerks on Rs. 100 and upwards in the Civil Service.</p> <p>16. & all appointments (not being Secretarial appointments) in which members of Rs. 10 and upwards are attached to the office of the District Officer.</p> <p>17. The two Band clerks in the office of the Translators in Government.</p> <p>18. Clerks on Rs. 10 and upwards in the Revenue Secretaries of the Government.</p> <p>19. General Messes and the Clerk in the City Civil Clerk.</p> <p>20. Translators in District Courts.</p> <p>21. Translators in the office of the District Officer.</p> <p>22. Translators in District Courts.</p> <p>23. Interpreters in the Presidency Magistrate's Office.</p>	<p>24. District, European.</p> <p>25. District, Native.</p> <p>26. District, Native.</p> <p>27. District, Native.</p> <p>28. District, Native.</p> <p>29. District, Native.</p> <p>30. District, Native.</p> <p>31. District, Native.</p> <p>32. District, Native.</p> <p>33. District, Native.</p> <p>34. District, Native.</p> <p>35. District, Native.</p> <p>36. District, Native.</p> <p>37. District, Native.</p> <p>38. District, Native.</p> <p>39. District, Native.</p> <p>40. District, Native.</p> <p>41. District, Native.</p> <p>42. District, Native.</p> <p>43. District, Native.</p> <p>44. District, Native.</p> <p>45. District, Native.</p> <p>46. District, Native.</p> <p>47. District, Native.</p> <p>48. District, Native.</p> <p>49. District, Native.</p> <p>50. District, Native.</p> <p>51. District, Native.</p> <p>52. District, Native.</p> <p>53. District, Native.</p> <p>54. District, Native.</p> <p>55. District, Native.</p> <p>56. District, Native.</p> <p>57. District, Native.</p> <p>58. District, Native.</p> <p>59. District, Native.</p> <p>60. District, Native.</p> <p>61. District, Native.</p> <p>62. District, Native.</p> <p>63. District, Native.</p> <p>64. District, Native.</p> <p>65. District, Native.</p> <p>66. District, Native.</p> <p>67. District, Native.</p> <p>68. District, Native.</p> <p>69. District, Native.</p> <p>70. District, Native.</p> <p>71. District, Native.</p> <p>72. District, Native.</p> <p>73. District, Native.</p> <p>74. District, Native.</p> <p>75. District, Native.</p> <p>76. District, Native.</p> <p>77. District, Native.</p> <p>78. District, Native.</p> <p>79. District, Native.</p> <p>80. District, Native.</p> <p>81. District, Native.</p> <p>82. District, Native.</p> <p>83. District, Native.</p> <p>84. District, Native.</p> <p>85. District, Native.</p> <p>86. District, Native.</p> <p>87. District, Native.</p> <p>88. District, Native.</p> <p>89. District, Native.</p> <p>90. District, Native.</p> <p>91. District, Native.</p> <p>92. District, Native.</p> <p>93. District, Native.</p> <p>94. District, Native.</p> <p>95. District, Native.</p> <p>96. District, Native.</p> <p>97. District, Native.</p> <p>98. District, Native.</p> <p>99. District, Native.</p> <p>100. District, Native.</p>
Normal Test	<p>1. All persons subject to the Test.</p> <p>2. District, Native.</p> <p>3. District, Native.</p> <p>4. District, Native.</p> <p>5. District, Native.</p> <p>6. District, Native.</p> <p>7. District, Native.</p> <p>8. District, Native.</p> <p>9. District, Native.</p> <p>10. District, Native.</p> <p>11. District, Native.</p> <p>12. District, Native.</p> <p>13. District, Native.</p> <p>14. District, Native.</p> <p>15. District, Native.</p> <p>16. District, Native.</p> <p>17. District, Native.</p> <p>18. District, Native.</p> <p>19. District, Native.</p> <p>20. District, Native.</p> <p>21. District, Native.</p> <p>22. District, Native.</p> <p>23. District, Native.</p> <p>24. District, Native.</p> <p>25. District, Native.</p> <p>26. District, Native.</p> <p>27. District, Native.</p> <p>28. District, Native.</p> <p>29. District, Native.</p> <p>30. District, Native.</p> <p>31. District, Native.</p> <p>32. District, Native.</p> <p>33. District, Native.</p> <p>34. District, Native.</p> <p>35. District, Native.</p> <p>36. District, Native.</p> <p>37. District, Native.</p> <p>38. District, Native.</p> <p>39. District, Native.</p> <p>40. District, Native.</p> <p>41. District, Native.</p> <p>42. District, Native.</p> <p>43. District, Native.</p> <p>44. District, Native.</p> <p>45. District, Native.</p> <p>46. District, Native.</p> <p>47. District, Native.</p> <p>48. District, Native.</p> <p>49. District, Native.</p> <p>50. District, Native.</p> <p>51. District, Native.</p> <p>52. District, Native.</p> <p>53. District, Native.</p> <p>54. District, Native.</p> <p>55. District, Native.</p> <p>56. District, Native.</p> <p>57. District, Native.</p> <p>58. District, Native.</p> <p>59. District, Native.</p> <p>60. District, Native.</p> <p>61. District, Native.</p> <p>62. District, Native.</p> <p>63. District, Native.</p> <p>64. District, Native.</p> <p>65. District, Native.</p> <p>66. District, Native.</p> <p>67. District, Native.</p> <p>68. District, Native.</p> <p>69. District, Native.</p> <p>70. District, Native.</p> <p>71. District, Native.</p> <p>72. District, Native.</p> <p>73. District, Native.</p> <p>74. District, Native.</p> <p>75. District, Native.</p> <p>76. District, Native.</p> <p>77. District, Native.</p> <p>78. District, Native.</p> <p>79. District, Native.</p> <p>80. District, Native.</p> <p>81. District, Native.</p> <p>82. District, Native.</p> <p>83. District, Native.</p> <p>84. District, Native.</p> <p>85. District, Native.</p> <p>86. District, Native.</p> <p>87. District, Native.</p> <p>88. District, Native.</p> <p>89. District, Native.</p> <p>90. District, Native.</p> <p>91. District, Native.</p> <p>92. District, Native.</p> <p>93. District, Native.</p> <p>94. District, Native.</p> <p>95. District, Native.</p> <p>96. District, Native.</p> <p>97. District, Native.</p> <p>98. District, Native.</p> <p>99. District, Native.</p> <p>100. District, Native.</p>	<p>1. All persons subject to the Test.</p> <p>2. District, Native.</p> <p>3. District, Native.</p> <p>4. District, Native.</p> <p>5. District, Native.</p> <p>6. District, Native.</p> <p>7. District, Native.</p> <p>8. District, Native.</p> <p>9. District, Native.</p> <p>10. District, Native.</p> <p>11. District, Native.</p> <p>12. District, Native.</p> <p>13. District, Native.</p> <p>14. District, Native.</p> <p>15. District, Native.</p> <p>16. District, Native.</p> <p>17. District, Native.</p> <p>18. District, Native.</p> <p>19. District, Native.</p> <p>20. District, Native.</p> <p>21. District, Native.</p> <p>22. District, Native.</p> <p>23. District, Native.</p> <p>24. District, Native.</p> <p>25. District, Native.</p> <p>26. District, Native.</p> <p>27. District, Native.</p> <p>28. District, Native.</p> <p>29. District, Native.</p> <p>30. District, Native.</p> <p>31. District, Native.</p> <p>32. District, Native.</p> <p>33. District, Native.</p> <p>34. District, Native.</p> <p>35. District, Native.</p> <p>36. District, Native.</p> <p>37. District, Native.</p> <p>38. District, Native.</p> <p>39. District, Native.</p> <p>40. District, Native.</p> <p>41. District, Native.</p> <p>42. District, Native.</p> <p>43. District, Native.</p> <p>44. District, Native.</p> <p>45. District, Native.</p> <p>46. District, Native.</p> <p>47. District, Native.</p> <p>48. District, Native.</p> <p>49. District, Native.</p> <p>50. District, Native.</p> <p>51. District, Native.</p> <p>52. District, Native.</p> <p>53. District, Native.</p> <p>54. District, Native.</p> <p>55. District, Native.</p> <p>56. District, Native.</p> <p>57. District, Native.</p> <p>58. District, Native.</p> <p>59. District, Native.</p> <p>60. District, Native.</p> <p>61. District, Native.</p> <p>62. District, Native.</p> <p>63. District, Native.</p> <p>64. District, Native.</p> <p>65. District, Native.</p> <p>66. District, Native.</p> <p>67. District, Native.</p> <p>68. District, Native.</p> <p>69. District, Native.</p> <p>70. District, Native.</p> <p>71. District, Native.</p> <p>72. District, Native.</p> <p>73. District, Native.</p> <p>74. District, Native.</p> <p>75. District, Native.</p> <p>76. District, Native.</p> <p>77. District, Native.</p> <p>78. District, Native.</p> <p>79. District, Native.</p> <p>80. District, Native.</p> <p>81. District, Native.</p> <p>82. District, Native.</p> <p>83. District, Native.</p> <p>84. District, Native.</p> <p>85. District, Native.</p> <p>86. District, Native.</p> <p>87. District, Native.</p> <p>88. District, Native.</p> <p>89. District, Native.</p> <p>90. District, Native.</p> <p>91. District, Native.</p> <p>92. District, Native.</p> <p>93. District, Native.</p> <p>94. District, Native.</p> <p>95. District, Native.</p> <p>96. District, Native.</p> <p>97. District, Native.</p> <p>98. District, Native.</p> <p>99. District, Native.</p> <p>100. District, Native.</p>

* A person who has passed the above class examination will be exempt from the Translation Test, Lower Grade.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are specially prescribed—contd.

Test.	Office or Appointment.	Remarks.
Amount Test—contd.	<p>7. Assistants on Rs. 20 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue except in the Revenue, Settlement, Land Records and Agricultural Departments, where the whole cost of pay is Rs. 200.</p> <p>8. Field Assistants in Collectors' offices and the Board, Assistant on Rs. 50 in the High Collector's office.</p> <p>9. Manager, Road Works and Road, Chief of the Forestry Division, Madras.</p> <p>10. Assistants on Rs. 20 and upwards in the office of the Superintendents of Storage and Distribution.</p> <p>11. District, Registrar and the Manager and Assistants on Rs. 15 and upwards in the office of the Assistant-Commissioner of Registration.</p> <p>12. The Manager and Treasury officer and the Road Assistant in the office of the Engineer in Transport and Cables.</p> <p>13. Assistant, appellate Side, High Court.</p> <p>14. Clerks on Rs. 15 and upwards in the Local and Municipal and Educational and Legislative Departments of the Government.</p> <p>15. The Superintendent of the Budget Section in the Chief Secretariat and the Assistant in the Revenue Section.</p> <p>16. Managers in the office of the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.</p> <p>17. Managers and Assistants in District Police offices and the Manager of the Imperial Prison, Madras.</p> <p>18. All Clerks and others on Rs. 15 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent of Police, District, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Investigation and the Police Sergeant and the Police Constable in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.</p> <p>19. Assistants in the Penitentiary Inspector's Office.</p> <p>20. All Clerks on Rs. 20 and upwards in the Chief Secretariat.</p> <p>21. Assistants in the Forest Department.</p> <p>22. Manager and Second Clerk of Government's office and Head Clerk of District Forest office.</p> <p>23. Sub-Assistant Inspector and Inspectors of Schools.</p>	<p>Assistants in the Revenue Department of the office of the Board of Revenue who are required in para 5(a) and Article Test Q are not required to pass the amount Test.</p>

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are usually prescribed—contd.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Junior Test—contd.	18. All persons not in the Reserve List, lower Grade, except Persons Temporarily Qualifying Land Revenue Inspectors.	
	19. Clerk in the office of the Secretary, Rajah's Court, Pondicherry and Madras.	
	21. Manager, Assistant, Ledger-keeper, Peon, clerk and Sheriff in the office of the Administrator General and Official Treasuries, Madras.	
Civil Judicial Test.	1. Commissioner, District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Provisions' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
	2. Head Clerk in District Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, District Revenue Courts, the City Civil Courts and District of Small Causes, Madras.	
	3. Appeal Registrar in the High Courts.	District Registrars are not required to answer questions on the Civil Rules of Procedure or on the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1900.
	4. Control Magistrate and the Magistrate in the City Civil Court.	Sub-Registrars who have passed the old Civil Rights or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Provisions' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test for promotion to District Registrarships.
	5. District Registrar.	Officers of the Judicial Department who have passed the old Civil Rights or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Provisions' Test are exempted from passing this test.
	6. Manager and Head Clerk in the office of the Administrator General and Official Treasuries, Madras.	
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	1. Deputy Collectors.	Candidates in Law with Colonial Provisions' Tests are prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, and candidates who have passed the Provisions' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
	2. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Provisions' Magistrates' Courts.	
	3. The Registrar in the office of the Magistrate General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Candidates in Law who have passed the High Court Provisions' Examination and Candidates in Law of the University of Bombay are also exempted from passing this test.
	4. Associates in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	1. Talukdars (qualifying Land Revenue Talukdars).	Candidates in Law with Colonial Provisions' Tests are prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and candidates who have passed the Provisions' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
	2. Taluk (Architectural) (above the Registrar).	
	3. Deputy Talukdars (qualifying Talukdars and Town Inspectors).	
	4. Subordinate and Head Clerks of District Courts.	Candidates in Law who have passed the High Court Provisions' Examination and Candidates in Law of the University of Bombay are also exempted from passing this test.
	5. Police Inspectors (except Reserve Inspectors), Warrant and Assistant in District Police Office, and the Manager of the Sugar Plantations.	

Schedule showing the office or apartments for which the Special Taxes are severally assessed—cont.

[illegible]

Note.—The Original Festival Test, Letter Grade, may be considered equivalent to Test Two Official Law, Higher Grade.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS BEGIN IN OCTOBER

Table showing the order of time and subject according to which the assumptions are conducted.

Note.—The examinations begin on the third Monday in October.

Date.	Hours.	Subjects.	Tests.
1st day	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Parade of Volunte and Tales—Lecture on the Spray! Ponds Club (with book).	Exercises Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 2 p.m.	The City, Insurance and Excess—Lecture (with book).	Exercises Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
2nd day	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Review Arts and Crafts —Lecture on Pottery, The City, and the Landscape and the Rules of Pottery (with book).	Exercises Test, Higher and Lower Grades. The 2nd Lesson Test.
	2 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Review Arts and Crafts —Lecture on Pottery, The City, and the Landscape and the Rules of Pottery (with book).	Exercises Test, Higher and Lower Grades. The 2nd Lesson Test.

Table showing the order of time and subjects according to which the examinations are conducted—1904.

Date.	Time.	Subjects.	Tests.
2nd day	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Contract Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act.	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—General Principles.	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Transfer of Property Act.	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—Detailed applications (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
3rd day	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Prudential Landrency Act—Detailed applications (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Indian Evidence Act.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Evidence Act—General Principles, Law, rules, regulations and orders relating to India.	Civil Test.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Evidence Act—Detailed applications (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
4th day	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Indian Evidence Act—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles.	Civil Test.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
5th day	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles.	Civil Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
6th day	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles.	Civil Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
7th day	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles.	Civil Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
8th day	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles.	Civil Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
9th day	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles.	Civil Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
10th day	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles.	Civil Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
11th day	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles.	Civil Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
12th day	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles.	Civil Test.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed applications (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

TYPE-WRITING.

With reference to the notice in the *Hyderabad* to the *Intermediate and Advanced Examinations in Type-writing*, it is hereby notified that the "BATES" Type-writer may be used by candidates at the Government Technical Examinations.

(By order.)

Office of the Commissioner for Port Examinations,
Madras, 26th April 1915.

G. MADDOCK,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

- The I.T. Degree examinations of 1914 will be held at Madras, Bangalore, and Trivandrum.
2. The B.A. Degree (Honours) Examinations, Part I of 1915, will be held at Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, and Trivandrum.
3. The B.A. Degree (Honours) Examinations, Part II of 1915, will be held at Madras.
4. The B.A. Degree Examinations will be held at the following places in 1915:—
Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, and Trivandrum.

Note—Candidates for the above examinations (except Groups (B) and (C)) will be allowed to take the examinations in Part I and the senior examination in Part II at all the centres. All such candidates will, however, be required to take the *practical* examinations in Madras. These will be arranged for suitable dates following the written examinations.

1. The Intermediate examination in Arts will be held at the following places in 1914:—

Madras.	Hyderabad (Deemed).	Poona.
Bangalore.	Kumbakonam.	Buckingham.
Calcutta.	Madras.	Tirunelveli.
Chennai.	Bangalore.	Trichinopoly.
Kottayam.	Madras.	Trivandrum.
Kozhikode.	Myore.	Vizagapatam.

2. The Matriculation examination will be held at the following places in 1914:—

Madras.	Bangalore.	Trichinopoly.
Bangalore.	Myore.	Trivandrum.
Kottayam.	Buckingham.	Vizagapatam.
Hyderabad (Deemed).	Tirunelveli.	

3. The B.L. and B.L. Degree examinations of 1915 will be held at Madras and Trivandrum.

(By order.)

Senate House, 26th April 1915.

F. DEWBURY, Secy. to the Senate.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' MEDICAL SCHOOL, TANJORE.

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE ADMISSION AND TRAINING OF SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS AND HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, 1914-1915.

1. The following classes of pupils will be admitted into this school:—

- Civil Medical pupils for employment as Sub-Assistant Surgeons under the Local Government.
- Local and Municipal pupils, i.e., pupils specially stipended by Local Boards or Municipal Councils for service under those bodies.
- Madras-Burma pupils, i.e., natives of the Madras Presidency, who are specially stipended by the Government of Burma for civil employment under that Government.
- Native State pupils, i.e., pupils specially stipended by Native States for employment by such States.
- Private pupils, i.e., pupils who undergo medical training as Hospital Assistants at their own expense in order to qualify as private medical practitioners.
- Female pupils, i.e., female pupils belonging to any of the classes (A), (B), and (C), enumerated above.

2. Civil Medical and Madras-Burma pupils are selected by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Full particulars are published in the *Port El. George Gazette*, Part I-B, dated 18th March 1915, pages 187 to 190.

Local and Municipal, Native State and private pupils are selected by the Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore, and rules for admission of these pupils are given below:—

- (a) Candidates of all nationality are eligible for admission into this school, provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination or any higher examination or hold completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
- (b) There is no age limit in the case of these pupils.
- (c) A student securing 50 per cent. in English and 55 per cent. in other compulsory subjects at the Public Examination, may be considered for purpose of the rules and regulations of this department a holder of a completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate. It should be borne in mind that it is a cardinal feature of the scheme to attach value to the character and work of a boy's entire school career in preference to the bare record of his success at any single examination.
- (d) 1. For board students, a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination or any higher examination or a completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate. Such of the candidates as do not possess the above mentioned qualifications, shall apply as or before the 1st of June every year to the Principal, Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for permission, as a special case to enter the Medical School, Tanjore, and the Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore, shall hold an examination, of the approved candidates as to their fitness to enter the Medical School.
2. They shall for the present receive their professional education gratuitously, but shall be required to pay the annual registration fee of Rs. 1000/- first. This fee should be paid not later than the 15th of July into a Government Treasury to the credit of the Medical School, and the Treasury Receipt should be delivered at the School office. They shall be required to provide themselves with text-books and instruments and shall pay the fee of Rs. 100/- (one hundred) for the first Board Examination.
- (e) Applications from private pupils should be prepared in manuscript in the form given below and must be accompanied by (1) completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate or certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination or any higher examination, (2) certificates of good conduct and recommendation and (3) by leaving certificates which should be sent to the Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore, on or before the 1st June 1913.

Form of application from private pupils for admission into the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical School, Tanjore.

1. Name of pupil and his house or village name in full.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full.
3. Father's occupation.
4. Date and religion of candidate.
5. Present age with date of birth.
6. General educational qualifications (unclassified passed).
7. Present residence (full address to be given).
8. Whether the candidate has attached the following certificates:—
 - (a) General Education Certificate.
 - (b) Character certificate.
 - (c) Leaving certificate.

*Date
Place*

Signature of pupil.

- (a) Selected candidates will be required to join the Medical School, Tanjore, on the 1st July 1913, and the school fees in all cases must be paid into a Government Treasury to the credit of the Medical School and the Treasury Receipt should be delivered at the School office before admission.
- (b) If a private pupil leaves the school during the session, he will have no right to claim a remission of any portion of the term fee, but the controlling authority may return or remit such portion as may be considered equitable.
- (c) The course in the hospital and school extends to four years and the following is the present curriculum:—
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| First year:— | Third year:— |
| Anatomy, dissection. | Medical Jurisprudence. |
| Physiology. | Ophthalmology. |
| Chemistry. | Licence |
| | Medicine |
| | Surgery } not for Board Examination. |
| Second year:— | Final year:— |
| Anatomy, general and practical. | Medicine including clinical surgery including |
| Material medica. | clinical operations and minor. |
| Hygiene | Midwifery. |
- (d) Every private pupil should provide himself with all the prescribed text-books, instruments, etc.
- (e) 1. The school fee for a private student is Rs. 25 for each year of study (Board Rs. 100). The fee for entrance to the First Board Examination is Rs. 15.
2. Pupils sent by a District Board or a municipality are educated free, the monthly stipend and cost of books, etc., being borne by the Board or municipality.
3. Native States sending pupils for instruction to this school are required to pay the same fees as those for private pupils.

Tanjore, 28th March 1913.

T. R. MOON, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1914.

[Price, 2 pies.]

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1914.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in September 1914 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

No. 101.	Name of candidate.	Division in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Order of examination.
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TRAINED CANDIDATES.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

Second Class.

1909	L. Minoor ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1913	..	Menon.
1909	Ch. Uthman ..	Do.	1909	..	Do.
1910	A. Sanyasani ..	Do.	1913	..	Do.
1911	S. S. Sanyasani ..	Do.	1913	..	Do.
1912	M. Sanyasani ..	Do.	1913	..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in September 1914.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

S Secy.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate must appear again for the final examination.	Order of admission.
TRAINED CANDIDATES.					
ELEMENTARY GRADE.					
1814	N. Chitkala	Government Training School, Mervara.	1910	1915.	Sept. Mervara.
1814	K. Chetappa	Do. do.	1907	1915.	Do.
1815	K. Chetappa	Do. do.	1907	1915.	Do.
1816	H. S. Chetappa	Do. do.	1912	1915.	Do.
1817	W. Chetappa	Do. do.	1912	1915.	Do.
1818	Ganapati Marudappa	Do. do.	1911	1915.	Do.
1819	E. Subbarao	Do. do.	1905	1915.	Do.
1820	G. Kandaswami	Do. do.	1901	1915.	Do.
1821	K. Marappa	Do. do.	1909	1915.	Do.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 26th April 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

8. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be forwarded to the Inspector of Schools Fourth Circle, by the Inspecting officers before the first date. The names of accepted candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general education attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 11 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the reasons should be registered, so far as possible, by rule 11b. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

9. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the stipulated number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training School on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of nominated candidates.

10. The list should include no one who has not here a teacher in before or continuing when there is a doubt whether he really intends to enter teaching in profession.

11. In the selection of candidates for training, those who were awarded stipends last year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

12. In addition to Technical stipendaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be selected for training, as also private candidates as free students.

13. As regards qualification for admission, only those candidates, who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form, or have been awarded an Elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard, are eligible for admission into the Elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary School Examination or a corresponding public school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the Elementary lower class. Preference should be given, so much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificates of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificates of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendaries. Separate constant certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

14. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made on the basis of an entrance examination conducted by the District Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of stipends available for each group in the same is that available in previous year.

15. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools or from the sub-inspectors Inspecting officers.

16. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, before the 15th May 1918.

17. Only Panchayat teachers whose retirement is fixed should be recommended for admission into the Government Panchayat Training School, Madras.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle,
Madras, 23rd April 1918.

H. A. RAJY,
Asst. Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

ERRATUM.

In the results of the Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th January 1918—

For				
78 to 124-A.	[Hota Samsi Satri.]	Do.	[Free-hand Outline Drawing.]	Do.
			Do.	
79 to 125-A.	[Hota Samsi Satri.]	Do.	[Free-hand Outline Drawing.]	Advanced.
				Do.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training
Schools, Madras, 19th April 1918.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from trained candidates possessing Gymnastic Teacher's certificate for the post of the Drill Instructor in this school on a salary of Rs. 12 per mensem. The post is permanently vacant but the selected candidate should serve on probation for one year.

The application should contain the following particulars and it should be submitted to the undersigned with copies of testimonials as or before the 15th proximo—

(1) Name of the applicant; (2) Age; (3) Highest general education test passed or date studied in; (4) Professional certificates; (5) Length of service as teacher.

A specimen of the applicant's handwriting should be submitted.

Goverment Secondary Training School,
Raychandry, 10th April 1918.

G. J. COULDERY,
Principal.

Applications are invited from candidates, whose vernacular is Canarese, holding Diploma in Agriculture, for the post of Agricultural Instructor of Rs. 49 per mensem. The vacancy is a permanent one. Applicants should reach this office not later than 1st of May 1915.

the Government Training School, Bellary, as Agricultural Instructor. Applicants should reach this office not later than 1st of May 1915.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 15th April 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Applications are invited from candidates for the post of Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Madras, on Rs. 55 per mensem. The appointment is at present acting for one year. Applicants should reach this office on or before the 1st May 1915. None but those who hold a Diploma in Agriculture and whose vernacular is Telugu need apply.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 15th April 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Applications are invited from duly qualified Mohammedan candidates whose vernacular is Hindustani for the post of First Assistant, Government Mohammedan Temporary Training School, Quetta, on Rs. 41 per mensem. The selected candidate should be prepared to join duty on 1st July 1915. None but secondary grade teachers need apply.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 15th April 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Applications are invited from candidates holding Diploma in Agriculture and whose vernacular is Tamil for the post of Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Villuputur, on Rs. 40 per mensem. The vacancy is a permanent one. Applicants should reach this office on or before the 1st May 1915.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 17th April 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Zuffenita

No. 17.3

MADRID, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1915.

[Paper, 4 in. x 6 in.]

Part 33.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration

Leave.—M.R. By. Rajaram Unkrapani Esq. Awarad, Registrar of Assurances, Taxation, privilege leave for one month from date of relief under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Appointment.—M. R. Ry. Thiruvappellam Postoffice P.M. Officer, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Coimbatore, to be in charge of the Registrar's office, Coimbatore, during the absence of M. R. Ry. Registrar Chakrapani Rao (vacant) on leave or until further orders.

Waters, cited April 1913.

Findings.—The following findings of Sub-Registries are ordered:—

Notes.—The following peddles of Sub-Negritoids are ordered:—
1. M.H.Ky. Swemulha-Gabrahanga Piliyay, from Haver (Balen district) to Kachikhal (Madaya district).

(Madras District).
M.R. No. K. 10000. T. 10000. Madras, from Kadalundi (Madras District) to Kadalundi.
(Palani District).

II. M. R. R., Aufbachkara Vaidhacharya, on return from leave, from Kalyandurg to
Madras (Balkrishna district).

Talpat (Baliy district).
M. H. M. Wajedshah Chougatranga Udayar, son Talpati (Baliy district) to Udayapuri
Chougatranga-Baliy district).

H.H. M.R.Os. Uppuluri Krishnaswami, from Badvel (Cuddapah-Karnool district) to Mamandla (Nellore-Krishnanagar district).

M.S.Ry. Subbarama Ayyar Kalyanaswami Ayyar, from Marudivaram (Gadanki-Vingal).
M.S.Ry. Subbarama Ayyar Kalyanaswami Ayyar, from Marudivaram (Gadanki-Vingal).
M.S.Ry. Subbarama Ayyar Kalyanaswami Ayyar, from Marudivaram (Gadanki-Vingal).

IT.—M.R.Ry. Sriyugan Vithaykha Srikrishna Ashai, from Sattakulam (Tienersvly district) to Mikkilath (Madras District).

* The month's posting of M.R.Ry. Sriyugan Vithaykha Srikrishna Ashai to Sattakulam and the posting of M.R.Ry. Abanayya Kanna Appayya Subramanyam Appayya to Mikkilath notified on page 710 of the Port St. George Gazette, Part II, dated 25th March 1913.

Madras, 27th April 1913.

Portage.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Ananthasayana Achari, Esq., from Sub-Registrar III, Tienersvly, to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tienersvly.

M.R.Ry. Pappalad Desikavandi Appayya Srikrishnagowda Appayya, Sub-Registrar of Adichetravathi, to be Joint Sub-Registrar III, Tienersvly (Tienersvly district).

M.R.Ry. Mohandasa Appayya Mathammanal Appayya, from Kanad (Madras district) to Adichetravathi (Tienersvly district).

M.R.Ry. Subbaraya Iyengar, Esq., from Pailpakkam to Kanad (Madras district).

M.R.Ry. Somanatha Sastry, Esq., from Kanad, to return from leave, from Tenangal (Tamil district) to Pailpakkam (Madras district).

Madras, 28th April 1913.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

JUDICIAL.

Appointment.—The following appointment of a District Munsif has been referred to the High Court:—

M.R.Ry. Mungilam Venkatasubramanian Patra Rao Appayya Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar of Rajahmundry, to be District Munsif of Arjuna.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
27th April 1913.

G. G. MACGAT,
Esquire.

CUSTOMS.

Notice.—In the notification granting three days' privilege leave to M.R.Ry. Panchanatha Appayya Sundayappa Appayya, Inspecter, Salt, Alcohol and Customs Department, Southern Customs Circle, published on page 581 of Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd March 1913, for "1st of April" read "15th May 1913".

Custom House, Madras,
27th April 1913.

P. DOOLAN,
Off. Collector of Customs.

SALT, ALCOHOL AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 263 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Karayya Appayya Venkatasubramanian Appayya, Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, Illava Circle, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from 15th May 1913.

N.B.—No arrangements are necessary for the discharge of this officer's duties while on leave.

15th April 1913.

T. R. BARTER,
Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division.

FOREIGN.

Leave and Postings.—(1) M.R.Ry. G. Venkatasubramanian, Manager, Sixth Grade, Srinagarinagar Range, Kanad West, is granted privilege leave for two months from date of relief.

(2) M.R.Ry. K. Krishna Rao, Ranger, Sixth Grade, is permitted to join within the period of his leave and is posted temporarily to the Srinagarinagar Range, Kanad West, and relieve No. (1).

(3) M.H.Ry. K. V. Subba Rao, Ranger, Fourth Grade, on expiry of leave, is posted to the Polonnaruwa Range, Gallewatt Lower division.

26th April 1913.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. K. Balasubrahmanyam, Deputy Ranger, First Grade, is to act as Ranger, Sixth Grade, from the date he took charge of the Elava Range, &c., from 15th February 1913.

26th April 1913.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Commissioner of Forests, Southern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. S. Subashini Appayya, Unassisted, First Grade, temporary, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 2022 C, dated 8th April 1913, is reported to the Engineer-in-Chief, Pailpakkam section.

26th April 1913.

M. S. KILBRIDGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Re postings.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinate transferred to the Y Circle, by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, at his Memorandum No. 8152 G, dated the 24th April 1915, are reported as shown below:—

- (1) M. K. By. C. Chinnappa Aikari, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, temporary, transferred from the Southern Division to the Y Circle office (as interim).
- (2) M. B. By. V. Venkataranga Ayyar, Engineer, First Grade, transferred from the Northern Division to the Chingleput Division.
- (3) M. S. By. B. Komaraveera Ayyangar, Engineer, Second Grade, transferred from the Cuddapah Division, to the Chingleput Division.

Madras, 26th April 1915.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, Y Circle.

Re postings.—Messrs. V. Koppaveera Ayyar, Engineer, Second Grade, temporary, M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Engineer, Second Grade, and E. Y. Narayana Ayyar, Engineer, Second Grade, transferred to the Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 8489 G, dated 26th April 1915, are reported to Madras by the Chingleput and Tirunelveli divisions, respectively.

Tiruchinopoly, 16th April 1915.

G. MILDREDA,
Superintending Engineer, P. Circle.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon T. Subbaraya Mudaliyar is hereby granted privilege leave for six weeks from 1st May 1915.

(By order)

Madras, 26th April 1915.

J. M. SKINNER, Captain, I.M.S.,
As. Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

TREASURE TROVE

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on 19th January 1915, a treasure consisting of 200 small gold coins called "Virupaxasams" and valued at Rs. 75 was found by one Raza Koppa Goudan of the village of Channarayana, Ranga taluk, while he was filling the site of an old tank in patta field No. 126 of the village held jointly by M. Sallappa Goudan, M. Nachayappa Goudan, S. Sallappa Goudan and M. Rayappa Goudan.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office at Chingleput on Monday, the 16th October 1915, with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Collector's Office,
26th April 1915.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that a copper image representing a man and woman standing back to back worth about Rs. 15 which was found hidden in S. No. 185 belonging to Venkataswami of Chinnarayana village, Tirunelveli taluk, Ramanath District, some twelve years ago, has just come to notice. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramanath either personally or by an agent duly authorized, by law on 20th May 1915 at 11 a.m. at his office at Madras, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Revenue Collector's Office,
24th January 1915.

J. S. HIGGINS,
As. Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that, on 6th July 1915, a treasure of Rs. 35 was found in the house of one Marudal in Kuruk village, Salem taluk, by (1) Chinnappa Bhatta, (2) Ramu Bhatta, and (3) Periyasami, natives of the village, while sweeping mud walls in the house of the said Marudal.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an authorized agent before the Collector of Salem at his office in Salem on the 1st August 1915 in view to their claims being enquired into and determined according to law.

Salem Collector's Office,
10th March 1915.

E. W. LEGG,
As. Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.
 Returns showing the Sickness and Deaths registered in the Municipality of the KANAK PROVINCE amounting 28,800 inhabitants and upwards and in the Outstations
 Municipality for the week ending the 2nd April 1915.

Municipality	Population existing in the Census of 1911.	SICKNESS.										DEATHS.															Rate per 1,000 of Population for Week.
		Cases.					Total Sickness.					Cases.							Deaths.								
		Cholera.	Typhoid.	Dysentery.	Enteric.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Typhoid.	Dysentery.	Enteric.	Other.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death.								
																			Cholera.	Typhoid.	Dysentery.	Enteric.	Other.	Total.	M.	F.	
Madras ..	254,180	0	81	4	..	49	18	87	8	88	3	..	39	42	80	38	..	..	19	8	9	..	54	87.7	88.9	..	..
Tamilnad ..	175,232	0	56	27	8	41	10	81	0	0	10	..	0	0	10	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	40	22.6	21.2	..	..
Calcutta ..	58,417	0	30	22	..	25	34	57	0	15	18	..	16	16	32	..	..	..	19	8	9	..	38	67.0	61.9	..	..
Kanabikam ..	86,607	..	36	4	..	18	18	34	1	38	1	..	18	16	32	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	28	47.0	41.9	..	..
Tanjore ..	60,742	..	31	1	..	7	25	37	8	17	5	..	18	12	27	..	..	..	9	8	4	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Madras ..	60,188	1	12	..	..	7	25	37	8	17	5	..	18	12	27	..	..	..	9	8	4	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	48	6	..	39	9	49	2	37	8	..	35	18	54	..	..	..	2	8	9	..	22	11.5	10.8	..	..
Coimbatore ..	85,574	..	33	..	..	18	18	34	1	38	1	..	38	34	72	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	22	33.8	29.8	..	..
Coimbatore ..	51,118	..	85	..	..	33	27	60	..	63	1	..	31	3	34	..	..	..	9	8	9	..	22	33.8	29.8	..	..
Coimbatore ..	63,674	..	39	..	..	18	18	34	..	38	1	..	38	34	72	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	22	33.8	29.8	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Madras ..	47,417	1	23	1	..	18	18	34	..	38	1	..	38	34	72	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	22	33.8	29.8	..	..
Coimbatore ..	47,417	1	23	1	..	18	18	34	..	38	1	..	38	34	72	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	22	33.8	29.8	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..	30	24	..	25	25	49	1	10	..	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	18	37.4	31.0	..	..
Palani ..	18,543	..																									

Statement showing Plague victims and Deaths in each District of the Marine Province from August 1959 to 16th April 1960.

Districts.	First period 1st Aug. 1959 to Dec. 1959.		Second period 1 Jan. 1960 to June 1960.		Third period July 1960 to Aug. 1960.		Fourth period Sept. 1960 to Dec. 1960.		Fifth period 1 Jan. 1961 to June 1961.		Sixth period July 1961 to Dec. 1961.		Seventh period Jan. 1962 to June 1962.		Eighth period July 1962 to Dec. 1962.		Ninth period Jan. 1963 to June 1963.		Tenth period July 1963 to Dec. 1963.		Eleventh period Jan. 1964 to June 1964.		Twelfth period July 1964 to Dec. 1964.		Thirteenth period Jan. 1965 to June 1965.		Fourteenth period July 1965 to Dec. 1965.		Fifteenth period Jan. 1966 to June 1966.		Sixteenth period July 1966 to Dec. 1966.		Seventeenth period Jan. 1967 to June 1967.		Eighteenth period July 1967 to Dec. 1967.		Nineteenth period Jan. 1968 to June 1968.		Twentieth period July 1968 to Dec. 1968.		Total					
	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths	Plague	Deaths				
Admiralty	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
...
Total	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127

Statement showing Flagon Counts and Deaths in each infected place in the Madrid Province for three weeks ending 30th April 1918.

[illegible]

Office of the Auxiliary Commissioner for Native,
28th April 1915.

H. THOMPSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.A.,
Sq. Sanitary Commissioner for India

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

INVESTORS OF POWERS

Under section 338 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Demonstration Act, 1934 (VI of 1934), the High Court is pleased to direct that the aforementioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language.—

M. H. Jy. Tamasopolskiy Vsesoyuznaya Nauchnaya Grupa, Sverdlovskaya Oblast', Tatarskoye Selskoye Otdeleniye, 40 Dneprovskaya St. Dneprovsk

M. K. Tyagi, Yashwantrao Chavan Memorial Ayaz Kuppaswami Ayaz Asvadi, Ashim Wataridanta
Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota

His. in Court of Justiciary, Madras,
21st April 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Reader

¹ Under section 158 (7) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decree of the Indian Councils Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is empowered to direct that the undersigned official shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the verdict with his own hand in the final decree:—

M.F.Kp. Samuel Yekeme Ebo Akpan, M.A., M.L., District Manager of Enugu Division (South Eastern Nigeria).

High Court of Judicature, Madras.
22nd April 1935.

C. G. MACKAY,
Editor

Under section 105 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Law Amendment Act, 1914 (15 of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the aforementioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language. —

M. J. Ry. Ventskhas Ushakovskiy Mangschukov Aravgal, s. a. s. s., Actor Theliet Moust
Tasovogudi.

High Court of Medicine, Madras,
12th April 1971

C. G. MACKAY,
Houston

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 19th February 1913, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 17th May to Saturday the 17th July 1913 (both days inclusive) and the District Magistrate's Court of Chingleput (Principal and Additional), Ponnasekal, Kottur and Chintamani for six weeks from Monday the 11th May to Saturday the 30th June 1913 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received; any copies of papers provided other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment, and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by such Court.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
20th April 1913.

V. VENUGOPAL CHETTI,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of the notification published on page 497 of Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 22d February 1913, it is hereby notified that the Courts of the Principal and Additional District Magistrate of Guntur will be closed from 26th April to 30th June 1913, both days inclusive, instead of from 26th April to 19th May 1913.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur,
16th April 1913.

I. C. FERNANDES,
District and Sessions Judge.

In continuation of this Court's notification, dated 19th March 1913, it is hereby notified that the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Hyderabad will be closed for the annual recess from 19th May with the other Sub-Courts in the District, viz., from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 19th June 1913, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Birtah,
Muzaffargarh, 20th April 1913.

H. A. JENKINS,
Sd/- District and Sessions Judge.

In partial modification of this Court's notification, dated 20th March 1913, it is hereby notified that the Temporary Sub-Court, Cuddalore, will be closed for the annual recess for 102 days from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 22d July 1913, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, South Arcot,
22nd April 1913.

A. C. DUTT,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the adjournment of the District Magistrate's Court of Sargol in the district of Tanjore will be for six weeks from Monday the 20th May to Saturday the 22d July 1913, both days inclusive, instead of from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 19th June 1913. The adjournment of the other Courts in the district will be for the periods specified in this Court's notification, dated 20th February 1913.

District and Sessions Court, Tanjore,
20th April 1913.

L. V. MOORE,
District and Sessions Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 5 of 1913 (P.B.C. Ser. No. 145 of 1913) OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, ALABAR.

Cherikkal Saidu, Merchant's son Muhammad Ibrahim of Kalkayur

debtor and debtor, Pichai taluk Petitioner,
Puthakkode Vithalakshmi Sathuram and three others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 18 of Act III of 1902, that the abovesaid petitioners are applied in this Court for being declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 11th June 1913 for hearing. Those who are willing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Alabar,
20th April 1913.

M. C. KRISHNAN NANNIYAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 6 of 1913 (P.B.C. Ser. No. 146 of 1913) OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, ALABAR.

Cherikkal Saidu, Merchant's son Abdul Kader Merchant of Kalkayur

debtor and debtor, Pichai taluk Petitioner,
Puthakkode Vithalakshmi Sathuram and nine others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 18 of Act III of 1902, that the abovesaid petitioners are applied in this Court for being declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 11th June 1913 for hearing. Those who are willing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Alabar,
20th April 1913.

M. C. KRISHNAN NANNIYAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 12 of 1894 is the Order of the Federal District Judge, Amsterdam.

Mattapatti Mouskade ..	..	..	..	..	Pottinger
Fm Valeti Chinn Venkatarao Gera and sons of Baza ..	..	..	..	..	Dachauw

Notes.—Under class 7, section 28 of the Insolvency Act, it is hereby given that Hattapete Kunabada, residing in Anaparthi village, Anaparthi taluk, Co. panchayat above named, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 21st day of March 1916.

Principal District Munsiff's Court, Daulapouram,
Sole April 1898.

D. LAKEHMANAMURTI,
President District Council

No. 4 of 1815 of the Court of the Federal District Judge, Amsterdam.

Feastopati Pellagras	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Colubini Rana verti and Leo others	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Notice, under clause 7, section 1E of the *Insolvency Act*, is hereby given that Pandipati Pallappa, residing in Tumballa, Anandapuram taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged as insolvent by the Court on the 12th day of March 1916.

Principal District Missionary Church, Annapolis,
 20th April 1915.

D. LAKSHMANAMURTHI,
Principal District Hospital

No. 9 of 1912 (No. 5 of 1912 on the roll of the District Court, Chinghai) is the Court of the District Recorder, Chinghai.

Sheik Hassan Sabab	..	..	..	..	Poisoner.
Ramzanale Vahidpur and others	..	..	..	..	Counter-revolutionaries.

Notice is hereby given, under section 38 (4) of Act LIII of 1907, that each of the creditors of the abovesaid undertak as here set out should show their debt should do so on or before 26th July 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Chicago, Ill.
This April 1933.

F. RAJAGÓPALA ACHARYAN,
Offical Reviewer

No. 12 of 1916 (No. 1 of 1916 on the roll of the District Judge's Court, Poonamallee)
in the Court of the District Judge, Poonamallee.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Balkans:	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.7
Middle East and others:	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4

Notice is hereby given that, under section 19 (7) of Act III of 1907, the above mentioned petitioners have been adjudged an amenable by an order of this Court, dated 17th March 1910 and that the petitioners are called upon to prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial "Courtney Rules and to exhibit to the Court the documentary evidence they rely on in support of their respective claims on or before 10th July 1910.

Official Receiver's Court, Chinghapot,
May April 1913.

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Officiating Engineer

No. 10 of 1914 (No. 10 of 1914 of the Bill of the District Judge's Court, Pennsylvania)
in the Court of the District Judge, Philadelphia.

V Arumugham	..	..	..	..	..	Paidamur,
Talasilaappa Chelvi and others	..	..	..	..	..	Dindigul, Madras.

Enos is hereby given that, under section 10(7) of Act III of 1967, the aforementioned petitioners have submitted an affidavit by a member of the Court, dated 21st March 1974, and that the structure are relied upon to prove their claims as possible and that a show may be proved by delivering an affidavit by post in a registered letter to the District Registrar on affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Land-Use Rules and to submit to the Court the documentary evidence they rely on in support of their respective claims on or before 12th July 1974.

Official Secretariat's Order, Changlopet,
21st April 1935.

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR,
Chief Engineer

No. 2 of 1916 (No. 1 of 1915 as the title of the District Magistrate's Office, Chicago) is the Court of the Criminal Justice, Chicago.

Marine Corps	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vietnam Veterans and others	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notice is hereby given that, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1957, the undersigned petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent by an order of this Court, dated, 11th April 1960, and that the Official Receiver on 20.4.60 to prove their claims as soon as possible by filing a registered notice to the Court the necessary evidence in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Regulations, 1957, and to submit to the Court the necessary evidence for the purpose of their respective claims.

Offical Master's Court, Chicago, Ill.
11th April 1912

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Officiating Director

No. 17 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Cochin.

Pethakkara Ipey Mathias, Son of Kinnemangalam, deceased, and
Joseph, Petitioner (Debit).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated 19th March 1915, under section 14 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 31st July 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut,
19th April 1915.

K. N. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Cochin.

Goldsmith Cheri Chappu's son Nagan of Nizhambalam, deceased,
(Official Receiver, Petitioner (Debit).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated 19th March 1915, under section 14 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 31st July 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut,
19th April 1915.

K. N. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Cochin.

Petela Thimma Reddi, son of Redi Reddi, of Puzhilly, Petitioner (Debit).
Naraya Sankarappa, son of Sankarappa, of Godey Railway Station Respondent (Debit).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to declare the respondent insolvent, and that the application is posted to the 15th day of June 1915.

District Court, Calicut,
19th April 1915.

T. SUBRAMANYAM,
District Judge.

No. 7 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Cochin.

Reddi Babu Reddi, son of Khasim Reddi, of Kuzhappuram, Petitioner (Debit).
Valara Petela Reddi and forty-two others Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent, and that the application is posted to the 15th day of July 1915.

District Court, Calicut,
19th April 1915.

T. SUBRAMANYAM,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1915 (No. 4 of 1915 in the Insolvency Court, Cochin) in the Court of the District Judge, Cochin.

Shivarama Thekkuram of Arakkalath, Petitioner (Debit).
Pankajamma and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated the 15th day of April 1915, the above-named debtor is adjudicated as insolvent. Creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims on or before 15th day of July 1915 by delivering to me, by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

Official Receiver's Court, Ooduvu, Rajahmundry,
17th April 1915.

M. H. HARTM,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Cochin.

Telaga, only Panapatti Aggarwa, son of Jagannath, age 15 years, at
Guzrat Insolvent Petitioner.
Thelakonda Rangappa and five others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court on the 1st day of April 1915 to be declared insolvent and that the 15th day of July 1915 has been fixed by this Court for receiving applications, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

Principal District Court, Guzerat,
29th April 1915.

T. K. LAKSHMANA RAO,
Principal District Magistrate.

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Kottayam.

Chavala Theeravarghese Petitioner,
Petele Rangappa and five others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Chavala Theeravarghese, son of Rangappa, Kozhikode, trading, living at Vengaloor, Cochin, India, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 15th day of May 1915.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Court, Kottayam,
19th April 1915.

G. VAIDYANATHA RAO,
District Magistrate.

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karaikal.

Befary Palla Bappa of Madhav, Pudukkottai taluk Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 16th April 1915.

District Munsif's Court, Karaikal,
25th April 1915.G. V. KRISHNASWAMI,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karaikal.

Mervaya and Othuman Petitioner.
Babji Nagiotti and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 15, Act III of 1907, that Mervaya and Othuman, residing at Dev var, Pudukkottai taluk, have applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on 25th June 1915.

District Munsif's Court, Karaikal,
25th April 1915.G. V. KRISHNASWAMI,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Mallam.

It is hereby notified that Nanyanappati Narayana, son of Nanyanawami, Belige and residents of Nanyanappati, Pudukkottai taluk, has by this Court been adjudged an insolvent and that his creditors should prove their debts.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Mallam,
25th April 1915.S. RAMASWAMI ATTANGAR,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Mallam.

Nallu Althaya Setti Petitioner.
Chakravathu Narayana Chakravathi Appangar and four
others Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that Nallu Althaya Setti, Belige, of Pudukkottai, Cochin, has applied to this Court to be adjudged insolvent and that the petition is posted to 6th July 1915 for hearing.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 26th day of April 1915.

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge.

No. 5 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Mallam.

Thimma's Vengamur Brinnam Vandalakula, Brahman, residing at
Nanyanappati, Mallam Petitioner.
Chakravathu Narayana Chakravathi Appangar and four others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner Thimma's Vengamur Brinnam Vandalakula has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 6th July 1915 for hearing.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 26th day of April 1915.

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge.No. 11 of 1915 (No. 5 of 1915 in the file of the District Court, North Arcot)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.Jayalalaya Sahib, son of Kallur Hosain Sahib, Mohammedan, Gammutha,
aged about 35 years, residing in No. 18, Sarathakara Street, Bangalore,
Malabar Petitioner.

Under section 15 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 17th day of May 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Collector, 25th April 1915.V. SRINIVASA RAGHAVACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.No. 26 of 1915 (No. 5 of 1915 in the file of the District Court, North Arcot)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.Thalavanga Madali, son of Sathupathi Madali, residing at Kalliyer,
Pudukkottai taluk Petitioner.

Under section 15 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 17th day of May 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Collector, 25th April 1915.V. SRINIVASA RAGHAVACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 26 of 1915 (No. 6 of 1915 on the roll of the District Court, North Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH ARCOT.

K. Narasimhan Naidu, son of Abboi Naidu, aged about 38 years,
merchant, residing in Cheralai Street, Palur Petitioner.

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 15th day of May 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chennai, 21st April 1915.

V. SRINIVASA RAOHAYACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 27 of 1915 (No. 7 of 1915 on the roll of the District Court, North Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH ARCOT.

Appadurai Madali, son of Appave Madali, Vellala, sub-inspector, aged
about 41 years, residing in Sengudhal, Thamparavadi masonry, Petitioner.

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 15th day of May 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chennai, 21st April 1915.

V. SRINIVASA RAOHAYACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ponnai.

In the matter of Polam Sathya, son of Sathya, residing at Nellikudi, Ongole taluk.

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has been adjudicated an insolvent on the 15th April of 1915, and creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 5.

District Munsif's Court, Ongole,
21st April 1915.

C. RANGANAIKULU MAYUDU,
District Munsif.

No. 21 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ponnai.

Maheswari Raja Sahib's son Isma Sahib, of Elappalli amman and Isma, Palghat taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, North Malabar, dated 17th February 1914, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1902. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 31st July 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, North Malabar, Calicut,
19th April 1915.

K. N. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 24 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ponnai.

Valluvil Kurumathan Nair of Yappili amman and Isma, Palghat taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, North Malabar, dated 18th March 1915, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1902. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 31st July 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, North Malabar, Calicut,
18th April 1915.

K. N. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ponnai.

Sethu Pillai's son Velupurathan Pillai of Puthay amman, Sekkiam,
Ponnai village, Palghat taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, North Malabar, dated 22nd March 1915, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1902. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 31st July 1915, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, North Malabar, Calicut,
18th April 1915.

K. N. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Pondicherry.

Marappa Rao, resident of Malakuram Petitioner.
 Sanku Kanyappa and four others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to this date 1915.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Pondicherry,
 10th March 1915.

P. VENUGOPAL,
 Principal District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Idemba Kesandis, son of Palani Kesandis, residing at Palanayakam-
 palayam Petitioner.
 K. K. Narayana Chetti and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. This petition has been posted for hearing on the 20th July 1915.

District Court, Salem,
 12nd April 1915.

J. T. GILLISPIE,
 District Judge.

No. 4 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Salem.

Petition, under clause (7) of section 12 of Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that an insolvency petition has been filed in this Court by The. K. M. Pa. Ramasami Chetti, son of Balagovindappa Chetti, of Shirogudi, Salem town, Salem District, praying for the benefit of the Act and that the same is posted to 12th June 1915 for trial.

Principal District Munsif's Court Salem,
 10th April 1915.

K. S. KOTHANDARAMA AYYAR,
 Principal District Munsif.

No. 5 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sivakasi.

Kolathavalu Pillai Petitioner.
 Gu. & Co. of Kolathich Chettiar and twenty-two others Respondents.

Under clause 9 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the above-named Kolathavalu Pillai, son of Vythilappa Pillai, residing at Palani East Street, Sivakasi town, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to this day of July 1915 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Sivakasi,
 21st April 1915.

MR. FUELEDDIN NAHIE,
 District Munsif.

No. 6 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

Madamvarni Ayyar Petitioner.
 Sappu Thevar and nine others Respondents.

Under clause 5 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the above-named Madamvarni Ayyar, residing at Sengampalam in Sivakasi District Munsif, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to this day of July 1915 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Sivakasi,
 21st April 1915.

MR. FUELEDDIN NAHIE,
 District Munsif.

No. 18 of 1914 (No. 7 of 1914 in the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Rathies Chetti Insolvent.
 Ibrahim Sahibulla Sahaj Company and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 29 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 25th July 1915 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
 25th April 1915.

P. R. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
 Official Receiver.

No. 25 of 1914 (No. 8 of 1914 in the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Mangayathu Reddi Insolvent.
 Sennurayudu and eleven others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 29 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 25th July 1915 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
 16th April 1915.

P. R. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
 Official Receiver.

Instruct by this Court on 19th April, at 1915 and that creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 27th July 1915 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
22nd April 1915.

P. B. RAMA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1915 (No. 2 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

K. Kadir Hossein Sahib Petitioner.
S. Sengamathan Chetti and thirteen others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that K. Kadir Hossein Sahib, son of Kadir Hossein Sahib, residing at Tiruvannam, Tiruvannam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 19th April of 1915 and that creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 17th July 1915 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
22nd April 1915.

P. B. RAMA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 26 of 1915 (No. 2 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, Cuddalore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Gowinda Palayandi Petitioner.
Sengamathan Chetti and thirteen others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Gowinda Palayandi, son of Sengamathan Palayandi, residing at Sengamathan, Cuddalore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 26th June 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
15th April 1915.

P. B. RAMA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 30 of 1915 (No. 15 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Gopal Nayudu Petitioner.
Sengamathan Chetti and thirteen others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Gopal Nayudu, son of Sengamathan Nayudu, residing at Anthal, Tiruvannam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 3rd July 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
15th April 1915.

P. B. RAMA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 30 of 1915 (No. 14 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

A. Vythilinga Madali Petitioner.
Sengamathan Chetti and thirteen others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that A. Vythilinga Madali, son of Appayya Madali, residing at Tiruvannam, Tiruvannam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 3rd July 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
15th April 1915.

P. B. RAMA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 36 of 1938 (No. 4 of 1910 of THE YEAR OF THE DISTRICT MUGGER'S COURT, PARAGRAPHS 10 AND 11 OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS, NORTH AFRICA).

<i>Thiruvannamalai</i>	(Chet.)	" "	" "	" "	" "	<i>Pentane</i>
<i>Besavandaram</i>	(Chet.)	and five others	" "	" "	" "	<i>Rumex</i>

Witness is barely green, under clause 2 of section III of Act III of 1907, Gov. Thurnwaldt, Gov. not of Yael's estate. (Clerk, reading at Farnes, Coldwater (Clerk, has applied for being declared an unclaimed, and that his application is posted for hearing to 2nd July 1911. Any contrary wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Court either in person or by pleader at 2 A.M. on the 2nd day.)

Official Receiver's Court, Seydi Ahmet, Cebecioren,
10th April 2015.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Chief Engineer

No. 37 of 1870 (No. 7 of 1870 in the file of the District Muzam's Court, Fawcett)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Bengal.

Apparent Chert	10	12	22	22	22	22	Pellets
Source-sediment Chert and five others	22	22	22	22	22	22	Residuals

Hallie is heavily grown, under class 3 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, Dist. Appointed—*Chetto*, son of Venkankudale Chetto, residing at Ponnur, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an landless and that his application is granted for hearing on 3rd July 1912. Any evidence wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Coast, Cuddalore,
19th April 1946.

P. R. RANGA ACHARYAR,
Chief Editor

No. 88 of 1915 (No. 18 of 1905 of the Code of the District Courts, South Africa)
OF THE CODE OF THE DISTRICT COURTS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Native Guards	11	12	12	11	10	11	Private.
Taiy Sang, Governor and various officers	11	12	12	11	10	11	Independent.

Notes in lively form, under names of authors. 25 of Act III of 1907, that Nelson Goodman, son of Markham Goodman, residing at Tinsbury, Tinsbury, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is pending for hearing on 10th July 1910. Any order making to oppose the same may appear before the Court either in person or by pleader at 1 p.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Area, Cuddalore,
1942 April 1933.

F. B. BANGA ACHARIYAN,
Offical Reviewer

No. 39 of 1945 (No. 16 of 1914 as the title of the District Court, *Severe Accidents*)
in the Court of the Criminal Chamber, *Severe Accidents*.

Helge von Földe	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Perleberg</i>
Danilant Heide and twenty-one others	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Reichenbach</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 19 of Act III of 1907, that Nathaniel Pital, son of Nathaniel Pital, residing at Muthmannsmyershausen, Confederal Union, has applied for being declared an adult at and that the law application is placed for hearing to 19th July 1913. Any member wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 1 A.M. on the said date.

Official Examiner's Court, North Andover, Middlesex,
19th April 1914.

P. B. KANDA ACHARIYAR,
General Secretary

No. 41 of 1919 (No. 9 of 1915 on the title of the Director Music's Office, Constantinople)
in the Order of the Official Gazette, Series Amdm.

Saregama Noyahar	22	10	22	22	22	Followed
Vadivelu Film and theatre others	11	11	11	11	11	Continued

N. N. Nefise is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 19 of Act III of 1950, that Kamranuzamam Nefiseh, son of Panamam Nefiseh, residing at Paderajayam, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an intestate and that his appointment is granted for hearing on 28th June 1955. Any creditor wishing to oppose the result may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Breeder's Court, South Ayr, Cuddalore,
22nd April 1916.

P. B. HANNA ACHARYA,
Chief Scientist

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Elango-ramachandhi Nampoor, Petitioner's sons (1) Ananda Petter and
(2) his younger brother Ramaswami Petter of Kananuracherry
Kannur, Kollathur Taluk, Ponnani taluk Petitioner (Deftor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioners have been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated 16th March 1913, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules as or before the 31st July 1913, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut,
19th April 1913.

E. N. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 29 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Archibald village Roodhan Petter's son Bern Petter, residing at
Palanisabari amman and dewan, Walvrad taluk Petitioner (Deftor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the District Judge, South Malabar, dated 31st March 1913, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules as or before the 31st July 1913, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut,
19th April 1913.

E. N. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 15 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Pervuruvu village Ramaswami Petter's son (1) Unanganthar Petter,
(2) his son P. W. Ramaswami Ayer, and (3) P. W. Unanganthar
Petter, residing at Kankal amman, Tadi, Calicut taluk Creditors-petitioner
(Deftor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the District Judge, South Malabar, dated 16th February 1913, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules as or before the 31st July 1913, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Office, South Malabar, Calicut,
19th April 1913.

E. N. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 47 of 1914 (No. 2 of 1914 in the file of the District Master's Court, Thantharampettal) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

V. Subramanyam Pillai, son of Virabhadra Pillai, Virabhadra,
puduchalai Petitioner.
P. J. K. Jagan Narayana and others Liquidator.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 30th April 1913. The case stands adjourned to 31st July 1913 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
23rd April 1913.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 75 of 1914 (No. 2 of 1914 in the file of the District Master's Court, Kumbakonam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Kutumba Pillai, son of Irula Pillai and Virabhadra Pillai, son of the late
petitioner, late residing at Palakuram College road, Kumbakonam Petitioner.
N. Mahalingam Iyengar and others Liquidator.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 10th April 1913. The case stands adjourned to 31st July 1913 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
23rd April 1913.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 35 of 1914 (No. 6 of 1915 in the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirunelveli)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TIRUNELVELI.

Wetharward Ayyar, son of Subbaraya Ayyar, Titta, Tanjore taluk .. Petitioner.
Ardakamudam and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 22nd April 1915. The case stands adjourned to 12th July 1915 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovesaid insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
22nd April 1915.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1915 (No. 1 of 1915 in the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirunelveli)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TIRUNELVELI.

Hajjagopal Nayudu, son of Venkatesam Nayudu, Tirunelveli,
Tirunelveli District Petitioner.
Nedimar Sundaram Ayyar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 10th April 1915. The case stands adjourned to 6th July 1915 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovesaid insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
22nd April 1915.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1915 (No. 1 of 1915 in the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirunelveli)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TIRUNELVELI.

Fakir Muhammad Haniffa, son of Abdul Rahman Reza Khan, Kullar,
Nagapattinam taluk Petitioner.
Kuth Haniffa and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 22nd April 1915. The case stands adjourned to 12th July 1915 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovesaid insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
22nd April 1915.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 12 of 1915 (No. 3 of 1915 in the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirunelveli)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TIRUNELVELI.

Siddhesam Haglart, Ayyangar, son of Saka Ayyangar, Titta, Tanjore
taluk Petitioner.
Ayyappa Annad and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 22nd April 1915. The case stands adjourned to 12th July 1915 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovesaid insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
22nd April 1915.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 25 of 1915 (No. 2 of 1915 in the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirunelveli)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TIRUNELVELI.

Sundara Raghobatham Petitioner.
Aiyappa Chetty and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 14 of Act III of 1907, that Sundara Raghobatham, son of Rumbakam Samsa Bernigam, residing in Parthi Street, Chattracherry, Kumbakonam

which, but applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 9th July 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
12nd April 1915.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 27 of 1915 (No. 2 of 1915 in the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mayavaram)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Mankiam Pillai Petitioner.
A. K. M. N. Chelambaram Chettiar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 19 of Act III of 1907, that Mankiam Pillai, son of Mardarasayagan Pillai, residing in Petha Street, Mayavaram town, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 9th July 1915. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
12nd April 1915.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, TAMILNADU.

Hallaparth Seward of Thiruvadanamam and Sonas Petitioner.
Ranaboldi Kumbhakar and nine others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent, and that his petition is posted to 12th June 1915 for hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tattisherry,
12th April 1915.

T. G. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Principal District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30th APRIL 1915.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	11,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,25,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	7,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	10,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at	No. 54,54,545-8-4			Loans on Government and other securities	5,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at	Rs. 12,12,121-10-8	3	6	Advances of credit to Government and other authorized Institutions	5,00,00,000	0	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and				Bills discounted and purchased	10,00,000	0	0
Reserve	1,00,00,000	0	0	Advances with other assets	1,00,00,000	0	0
Bank for Rs. 100,000	1,00,00,000	0	0	Patents	1,00,000	0	0
Bank for Rs. 100,000	1,00,00,000	0	0	Drift Stock	1,00,000	0	0
Bank for Rs. 100,000	1,00,00,000	0	0	Guarantees	1,00,000	0	0
				Reserves	1,00,000	0	0
				Other and Currenty	1,00,000	0	0
				and Reserves	1,00,000	0	0
Total	25,75,75,75	11	4	Total	25,75,75,75	11	4

* Public 25,00,000 securities — Rs. 25,00,000-0-0.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. BOLLEKER,
Chief Accountant.

W. R. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Note for Demand Loans—8 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—10 per cent.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 28th April 1915.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

SECURITY DEPOSITS.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES Names and other securities now being in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, General Staff Division, on the 31st December 1915, in account of security deposits of munitions, etc.

Number.	Designation of office from which received and in what account is kept.	Amount of deposit.				In how many lots.	Total.
		By deposit of 100-00.	By deposit of 50-00.	By deposit of 25-00.	By deposit of 10-00.		
2000000	The Director-General of Ordnance, Government.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000001	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000002	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000003	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000004	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000005	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000006	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000007	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000008	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000009	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000010	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000011	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000012	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000013	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000014	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000015	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000016	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000017	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000018	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000019	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000020	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000021	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000022	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000023	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000024	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000025	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000026	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000027	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000028	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000029	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000030	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000031	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000032	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000033	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000034	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000035	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000036	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000037	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000038	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000039	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000040	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000041	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000042	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000043	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000044	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000045	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000046	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000047	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000048	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000049	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000050	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000051	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000052	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000053	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000054	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000055	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000056	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000057	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000058	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000059	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.
2000060	Do.	50.	50.	50.	1,000.	50.	50.

[illegible]

Number.	Designation of vessel from which received and to whom forwarded as sent.	Amount of (Revenue).				Total.
		By post sent, 1st of 1914.	By post sent, 1st of 1914.	By post sent, 1st of 1914.	By post sent, 1st of 1914.	
14138	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..
14139	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..
14140	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..
14141	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..
14142	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..
14143	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..
14144	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..
14145	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..
14146	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..
14147	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..
14148	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..
14149	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..
14150	Mr. S. Giddings, Port, St. George, St. George, St. George.	..	..	..	..	..

* Each deposit receipt.

Office of the Controller of Military Accounts,
Revenue and Finance Division,
April 1914.

A. W. DALBY, Major,
Controller of Military Accounts,
St. George, St. George.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LAY OF SHIPS IN THE MARINE HARBOR with their DESTINATION, etc., as the 24th April 1914,
as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ship's name.	Time.	Commander.	Destination.	Where to sail.	Agents.
R.M. "Cape Loring"	1914	A. Bedford	London	24th April	Messrs. Gifford, Wainwright & Co.
R.M. "Falcon"	1914	T. E. Giddings	Colombo	24th ..	Messrs. Port & Co., Ltd.

SHIPS OF WAR arrived at and departed from the Port of St. George from the 1st to the 24th April 1914.

ARRIVALS

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Time.	Rank.	Commander's name.	Where from.	Where to sail.
1914						
19th April	R.M. "Endeavour"	1914	R.	J. Harrison	Port of St. George	19th March
19th ..	R.M. "Endeavour"	1914	T.	E. Galle	Yarvis via Cape Town	19th January
19th ..	R.M. "Hesperus"	1914	R.	E. F. Fyke	London via Cape Town	19th March
19th ..	R.M. "Tara"	1914	R.	E. W. Doolittle	Yarvis via Cape Town	19th April
19th ..	R.M. "Cape Loring"	1914	R.	A. Bedford	Colombo via Cape Town	19th April
19th ..	R.M. "Falcon"	1914	R.	T. E. Giddings	Yarvis via Cape Town	19th February

DEPARTURES

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Time.	Rank.	Commander's name.	Where to sail.
1914					
19th April	R.M. "Endeavour"	1914	R.	E. W. Doolittle	Colombo
19th ..	R.M. "Hesperus"	1914	R.	E. F. Fyke	Yarvis via Cape Town
19th ..	R.M. "Tara"	1914	R.	A. Bedford	Colombo
19th ..	R.M. "Cape Loring"	1914	R.	T. E. Giddings	Yarvis via Cape Town
19th ..	R.M. "Falcon"	1914	R.	J. Harrison	Port of St. George
19th ..	R.M. "Endeavour"	1914	R.	E. Galle	Yarvis via Cape Town
19th ..	R.M. "Hesperus"	1914	R.	E. F. Fyke	London via Cape Town
19th ..	R.M. "Tara"	1914	R.	E. W. Doolittle	Yarvis via Cape Town
19th ..	R.M. "Cape Loring"	1914	R.	A. Bedford	Colombo via Cape Town
19th ..	R.M. "Falcon"	1914	R.	T. E. Giddings	Yarvis via Cape Town

Port Office, St. George,
24th April 1914.
ED-4

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.N.,
Deputy Commander of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of section 3 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act II of 1903, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Adivanangan, Tiruchendur taluk, Tanjore district, from 19th May 1913 to 19th June 1913.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Secy., L. Rds. and Agri.),
Madras, 21st April 1913.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Madras Land Registration Act, 1908, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 16/4 of Chappalai damam of Walluvanah taluk, which was treated as unregistered and resumed at the time of settlement, but which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Malappuram Divisional Officer in order that the names of the persons may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 5 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 15th July 1913 to have their names registered as such.

Madras Collector's Office, Calicut,
19th April 1913.

C. A. INNES,
Ap. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Madras Land Registration Act, 1908, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 1/4 of Tamar damam No. 221 of Erand taluk, which was treated as unregistered and resumed at the time of settlement, but which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Malappuram Divisional Officer in order that the names of the persons may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 5 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 15th July 1913 to have their names registered as such.

Madras Collector's Office, Calicut,
25th April 1913.

C. A. INNES,
Ap. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Madras Land Registration Act, 1908, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 13/5 B of Palankutalam damam No. 125, Walluvanah taluk, which was treated as unregistered and resumed at the time of settlement, but which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Malappuram Divisional Officer in order that the names of the persons may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 5 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 7th July 1913 to have their names registered as such.

Madras Collector's Office, Calicut,
24th April 1913.

C. A. INNES,
Ap. Collector.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

It is hereby notified that as the whereabouts of the undermentioned piece-works that worked in Madhavapur project, Kaveri district, are not known, the amount due to them from the Government will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of this notice:—

Name.	Amount due			
	Rs.	L.	S.	P.
1. Gungudi Poddai Yallam	2 8 0
2. Jundagudi Madhigudi	3 12 0
3. Nannagudi	8 0 0
4. Pongudi Venka	3 8 0
5. Yallagudi Mangudi	2 0 0

21st March 1913.

E. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Kaveri Division.

The undermentioned amounts are outstanding in the books of this office. If they are not claimed within three months from the date of this notice, they will be ordered to Government.

	Rs.	P.	A.
Donarwan Nipada for work done in No. 4 Vinayapureddi pharuru ..	6	0	0
Aravanga Madaliyan for work done in No. 14 Vinayapureddi pharuru ..	4	15	0

Tellers, #4, April 1966.

G. S. RAMA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, T.E.S. Division, IF Circle

A sum of Rs. 4-0-0 being the wages due to Erur Gnanu Thangai Solih is outstanding in the books of this office since February 1918. If the amount is not claimed within three months from the date of issue of this notification, it will be ordered to Government.

Madison, 20th April 2018.

C. D. BARNER,
Executive Engineer, Modern Dryness Division.

网络

Under rule 16 of Navigation Rules the vessels of boats plying on the Washington Canal are informed that all the boats plying on the southern portion including Junction Canal should be so loaded as to draw not more than 2 feet of water.

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யாழ்ப்பாணப் பகுதியிலிருந்து வந்தவர்கள் 34-ம் படைப்படை துறைமுகப் பகுதியிலும் காவல்கள் செய்து பராமரிக்கப்படுகின்றனர். இவர்களுக்கு உணவு, உடை, மருந்துகள் போன்றவை வழங்கப்படுகின்றன. —

results.

ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಭೆಯ ನಂತರ ಸಭೆಯು 25.8 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅನುದಾನ ವಸೂಲಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು-
ನೂರುನೂರಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಶೇಕಡೆಯಷ್ಟು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ತನ್ನದಾಗಿಸಿತು.

ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಒಂದು ಸಭೆಯ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿ (ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೊಂದು) ಒಂದು ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು
ಒಂದು ಸಭೆಯ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು.

Medline, 1st April 2018.

S. A. SUNITASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Changanassery.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR MINOR PAINTS PRODUCT AT SRIRANGAPATA.

There are outlets for the purchase of the products noted below in stock at Sriharikota:—

STOCKS ARE LISTED FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 12/31/99										Q. 3. 4. 5.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1) Bismarville
(2) Easton
(3) New York

K.D.—The quantities are only approximate. The successful tenderer will be bound to take the total quantities available even if they happen to exceed, or fall short of, the quoted quantities.

3. Early tender will be accepted from a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be returned to all except the persons whose tender is accepted. All Madras tenderers must credit their deposits into the Bank of Madras and enclosed receipts into the present Government Treasury and must endorse the Bank or Treasury receipted the sum may be with their tenders. Government Preliminary notes will not be accepted.

quity. The weight of the deposit being 800 lbs.

3. The proceeds will be delivered at Scherzhaas, the warehouse of the buyer bank.

from the date of the receipt of the order accepting the tender falling which, the deposit will be furnished and the produce placed at his risk. For produce paid for, but not removed within the aforesaid time, demurrage will be charged at the discretion of the District Forest Officer.

6. Tenders must be accompanied by Tenders for minor forest produce as stock at Bellair's* and should be submitted to the District Forest Officer, Bellair, so as to reach him not later than the 30th April 1913. Tenders received without deposits or those received after the above date will not be considered.

7. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any tender without assigning reasons therefor.

8. Tenders will be opened by the District Forest Officer at his office at 2 p.m. on the above date.

Bellair Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
19th April 1913.

H. F. ARBUTHNOT,

District Forest Officer.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RIGHT TO CUT AND REMOVE CARRANDEE BARK AND WOOD FROM THE FOREST OF THE TWO TANGS COMPREHENDING PARK FOR JULY 1913 TO 30th JULY 1913.

The right to cut and remove Carrandee bark and wood from all the reserved forests only (the reserves being sold by contract as heretofore) in the Bellair district from July 1913 to 30th July 1913 will be sold by public auction by the District Forest Officer, Bellair, in the Forest Range Office at Bellair at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 30th May 1913.

1. The sale will be by ranges, each range being put up for auction separately.

2. No person will be allowed to bid unless he has deposited with the officer holding the sale a sum of Rs. 100 in the form of security notes of Rs. 100 each, or a receipted cheque for Rs. 200 (amounted as current advance deposits on account of the Carrandee bark sale to be held on 30th May 1913). Smaller security notes or advance notes will not be accepted by the officer holding the sale at the time of auction. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the sale, while the accepted treasury cheques will be passed for repayment of cash.

3. No person will be allowed to bid who has failed to remit any kind due by him on account of previous Carrandee or other contracts with the Forest Department.

4. Before the close of the sale each successful bidder must increase the deposit with the officer holding the sale to one-fourth of the amount of his bid subject to the maximum of Rs. 400, falling which, the range or ranges concerned will be sealed at the rate and loss of the original bidder and the low bid in the result, but shall not be entitled to any other amount fetched by the result. In case where the initial deposit of the bid amount is less than the amount deposited at the commencement of the sale, the initial deposit will be adjusted towards the revenue due, except in cases where the full amount amount bid exceeds the full initial deposit of Rs. 200, when the contractor will be refunded the initial deposit minus the full initial amount at once.

5. Within ten days of the receipt of the order confirming the sale, each successful bidder will be required to execute an agreement (copy of which can be seen at the District Forest Office, Bellair) as a duly stamped paper and register it at his own cost. He will also be required to furnish a security deposit of one-fourth of the bid amount which should be deposited in the general savings bank if such security is less than Rs. 100, but if such security amounts Rs. 100, the bidder will be required as possibly equal to, but in no case less than one-fourth of the amount of his bid. The bidder will also be required to remit the first instalment (one-third of the initial deposit) into the sub-treasury attached to his jurisdiction. In the event of failure of any of the conditions referred to in this paragraph, the provisions referred to in paragraph 4 above, will apply to the case also.

6. The ranges referred to are the Forest ranges. The reserves included in each range will be appended to each agreement. If it is subsequently found that any reserve or reserves have been wrongly included in it, in which case, such reserve or reserves will be excluded, and the contractor will have no right for any kind of compensation.

7. The officer holding the sale reserves to himself the right to reject any bid without assigning any reason.

8. The sale is subject to confirmation by the authority competent to sanction.

9. The Government reserves to itself the right to grant retrospective of any such land and the contractor shall not be entitled to any compensation for any reduction of the area included in his lease which may be so ordered.

10. The contractor shall not cut Carrandee bark on areas where cultural operations have been made by the Forest Department.

11. At the time of sale the bidders will be enquired whether they wish all the reserves in each range sold together or as groves and the sales will be held according to the wishes of the majority.

Bellair Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
19th April 1913.

G. W. FROST,

District Forest Officer.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CURRANDEE BARK AND CHILLIES.

Sealed tenders, with samples, are invited by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, for the supply of Currandee bark and Chillies to the Prisoners, Madras, during 1913-14. Tenders will be received by 30th April 1914. Successful bidders will be required to furnish a security of 10 per cent. of the value of the contract and to execute a bond. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

* Currandee
Chillies

1,000 lbs. less than weight and sold by lot as required
2,000 lbs. dry, but to contain much seed, to be supplied as required.

The Prisoners, Madras,
19th April 1913.

G. W. DEANE,
Superintendent of Prisons.

SALE OF ANDAMANIUM TIMBER IN 1915.

It is notified for general information that specially tenders will be invited during 1915 for shipments of pole-wood, and of pyrites (Sulphuretted Iron Pyrites), a wood sawn, and remaining wood, and of logs or sticks (Akkabak), in the form of rough-sawn logs or "squares," to be shipped ordinarily by the Port Steamer and steamer, or as opportunity may offer by other steamer.

It is expected that the following minimum quantities will be available during the year: pole-wood, good and well colored, 3,000 tons; pyrites, 600-1,000 tons; logs, 500 tons.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Andamans, Port Blair.

Final, the 27th February 1915.

F. NOTICE.
Order Secy. to the Secy. of Public, Dept. of Res. and Agric.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE No. 18 (T&A).

Tenders offers by letter or telegram for the supply of Indian grown black tea required to be delivered between the 15th August and 15th October 1915 will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division, Calcutta, up to 12 noon on Wednesday, the 3th June 1915.

2. Offers should specify in words as well as in figures the rates at which the tea will be delivered. Fractional parts of pice in rates cannot be accepted. Rates should be quoted as in such per pound or per 100 pounds with full particulars regarding terms of delivery. Offers must be fully signed and dated. Offers by letter should be sent in a sealed or unsealed cover superscribed (tender for the supply of tea) and addressed to the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division, Calcutta, and sent to any office by name.

3. Offers will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 3th June 1915. Offers sent by post should be despatched so as to reach this office the day previous to opening of tenders as registered letters are not delivered in Calcutta and before 4-30 a.m.

4. Tenderers are particularly requested to give their address in full and also their telegraphic code address if any. These should also be quoted in all correspondence.

5. Quantities should be for delivery either in Regulation Army boxes as specified in paragraph 7, or for delivery in ordinary commercial chests (see paragraph 8), and should also be for delivery (a) for the various quantities specified P.A.R. at the several stations enumerated (1) for the total requirements delivered (2) P.O.R., Madras, (3) at the Supply Reserve Depot, Madras, or (3) P.O.R., at any convenient place the tenderer may select. Should any tenderer fail to specify the place of delivery it will be taken to mean that the offer is for delivery at the Supply Depot of each station at requirements.

6. No earnest money is required, but the successful tenderer will be required to execute the usual indemnity agreement or contract form as L.A.F.S-5725 or 5726 and 5727 with or without a security deposit as may be necessary.

7. The following special conditions will be included in the agreement for the supply of tea in Regulation boxes:—

"The tea shall be equal to the Supply and Transport sample (which can be seen by the tenderer at the Supply Reserve Depot, the B-Box, Madras, or at the nearest Supply and Transport Depot, or at any one of those named below) and free from visible proportion of dust tea and shall be contained in strong serviceable boxes (not less than 100 lbs. weight) lined with sheet lead well secured and in merchantable condition, and the lid of the boxes shall be securely nailed down and not opened. A uniform quantity of 50 lb. tea should be contained in each box which will be offered in shape and according to the model sample which the tenderer can inspect at the Supply Reserve Depot, the B-Box, Madras, or at any Supply and Transport Depot, containing outside 2' 8" x 1' 10" x 1' 4" and weighing with sheet lead not more than 58 lb. 4 oz. (total lead inside 4 lbs. and box about 57 lbs). The total weight of each box with tea in it must not exceed 76 lb. 4 oz., viz., box with sheet lead should weigh about 20 lb. 4 oz. and tea 56 lb."

Each box should be knotted thus:—

Seams (nearest year to be inserted)
Indian flag tea.
Net weight, 56 lb.
Gross weight (to be inserted).
From (contractors name to be inserted).

"The weight of each box with lead full will not be rightly limited as, but variations in the aggregate weight of the box (including lead) should not exceed 5 lbs. for instance 2 lb. more or 3 lb. less may be accepted. Empty tea chests and lead will become the property of Government."

8. Alternative rates may also be quoted for a similar quantity of tea packed in small and thoroughly serviceable in chests of ordinary commercial pattern, 50 lbs. weight by rail, instead of in the Regulation Army boxes above described, but it should be clearly specified in the offer what style of packing is intended for. These commercial boxes should also be marked as per paragraph 7 above.

9. The approval or rejection of offers rests with the General Officer Commanding 9th Division who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any offer or any item in a tender, or a portion thereof, without cause assigned. The lowest tender need not necessarily be accepted. No notice can be taken of requests from unsuccessful tenderers for information by telegram unless the cost of such telegram is prepaid.

10. All consignments deliverable free on rails in fullness of the contract should be despatched at the ordinary public tariff rate and not at the Military tariff rates. Further it is not incumbent on contractors to look their supplies to a Government official as has previously been the case.

11. A fair average two pound sample of tea should be sent to this office a week before the tenders are opened.

12. Any further information required may be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

13. The probable estimated requirements, which however cannot be absolutely guaranteed, are as under:—

SCHEME No. 4.

For the second half-year of 1915-16.

Sections where required.	First instalment to be delivered on or about 15th August 1915.	Second instalment to be delivered on or about 15th October 1915.	Total.	Remarks.
<i>Alternative Scheme "A".</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
General (F.O.B. or Supply Depot)	14,000	17,000	31,000	Conditions of delivery, etc., should be similarly specified in the bids.
Beypore "do"	4,000	4,000	8,000	
Madras "do"	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Chingapat "do"	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Quilon "do"	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Total F.O.B. or Supply Depot	25,000	30,000	55,000	
<i>or</i>				
<i>Alternative Scheme "B".</i>	10,000	10,000	20,000	

The value of the requirements at the 1915-16 Beypore Depot, Madras, or F.O.B., Madras, or F.O.B. may vary without giving the tenderer any right.

E. A. GATER, Colonel,
By. Asst. Director of Supplies, VII Division.

Cuttack, 15th April 1915.

TENDERS FOR CONVERTING THE P.W.D. SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE AT
TIRUVANAM INTO AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, at his office at Egmore, up to 3 p.m. on the 15th May 1915, for the works noted below.

1. The name and address of each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle.

2. In addition to the address, each tender should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given, and the name of the tenderer.

3. National tenders may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional office on the due date. Any tender not received in due time will not be considered.

4. The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

5. Printed copies of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Division or Tankrestan Sub-Divisional office.

6. Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Sub-Divisional office at Chingapat and Tarkkoyla on all working days between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7. Work must not be sublet.

8. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

9. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

10. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, at 3 p.m. on the 15th May 1915.

11. Work is given out on the piece-work system.

12. Earnest money Rs. 500 is to be paid against the work should accompany each tender.

CONVERSION SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE INTO AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE AT TIRUVANAM.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per unit.
1000	Repairing part of the existing building and converting the rest (including monthly 750 sq. ft.)	
100	Constructing the brick building	100 sq. ft.
1000	Constructing the brick building	1000 sq. ft.
1000	Constructing the brick building	1000 sq. ft.
1000	Constructing the brick building	1000 sq. ft.

செய்தியின் விவரம்.	தூதி	அவ்வியின் தூதி எ.	அவ்வியின் தூதி.
1. சட்டம்-இருப்பு சட்டம்	100.
2. சட்டம்-சட்டம்	100.
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Post Office, Madras,
14th April 1912.

A. N. HALFOUR, Commander, R. I. N.,
Deputy Commissioner of the Port,
for District of Works for the Port of Madras.

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Messrs. S. S. & Co., Madras.

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Messrs. S. S. & Co., Madras.

Messrs. G. G. S. & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. T. & J. S. & Co., Calcutta.
The Government Press, Madras.
Messrs. S. S. & Co., Madras.
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List of Books published during the current quarter.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL LIST, continued up to 1st April 1912. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Rs. 1. (5 p.)
MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL MEDICAL LIST, continued up to 31st March 1912. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Rs. 1. (5 p.)
MADRAS QUARTLY, 1912. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Rs. 1. (5 p.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, continued up to 1st April 1912. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Rs. 1. (5 p.)
QUARTERLY LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE JAIL DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, continued up to 31st March 1912. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Rs. 1. (5 p.)

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE HOUSE AND VILLAGE ORIGINATORS OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATION FOR DISTRICTS IN THE REPRESENTATION DISTRICT. Columns also Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30 to Malabar District. Each Five 2 (8 p.); Nos. 31, 32, 33 and 34 to Cochin District. Each Five 2 (8 p.); Nos. 35, 36, 37 and 38 to North Arcot District. Each Five 2 (8 p.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL. Forty-five List of Corrections. Part 1. (8 p.)

MADRAS CONTROLLER TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS. Forty-eight List of Corrections. Part 4. (8 p.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL LIST OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVENUE IMPROVEMENT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, continued up to 31st January 1915. Royal Soc. board. Rs. 3-4. (8 ss.)

TABLES OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SLAVES, LAND REVENUE AND ASSOCIATIONS).

THIRTY LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE REVENUE FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE MADRAS DISTRICT (Drawn with Board's Proceedings No. 35, No. 37, dated 26th January 1910). Part 8. (8 p.)

REVENUE LIST OF CORRECTIONS (JANUARY 1910) TO THE REVENUE FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS (GENERAL) (Drawn with Board's Proceedings No. 36, dated the February 1910). Part 6. (8 p.)

FIFTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE BOARD'S REVENUE FORMS. Vol. I. As. 2-4. (8 p.); Vol. II. As. 1. (8 p.)

VILLAGE OFFICERS' MANUAL, 1910 edition. CHENNAI. Royal Soc. board. As. 15. (8 ss. 4 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE—GENERAL).

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1913-14. Footsop folio, board. Rs. 1-15. (8 ss.)

FOREST LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MADRAS FOREST MANUAL. As. 2-4. (8 p.)

CHANGED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY (WITH CORRECTIONS), continued up to 31st April 1915. Imperial Soc. paper cover. As. 1. (8 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE).

RULES FOR THE ISSUE OF BILLS OF CREDIT FOR PAYMENT IN ADVANCE (EXTRACT FROM THE RULES MANUAL) Imperial Soc. board. As. 1. (1 ss.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE SHOWING REPORT OF LEGISLATION IN THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE DURING 1914. Royal Soc. Part 5. (8 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACTS.

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- VIII of 1915. MADRAS DECENTRALIZATION. Footstep folio. English. Pice 3. (8 p.). Tamil, Telugu and Canarese each Pice 2. (8 p.). Malayalam and Hindustani each Pice 3. (8 p.)
- IX of 1915. MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES, as modified up to 1st February 1915. Royal Decree. English. An. 1-24. (4 a.)
- XI of 1915. MADRAS LAND REVENUE ACT, as modified up to 1st March 1915. Royal Decree. English. An. 3. (8 p.)
- INDEX TO MADRAS ACTS OF 1915. Royal Decree. An. 1-3. (8 p.)
- I of 1916. MADRAS ARMS ACT (AMENDMENT). Footstep folio. English. Pice 3. (8 p.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

- REVENUE BOARD OF NORTHERN CANNIA WARD Act II of 1916 (appeared in G.O. No. 1061-L, dated 10th June 1916, and published in the Govt. G. O. Gazette of the 27th June 1916). 1916. Royal Decree. English, Tamil and Telugu. Each. An. 1. (1 a.)
- ORDINANCE ACT AND INTERIM REVIEW OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 31st December 1914. Royal Decree. Each. An. 1-4. (3 a. 8 p.)

Advertisements are invited from duly qualified candidates for the posts of Temporary Sub-Overseers on Rs. 35 and Rs. 45 and Temporary Draftsmen on Rs. 32 in the Tank Endowment Scheme Division, 1 Circle, Rajahmundry.

1. No one who has not passed at least the Lower Subordinate's test from the College of Engineering, Madras, need apply.

2. Applications should reach the undersigned before 31st May 1915.

Executive Engineer's Office, Rajahmundry,
12th April 1915.

H. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T. & A. Division, 1 Circle.

Advertisements in the following form are invited from Graduates and P.A.'s, whose names are in Tamil, for the post of a Clerk in this Court on Rs. 20 which is permanently vacant. Preference will be given to those who have also passed the *Anglo-Tamil* Test. The applications should reach this Court on or before the 31st May next. The candidate selected will be appointed in the first instance on probation for six months.

Names of applicants; father's name; caste; residence; age; qualifications and references to page of Gazette; solutions in public service; particulars of local held and in what scale; past and present occupation, trade/crafts by whom granted (specimen to be attached); specimens of hand-writing (English and Tamil to be attached); remarks.

District and Sessions Court, Madras.
12th April 1915.

J. G. BURN,
District and Sessions Judge.

Advertisements are invited from candidates who have passed the following Government Technical Examinations for a Turner's post on Rs. 25-1-25 in the Railway Division, viz., First-Grade Railway. Preference will be given to those who have had experience in a Public Works Department office.

Geometrical Drawing—Elementary Grade.
Book-keeping and Estimating—Elementary Grade.
Freeland Cordon Drawing—Elementary Grade.

Railway, 12th April 1915.

C. L. BUSHELL,
Executive Engineer, Railway Division.

Advertisements are invited for the post of Temporary Draftsman on Rs. 45 from those who have passed Lower Subordinate's, the old Draftsman's or Sub-Overseer's Test, of the College of Engineering, Madras. Men with high proficiency in Drawings of irrigation works will be preferred. Applicants should state their age and qualifications and submit copies of testimonials, if any. The appointments will continue to end of March next and applications will be received to end of April 1915.

Executive Engineer's Office, Trichinopoly,
12th April 1915.

C. PEDDIE,
Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly Division.

Advertisements are invited from duly qualified candidates for employment in the office of the undersigned, in temporary and permanent vacancies as Clerks and Foremen. Salaries Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 per mensem.

Applicants should include the following information—

Age; qualifications; present and past employment, if any; number of marks acquired by them in the English language, and in Mathematics in the Public Examination (qualifying for Freely service) in the case of candidates who have obtained the Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

Persons who possess official experience are preferred.

Applicants should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th May next.

General Hospital, Madras,
12th April 1915.

W. HOLLENWORTH, M.B., B.S., Licet.-Col. I.M.S.,
Senior Medical Officer.

Advertisements are invited for the post of Interpreter, Presidency Magistrate's Court, Madras, on Rs. 15 per mensem. Applicants must have passed the Translation Test—Higher Grade in either Tamil or Telugu and Lower Grade in the other of these two languages. Preference will be given to applicants who can talk *Shikasta* fluently. The appointments will be on probation for six months but it is probable that it will become permanent. Applications must reach the undersigned not later than the 15th May 1915.

Presidency Magistrate's Court, Engineer, Madras,
12th April 1915.

C. B. N. PULLY,
Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Advertisements are invited for the post of Probationary Revenue Inspector which has fallen vacant in the Madras district. Candidates should have passed the D.A. Degree examination and be below 25 years of age. Applicants with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the Collector of Madras not later than 31st May 1915.

Madras Collector's Office,
12th April 1915.

G. F. PACHINON,
Collector.

Advertisements are invited from duly passed candidates for the posts of Minor Irrigation Overseers and Sub-Overseers in the Salem district. The posts are permanent and the pay of Sub-Overseers is Rs. 60-25-180 and that of the Sub-Overseers is Rs. 25-0-40, the increments being annual. Applicants should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th May 1915.

Salem Collector's Office,
17th April 1915.

B. W. LEBBI,
Collector.

Appointments are invited from graduates for the post of two Probationary Revenue Inspectors in each of the districts. They should clearly state their age and the remuneration known by them and submit their applications as at or soon as after not later than 30th May 1934.

Kennel Collector's Office
20th April 1914.

M. A. B. VERDON

REFERRING to the advertisement, in the *West St. George Gazette*, dated 15th February last and subsequent issues, calling for applications for the post of Head Clerk in the Police Bureau, Choptank, it is hereby notified that the post has been filled up.

Madison, Wis. April 28/16.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Secretary Division, Marine Biology

Wages at once applications from experienced Surveyors qualified under the Commissioner, Hahn or otherwise for work connected with the Country river gauging operations. Pay \$4. 00 to \$6. 100 according to qualifications.

Apply with copies of testimonials at once, to the Superintending Engineer, IV Class, Cantonment

Coligatore, 25th April 2018.

J. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, I. F. Clark.

Wanted a Typist with his own machine, pay Rs. 20. Postfree will be given to graduates. Apply to Mr. Mambroddin Sahib Sahader, Superintendent of Post Office, Chingapatt Division, Ennore, Madras.

Medana, 24th April 1998.

W. HUMPHREYS SALES,
Superintendent of Post Office, Cleveland Division

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE SOUTHERN INDIA GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
OFFICE, LTD., MADRAS. MADE UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1916.

PIPER ACETICUM

Page 11

Income	Amount, Rs. & P.	Expenditure	Amount, Rs. & P.
Amount of the funds in the beginning of the year	71 38 8	Colours outstanding in bills	3,391 18 0
Fluctuations—Capital paid up	248 8	do, overruns	3,351 18 0
Advance on notes payable 15 bills	321 0	Colours paid in bills	345 8 0
Provision of interest on bills	4,594 14 8	Balance of bills (overrun)	6 8 0
do do overruns	251 51 8	Advance on bills	633 10 0
Exchange for (bills were sold) 10 months	816 1	Colours paid in overruns	284 16 0
10% fee	44 8	Advance on overruns	10 12 0
Commission (cost of bills, etc.)	10 21 2	Notes outstanding	3,678 14 0
Annual fee	5 0 0	Transferring	180 18 0
Settlement fund	41 4 0	Commission paid on exports	161 12 0
Policy fee	6 0 0	Arbitrage fees	286 0 0
Broker's commission	852 8 8	Insurance and taxes	160 0 0
Particulars: Life Government Security Life and Marine Assurance Company, Ltd.	3,348 3 8	Low charges	14 15 0
Current Income paid from overhauling	158 12 8	Administration	338 8 0
D. P. Term	1,340 3 8	Printing and stationery	22 10 1
		Overhaul and postage	315 0 0
		Other payments	
		Emergency Regulation fees, Typewriting, Translating and mailing expenses, etc.	61 4 0
		Many other remuneration	3 10 0
		Interest	7 30 0
		Charity	2 16 0
		Food and fuel (stationery)	6 0 0
		Property accident	2 0 0
		Remuneration shipping	347 0 0
		H. & L. John Peter, (Director)	5 0 0
		H. & M. Macdonald, (Manager, District)	5 0 0
		King Peter, (Kerala District)	7 0 0
		Provision	228 71 0
		Advance paid up travelling bills	16 11 0
		Share in India's loss	11 0 0
		Supply duties	850 2 0
		Amount of the funds in the end of the year	327 3 1
Total	3,314 3 8	Total	3,314 3 8

Yachted with the heulka, accente/s and members and found some

M. V. V. CHIKITY,
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

M. N. UFD-01E, *revised*

D. A. JOHN NADAR,
A. S. BAMA AYYANGAR,
KANNI SUDHATHA SATHI,

Madsen, 1996; Madsen, 1997.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Fig. 17.3

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1945.

[Truth, 6 pgs.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

Date	Direction of wind	Temperature.				Relative Humidity.	Wind.				General weather
		Overland		Observed			Force	Direction	Height of clouds	Direction	
		Daily	Range	Daily	Range						
April	1890										
1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The column of the Barometer is twenty-one feet above the level of the sea, and the mercury in the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight. The total rain for the month is 12.18 inches, the average due to the same

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 10.18 inches, the average due for the same period being 2.01 inches.

Dr. E. J. JOSE, Jr.,
Surgical Director

Madras Observatory, 566 April 1932.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1915.

[Price, 6 pms.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
24TH APRIL 1915.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

CHENNAI.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ricefields and kharif rice are 25-75 and 8-10 feet deep respectively. Sowing of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cotton, pulses, and sugarcane fair. Pasture seems to be fairly good. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of sugarcane proceeding or concluding and of paddy concluding. Transplantation of paddy and sugarcane concluding. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested ragi, tobacco, chillies and sugarcane fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in lower taluqs and two divisions. Godavari 15 feet above the market mark. Planting, sowing, raising seed-beds, and weeding in progress. Sowing of paddy commenced. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco, chillies and sugarcane, cotton fair; chillies, sugarcane and paddy fair to normal. Pasture sufficient in parts; fodder sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax, madcow and foot and mouth disease prevalent in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 250 feet below market, but discharge adequate for general requirements. Planting and sowing beginning or progressing; transplanting sugarcane and preparing seed-beds progressing; weeding concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, sugarcane, paddy and sugarcane fair; sugarcane normal; paddy poor to normal. Pasture seems to be fairly good; fodder insufficient in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water supply insufficient. Sowing and preparing fields for the next season. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi (some mixed), cotton, chillies and cotton, fair to normal. Pasture generally scarce; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in one taluk and other diseases in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water supply generally insufficient. Tungabhadra 5-14 feet below mark but discharge through barrages sufficient for existing requirements. Planting. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco, sugarcane and sugarcane fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but madcow prevalent in some taluqs. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

HANNAHAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MELIARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing and sowing of early crops in one taluk. Standing crops fair to good, but cotton failing in parts of one taluk. Harvested cotton cotton poor to fair, sugarcane fair to normal and paddy fair. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but staidropes and calves prevail in parts of five taluks. Employment available; but a few starve in parts of one taluk and labourers in parts of another taluk have not sufficient work. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and weeding in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good except for staidropes and foot and mouth disease in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells and tanks in parts of four taluks. Ploughing. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, ragi, cotton and cotton; cotton generally fair. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle disease prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient.

CUDAPUR.

Water-supply generally insufficient except under wells; slight frosts in two areas. Ploughing and sowing of cotton, ragi and tobacco in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton and hemp, cotton fair; cotton and ginger, poor to fair. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but staidropes and foot and mouth disease prevail in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

MULUGU.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Exchange at the Meliary and Sangam analysis sufficient; supply in "small reservoir adequate. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cotton and ragi and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton, ragi, cotton and ginger; ragi, fair to bumper; cotton, cotton, cotton, cotton and ragi, fair, cotton, normal. Pasture sufficient except in one division; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but staidropes prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGULUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of paddy and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi and bumper; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle disease prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and in parts of another. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, ginger, sugarcane, cotton and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture scarce in one taluk; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in two divisions and parts of another division and one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cotton, proceeding or concluding; transplanting of paddy concluded; ragi and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available, but insufficient in two divisions and two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of four taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy, ragi and cotton and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton and sugarcane; cotton fair. Pasture generally available; fodder available, but insufficient in one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks and in parts of others. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cotton and cotton and transplanting of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and in one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHERAPUZZHUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks. Four-and-a-half feet of water in the Quarry at Rode. Sowing of groundnut and pulses beginning and of cotton and ginger proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested sugarcane, cotton, ragi, paddy, cotton, tobacco, betel and ginger. Employment available. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally inefficient. No discharge over the achesai. Transplanting of paddy and sowing of paddy and other crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and other crops, cotton fair to good. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. No flow over the Grand Anicut. Tobacco cultivation is going on in one taluk. Paddy crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, maize and other crops; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; employment in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TIRUPUR KOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Cultivation of paddy crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Water-supply insufficient except in one division. Ploughing, sowing of dry crops, paddy and other crops and transplanting of dry crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and other crops; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Sowing and transplanting of wet lands, second crop cultivation of wet lands and cultivation of dry lands in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, cotton, paddy, other and sugarcane; cotton fair. Pasture mostly in three taluks; fodder available, better in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over the Srivilliputhur achesai, but discharge adequate. Ploughing of dry and wet lands and sowing of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to fair; cotton, fair; and paddy, poor. Pasture sufficient but scanty in parts; fodder available but poor in parts. Condition of cattle generally good, but not much disease in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Pasture mostly; fodder available. Anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease in one taluk. Condition of labour market generally fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

POOYER CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and sowing of first rice-crop in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair to good. Pasture mostly; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Ploughing. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Harvesting dry crops. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NELLORIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, planting and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice and other crops; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 24th April 1915.—Rainfall good. Vinayakottam District and South Canara; fair Nilgiris; lighter all elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; cotton fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool and Trichinopoly and in parts of Ganjam, Bhamra, Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, Central, West Coast and South except Tinnevely. Pasture sufficient except in Guntur, Deccan, Combar, West Coast and in parts of six other districts; fodder sufficient. Prices falling.

DEPT. OF REV. SECT., CIVIL, L. RES. AND AGRI.
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

27th April 1915.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th APRIL 1915.

District.		Rainfall in inches.					Price in Rupees (per 100 lbs) per Mowah.									
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week (from 1st April).			Rice.		Sug.			Clothes.			Grains.	
		Week.	Average 49 years.	1891.	Average 49 years.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Central	Baran	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Varanasi	..	0.2	0.2	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Benares	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Katwa	..	0.2	0.5	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Guwahati	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
Dumra	Katwa	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Baran	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Guwahati	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Benares	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Varanasi	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
East	Baran	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Guwahati	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Benares	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Varanasi	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Katwa	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
West	Baran	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Guwahati	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Benares	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Varanasi	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..
	Katwa	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.2	12.1	..	..	..	..	..

As an Agency. S. = Liked.

* Average of the 20 years ending 1912-1913.

† Average of the 8 years ending 1912-1913.

‡ Average of the 20 years ending 1912-1913.

MANILA: PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1904. [PART. 13 of 6 p.]

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1901 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 32 & 33 Vict., c. 11, and 4 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 17th March 1904.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.B., K.C., Vice-President, presiding,
and 44 Members, of whom 42 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath of Allegiance to the Crown:—
The Hon'ble Mr. Robert * GEORGE GILLIN, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Robert GEORGE

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

* The Hon'ble Mr. Butler:—"Sir, I lay on the table the information * received in the Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER'S reply to the Hon'ble Kisan Bahadur Kishan and Ali Khan on the 14th September 1904

* Vide Appendix, page 171, post.

The figures are explained in the foot-note on the right-hand side as an approximate estimate. The selection of figures in this case involves considerable difficulty."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. FORTESCUE asked:—

1. "Will Government be pleased to consider, and to promulgate the Imperial Government, the desirability of Indian representation at the Imperial Conference to be held in England next year?"

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNARD CHATTERJEE replied:—

From recent telegrams it would appear to have been stated by Mr. Harcourt in the House of Commons that no Imperial Conference will be held this year, and until the future intentions of His Majesty's Government are known it is impossible to answer the hon'ble Member's question."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOSWAMI asked:—

1. "Is it a fact that in some of the Provinces and Provinces of India, the Administration has been fixed as 15? If so, will the Government be pleased to state in what of the Provinces this is the case?"

"(a) It is a fact that in the case of the Presidency of Bengal the present Administration age is fixed at 15."

"(b) Is the Government aware that at a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held in January last, to consider the question of the Administration age last, the recommendation of the Senate, namely, that in Section 3, Chapter 30, of the University Regulations, the words 'the last day of the year' be substituted for the words 'the last day of the month' was accepted by the Senate?"

"(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the desirability of accepting the recommendation of the Senate?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SNEY asked:—

"(a) Yes. The age limit for Matriculation is 15 in the Madras and Punjab Universities. This rule would, therefore, apply to people studying within the territorial limits of those universities."

"(b) Yes."

"(c) The Government of India have seen in the newspapers an advertisement to this effect. The present rule provides the statement of the age limit as the first day of the month."

"(d) What the matter comes before the Government of India finally, they will consider it."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOSWAMI asked:—

1. "Is it a fact that in all examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners in England the list numbers of candidates only are written on the answer papers of the examinees and that these names do not appear?"

"(a) It is a fact that in the examinations for Membership, and in all examinations held by the Calcutta University the names of the examinees appear on their papers."

"(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the desirability of substituting numbers for names in place of their names?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SNEY asked:—

"(a) The statement is one of the examinations for the Indian Civil Service, but otherwise the facts are not known."

"(b) No definite information is available."

"(c) According to the question relates to conditions in Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the University of Calcutta are the authorities which control the Membership and University examinations respectively. The Government of India will read copies of the question and answer to these bodies for information."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOSWAMI asked:—

1. "With reference to the report given by the Hon'ble Mr. P. B. Wynn to my question put on the 12th November 1915, will the Government be pleased to state what progress has now been made with the construction of the following Railway lines:—

(a) Mysore to Bangalore."

(b) Bangalore and Gadag to Shivajinagar."

(c) Gadag and Channarayana to Bagmati."

(d) Channarayana to Narasimha."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOSWAMI asked:—

"No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the construction of a railway from Mysore to Bangalore. A survey party met recently carrying out a further examination of the line in which his line would be, with a view to determining what alignment it will be best to adopt in view of proposals for further railway development in the same area."

"A detailed survey has been made of railway from Mysore to Shivajinagar, with a branch from Gadag to Shivajinagar and Channarayana and a branch from Channarayana to Narasimha, has been completed and it has been decided with the approval of the Secretary of State that a concession may be granted to build a company for the construction of these lines on the British lease terms subject to certain conditions. Negotiations with a private Syndicate are now proceeding."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOSWAMI asked:—

1. "Will the Government be pleased to state, with regard to the Mysore-Bangalore Railway, whether the southern route has now been considered as the most suitable?"

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Railway line to Bangalore will eventually be fixed as earlier on the Madras system?"

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a survey has been made from Bangalore to Channarayana and whether another survey has been made from Bangalore to Anchi, a point opposite to Channarayana?"

"(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the proposal of finally extending the Railway line from Bangalore to Anchi and increasing the same by a shorter line to Channarayana?"

"(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to make any sort of third line from the Anchi-Bangalore Railway for construction?"

"(e) If so, will the Government be pleased to state which branch line they so propose to make?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNAWAT replied :—

"Mr. Gunawat has just been advised as regarding the route to be adopted for the proposed Mysore-Belgaum Railway. A reconnaissance survey of the route is being carried out at some point on the coast but with a view to deciding what scheme of railway connection will best meet the interests of India as a whole. Pending a consideration of the results of this survey, the Government of India are unable to consider the question of a ferry service between Ancho and Gaudin." "The question of the agency to be employed for the construction of railways in this case has not yet been considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNAWAT asked :—

1. "Is it a fact that if Ancho is connected by railway with Tungi and a steamer ferry logs at Gaudin, a considerable saving of time will be effected in the journey between Calcutta and Dacca?" (2) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to construct a branch line between Ancho and Tungi (Dacca)?

"(1) Will they also be pleased to state whether survey to Tungi from Ancho has been made?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNAWAT replied :—

"The reply to (1) is in the affirmative."

"The information asked for in (2) and (3) is afforded by the reply given to the Hon'ble Member's previous question."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNAWAT asked :—

1. "Have the Government now taken into consideration the construction of the following lines :—

(a) Faridpur to Hagra.

(b) Belgachi to the railway to Eastport.

(c) Nagpur to Barisal.

"(1) If so, how any decision has arrived at with regard to all or any of these lines; if not, when may such decision be expected?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNAWAT replied :—

"Reconnaissance surveys of the area in which the proposed lines from Faridpur to Hagra and from Belgachi to Eastport would lie, and a detailed survey for a line from Nagpur to Faridpur with branches to Barisal and Madanpur, have recently been carried out. Reports regarding the results of the surveys, but not of the latter, have been received. Until full information is available, the Government of India are not in a position to say when a decision regarding the construction of railways in this area is likely to be arrived at."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNAWAT asked :—

1. "In reference to my question on the survey given by the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wyke on the 17th September 1912, is the Council, will the Government be pleased to state whether they are still considering the question of the best alignment to adopt to connect the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the Kishore Gaudin Section, or whether the question has already been decided?"

"(1) It is a fact that local public bodies, the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and the late Commissioner Mr. F. C. French, all favour the Kishore Gaudin line in preference to the Moulvibazar-Dupchaur or Barisal line, the connection with the Northern Section being made at Medura."

"(2) Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in connection with this line; or if no decision has been arrived at, when such decision may be expected?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNAWAT replied :—

"The question of the best route for the proposed connection between the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Kishore Gaudin Section has not yet been decided, and the Government of India are not in a position to say when a decision will be arrived at, or to add to the information given in the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wyke's answer to the question referred to by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Pandit BARNAN NATHAN Das asked :—

1. "Will the Government be pleased to state when their orders may be expected in the recommendations made by the Royal Decentralization Committee with a view to increase the powers and resources of local bodies and to develop a system of village self-government?"

The Hon'ble Mr. FORTESCU replied :—

"The Government of India will shortly issue a resolution relating to the matters referred to by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Pandit BARNAN NATHAN Das asked :—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to publish for general information the minutes of the evidence taken by the Committee of Investigation into the report of the 'Kongka Maru' and the rest at Judge Budge?"

The Hon'ble Mr. FORTESCU replied :—

"The Government of India do not consider that the publication of the minutes of evidence taken by the 'Kongka Maru' Committee would be to the public advantage, and are not prepared to adopt the Hon'ble Member's suggestion."

THE ISLAND STEAM-VESSELS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHURCH :— "It is more for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Island Steam-vessels Act, 1904. This is purely an administrative measure. Experience has shown that certain amendments are necessary in the existing Act, and especially in regard to the provisions for the issue of certificates of competency and service to Masters, Engineers, etc., of Island Steam-vessels. These and other points are dealt with in the Bill. It is not proposed to proceed further with it at present. The Bill will be introduced now and circulated in Local Governments, and the Committee stage will be taken in September. At the same time we hope to conclude the existing legislation on this matter."

The motion was put and agreed to.

"In the most philosophical review of educational progress the Hon'ble Mr. Shree has drawn attention to the defects in the existing system of the instruction of subjects like history and geography as ordinary reading lessons," and "the attempt to impart knowledge through English before the pupils are understood and beguiled." The Indian Universities Commission of 1902 likewise noted the defect. "Days longer to learn as a language and also to learn that subjects through the medium of English, how tedious they are capable of understanding!" The Government of India, in their Resolution of 1st February 1911, recorded this weighty opinion—

"There is much experience to the effect that scholars who have gone through a complex vernacular course are exceptionally efficient mentally. The Government of India record and acknowledge on the above lines to all local Governments and Administrations which have not already introduced them."

"Dr. Wilson, Professor of Education in the University of Leeds, in his recent work 'What do we mean by Education?' speaking of the study of Latin and Greek in English schools goes on to say—

"That more effort is given to acquiring the elementary use of the instruments of thought than to the study of thought themselves; in short, to make school learning preponderantly verbal and thus antagonistic to the very idea of culture."

"The objection to vernacular is always present in schools, and it is usually most potent in foreign languages."

Quoted by an Advocate of Education on vernacular basis, Professor Gidder said—

"The whole trend of my teaching of civic and town planning . . . with its insistence on the value and necessity of giving such plain upon its own merits, and excluding the mystical character (which are including the introduction of good grafts from elsewhere)—is quite in sympathy with your theory of education in vernacular."

"And what is still more important from the non-official point of view, the proposed measure has in its favour the weight of public opinion. People with somewhat ally supports them when Indian politics are agitated about this reform."

"Mr. S. Subramaniam of Madras, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Madras Madras Congress said: 'The Hon. Dr. Pope and other English scholars of the vernacular are convinced that Tamil and Telugu are quite capable of expressing the most important thoughts and need to the framing of scientific terminology.' The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Srinivasan Ayyar, now a member of the Madras Government, is an authority on the subject to the Council of Madras Education in Madras, observed: 'Little boys are made to repeat words and sentences which carry no clear significance to them. They repeat what they are taught, both in the school-room and at the examinations. . . . Hence it is proposed that in the Lower Secondary classes the languages subjects should be taught in the vernacular, instead of through English. For Gurusaday Dastgir, in his 'Educational Problem in India' remarks—

"Vernacular is doubtless in favour of making vernacular the medium of imparting knowledge and reason requires that education to a good extent. . . . I therefore submit that in the secondary course, so far as the Metropolitan examination standard, subjects other than English should be taught in the vernacular wherever practicable."

"Again, the Hon'ble James Sir Anand Mohanji made the following observation in his *Collected Government Address*, 1907.—

"At the Metropolitan stage the course need be so framed as to include subjects that would train and develop some power of expression, some power of reasoning and some power of observation. To give the students some power of expression is especially the best medium in his own language is the best place, with the structure and literature of which he ought to have a intimate familiarity."

"Mr. V. V. Chidambaram in his book on 'Indian Unions' comments the sole use of English in high schools as the medium of instruction. Mrs. Anand Bhowani, in an article in the *Indian Review* of May 1914, observed—

"On the one of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in secondary schools there is practically unanimity of opinion. It would be well definitely to lay down the principle that all subjects, other than English as a language, should be taught in the vernacular; when our Indian boys could be in the same advantageous position as the Japanese, who have all subjects in their own tongue, and have English as a compulsory second language. If this principle be adopted up to Metropolitan, the education will be practical, consistent and effective, and English will be known for all useful purposes as well as it is known to-day."

"It may also be noted that the Lord Bishop of Madras advocated the same change. The Madras Council of Education, composed of distinguished non-official gentlemen, have taken the same common-sense view, and have from the very beginning made earnest efforts to secure the suggested change in the medium of instruction in secondary schools. It is therefore difficult to believe that as strong on the part of Government to retain the vernacular in the secondary schools up to the highest class as the medium of instruction will be viewed with pleasure. Besides it is not open to Government to go back upon its declared policy, and we have a right to expect, instead of allowing the idea to remain a piece with Government would take measures steps to effect the reform."

"For the question of a 'middle side' has long been fully settled in England; in the Continental countries the medium of the mother tongue has been adopted with conspicuous success; it is in India alone that we lag behind. The method recommended by the Resolution before the Council appears to me to embody a principle which more related to the lasting benefit of the country."

"See the list of objections carefully argued against the proposed reform are—

- (1) the people's knowledge of English will deteriorate in the new method,
- (2) parallel text-books are not available,
- (3) vernacular being deficient in technical nomenclature it is difficult to impart instruction in subjects like Geography, Mathematics and Science, through them,
- (4) suitable teachers are not available to teach non-language subjects in vernacular,
- (5) in each Province there being several non-officials it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to make provision for imparting instruction through the medium of vernacular, and the attempt will involve larger expenditure as new teachers will be required,
- (6) the proposed measure will interfere with the education of the Indian people.

"So long as English is compulsory and a high standard insisted on, there is absolutely no danger of the deterioration of its knowledge. In the new school the energy of the pupil is conserved and is concentrated upon the study of English as a language. Non-English subjects being presented through the medium of his mother tongue, the pupil can learn them much as they can derive more from the study of English, and that under specially selected teachers. Surely he will not run the risk of learning bad words and bad ideas from the teachers in charge of non-English subjects whose pretensions to teach English are often anything but desirable. The adoption of the Bhojia system of teaching languages as a supplementary to the reform I advocate will be productive of excellent results. The second objection relates to the non-existence of suitable text-books in vernaculars. Most of the students have text books on the subjects taught in the vernacular schools. If improved texts and more of these are required, they will not long remain in existence. With increase in the prospects of the fields of agriculture and other occupations the ability to acquire unimpeded for any length of time. Then as to vernaculars being deficient in scientific nomenclature, we have literary institutions already engaged in preparing lists of required scientific terms. English terms may also in course of time become naturalized. The process is rapid and may be seen at work even now. The next objection is based on the difficulty of finding teachers in fresh non-English subjects through the medium of vernaculars. The objection is more imaginary than real. Most of the teachers who teach non-English subjects through the medium of English are Indians. They know their vernaculars, and if they know the subjects they teach, they must be able to teach them in vernacular. If practice is wanted, it can be acquired in a short time. There is another objection. That is an account of the difficulty and confusion of writing syllables for imparting instruction to the pupils speaking various vernaculars. The difficulty will occur only in a few places. In such places generally the names are pronounced extra strong and intelligible of almost all forms. If the said division is effected on the basis of language division, much of the inconvenience will disappear. When any particular sub-division is unusually weak, it will be open to the management of that school either to reject admission of a few boys or put them in a class where a vernacular able to them is used as the medium of instruction. Then there remains the last objection, that the proposed measure will interfere with the education of Indian pupils. Sir, in my mind, the objection appears to be unreasonable. Non-English people have spoken and say that but for different languages, Indians will be one Nation. I very much doubt the opinion of that school. What about all different words and names? If all these differences disappear, I foresee the diffusion of language too will disappear.

"Sir, I have answered arguments put forward by you."

"Sir, what we want is education not merely in words but in the thought and in deed."

"With these observations, Sir, I commend the Resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Raja KESAVASWAMI SWAMI.—Sir, the Hon'ble Member has urged all that can be said to justify the acceptance of this resolution. He has shown that the educational system will promote the study of the vernaculars, which are now almost neglected, provide for a deeper study of English, and enable school children, through the medium of the vernaculars, to study other subjects more thoroughly and intelligently. The different languages of the text-books are written either in English and classical and vernacular languages, which are numerous, and impairs the value of these subjects as mental training. It is well known that that many difficulties in their examinations in history, and science subjects, because of their inability to express themselves in English. If, however, the vernaculars be made media of instruction, these difficulties would become surmounted with works on accessible subjects, and the study of the vernaculars themselves would become a great resource. It would also then be possible to engage vernacular-speaking teachers on low pay that as given to those knowing English. The saving thus effected would enable the managers of school to keep such teachers by teaching English as best as the language of the mother tongue. Besides if all subjects were taught through the medium of the vernaculars, the students would find more time for the more detailed study of English. It is a matter of common knowledge that students of special classes who commence the study of English after passing the Vernacular Final Examination are more frequently successful in the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examinations than other students.

"The suggestions made by the Hon'ble Member are not altogether novel ones. In the lower classes of English-medium schools in all the provinces the medium of instruction is the vernacular. The English University also offers three distinct courses, an Arts, a Science and an Oriental Matriculation. History, Geography and the classical languages in the vernaculars are almost to some language in the Hon'ble Member's scheme will be but the natural extension of the system of special classes."

"The lack of text-books on scientific subjects and the position of the system of special classes to teach them will as books present a serious difficulty. It will not be unreasonable. In the United Provinces, some years ago, the Allahabad Sanskrit Society translated several scientific works into Sanskrit. These translated into Urdu and Hindi most of the standard books then in use in schools."

"The scheme has various decided advantages. I have therefore no hesitation in endorsing any substantial support to the resolution before the Hon'ble Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE.—Sir, I am sorry I have to oppose my friend's motion on the ground that it is calculated to be prejudicial to the best interests of the country. But that I am not wrong in my apprehensions of the system which have inspired it, or in my admiration for my friend's earnestness, though sincere, which must be evident to all, the public mind is in a state of border. There is no doubt that the War has done her worst of all the people with anxiety. Added to this is the loss of labor & independence, again, are powerful disturbing factors. The economic state of the country is the situation of the situation by starting school a necessary system to attain the education of the masses which is already a considerable amount of feeling in the country. It would be no first it is heard at a time when Government has very properly held back all matters of a controversial nature. The Hon'ble Member will make that we shall not hear the last of his proposal in this society any more.

the fast-growing Dominical Community, and when we are perfectly familiar with English from our early boyhood, we we hope for success in such a competition? It is not conversational English that is required, but a scholarly acquaintance with the language that shall equalize the conditions of the competitors. And here is the paradox which English being adopted as the medium of instruction in our high schools? And how are ancient ideas and pronunciation to be learnt by the boys, and how is their vocabulary to be enriched, if English is not only taught but is also made the medium of instruction even in the lower forms of the secondary schools? The Hon'ble Mr. Sheehy, at page 140 of *The Pothugheri Review*, speaking of the new method, remarks with great force: "Owing to the age of the boy (which a bright boy will enter a secondary school), every word of the English language comes new, with the restrictions just cited, to his English. This is the more important, since at that age mind and soul can most readily adapt themselves to the ideas and the pronunciation of a foreign tongue; by every year that is lost, the task becomes steadily more difficult." In this place, what because of the justice of the advances of the new method that the medium of teaching English is the lower form, through teachers who are themselves imperfectly acquainted with the language, but the worth of implanting in the boy habits of pronunciation and ideas which are irremediable in after years? The necessity of teaching the language in the earliest years of the secondary course is admitted. On this is by the way. The whole point is that to secure successful competitors for Government Service the youth must have a thorough grounding in English from his early boyhood. And we have experience to back the proposition that this condition is best fulfilled by adopting English as the medium of instruction in the high schools. Even Sir Alfred Croft stated that the authorities were unanimous in their opinion that English should be the medium from the third form onwards. We know it is a fact that, however "mentally efficient" they may be, scholars from Anglo-vernacular schools, even though they may be more successful at the University examinations, betray in the majority of cases, a deficiency in the knowledge of English which lingers through life. And this defect places them at a disadvantage in later life. Even Sir E. S. of the Indian Universities are supposed to be deficient in English. Whatever may be the theory, that is the experience in India, which is not limited to a particular province. It cannot reasonably be expected that further extension of English in the secondary schools will provide a remedy for this defect. One other consideration will describe the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Rajagopal's proposal. The University examination is conducted now in English. The question papers in all subjects are in English. How will it be possible for boys trained according to his ideal to sit at that examination? They being taught every subject in the vernacular, cannot answer questions in those in English. It is not likely that the Government will instruct universities in the multilingual examination. Such an attempt, even if made, would be opposed to the recommendation of the Universities Commission that "the vernacular language of India should not be recognized as second language side by side with the oldest classical languages for any of the University examinations above the Baccalauréat." It follows by implication that the vernacular should not be recognized by the Universities above the Baccalauréat examination except as second languages. This prohibits the possibility of their recognition in the answer papers in all subjects other than English. The result, therefore, is that the boys cannot appear at the Baccalauréat examination. And could there be any doubt that the consequence will have the worst effect of cutting off the supply of material for colleges? Is this contrary to the interests of high schools? Assuming that either the boys do manage to answer in English the questions in the different subjects though these are taught in the vernacular, or the Universities recognize the vernacular in the answer papers, and that there is no difficulty in the boys getting into the colleges, how will it be possible for them to profit by college instruction in the general subjects which are not advantageously taught by the medium of English? Could the college students spend a year or two more in learning over again in English all the general subjects before they join the regular college classes? No, Sir, the adoption of the resolution we need in only one result, and that the total annihilation of all learning—the reversal of the progress of high education.

"Sir, there would be some justification for the Hon'ble Member's claim if it was backed by a strong public opinion; but that support is entirely lacking. On the contrary, among the general public there is a strong feeling that the system of our secondary education should not be changed. High educational authorities who are conscious of the present system. I will quote one opinion only, and that of Mr. Woodfield, some time Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, who was convinced that a boy who made in the higher, or even in the lower, primary standard in a high school and then drops, is also aware that any vernacular girls as well as the others, and they have had their wife employed and their sphere of knowledge extended by learning something of English besides, not much indeed, but enough to serve many useful purposes in after life."

"The failure of the general public regarding high education, and as a secondary secondary English education, have undergone no change in character since the late Mr. Russell presented to Lord Almont by Sir John R. in 1922, but have gathered considerable force in the interest. This then forms their present feeling for English education, but they have stood firm. When English has been made optional in schools, the choice lay, is an increasing number of cases, even in the lower schools of Madras, the number that being up English as an optional subject as in the primary Department. See Book on Indian Education of 1928 (No. C. 4198), "continuous increase." In the sixth quinquennial review also the feature of the Madras primary course is noted. In secondary schools the pupils learning English are steadily on the increase."

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor:—"Order." The Hon'ble Member's time is up."

The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee:—"Sir, like the last speaker, I equally regret to find myself in complete disagreement with the views which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal seeks to present. I should like to draw the air, for my Indian, who opposes a resolution such as the which I expect will be so misunderstood and misinterpreted. Therefore, I should like to say at once that the mere fact of making the vernacular the medium of instruction in the secondary schools will have no effect whatever in increasing or lowering the status of Indian vernacular. I share with all my heart the

bookish desire with all right-thinking men to see our vernaculars gradually develop themselves and take their proper place in the literature of the world. It seems then both Urdu and Bengali have made great strides onwards, and have produced many, such as Ghali and Subhadra Nath Tagore, of whom every nation may be proud. But our vernaculars have to be developed by themselves on their own lines. In Bengali, Urdu and English are compulsory from start to finish in a student's career, and our vernaculars are left out. Our *Shiksha, Shiksha, Shiksha* Colleges, Polytechnics, and *Shiksha* Nur don't teach Bengali and a place in the scheme of our primary education. We have become what is known as the Vernacular Discontented Schools. But such is the popularity of English education that in many of the Provinces these institutions have declined. Take the whole of India during the last decade, the number of such schools has increased from 1,236 to 2,654 and the scholars from 171,000 to 287,000. From this it will be seen that there is no lack in the education of our vernaculars and that there is no desire either on the part of the Government or of students to substitute English for the vernacular dialects of the country.

The question therefore is, what advantage is to accrue in further making the vernaculars as the medium of instruction in all our secondary schools, for they are already the medium of instruction in our secondary schools up to a certain point.

I would invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to the diagram which is to be found on page 70 of the questionnaire submitted by the Department of Education. From this diagram it will be seen that in the case of Bengal there are the high and middle English schools, where all instruction is imparted in the vernaculars. Secondly, there are the high and middle English schools, where during the first 6 years of a boy's school life an English is taught at all. From the 7th to the 10th year of his school life he is taught English, and then from his 11th to his 12th year, i.e., from the 11th to his Matriculation class English is supposed to be the medium of instruction. This is true even in the case of Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam, whereas with the exception of Burma and the remaining Provinces and Presidencies English is the medium of instruction during only the last 2 years of a student's course up to his Matriculation examination. Therefore, whether friend Adamesh is giving already does to a very large extent. Now, let us take the case of Bengal. The vernacular schools of 1881 gradually fell into a such decline that it was found that English should be taught for a longer period than what was done formerly. In all cases from the 11th to the 12th. What English therefore is imparted up to the 11th is quite sufficient for giving instruction through it in such subjects as Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elements of History and Elements of Medicine. Now, as regards giving instruction through the medium of vernaculars from the 11th up to the 12th, opinion is very severely divided, the bulk of public feeling being entirely against such a course and that for the very good and substantial reasons. The following are amongst some of the reasons against such a proposal. Firstly, there are no suitable text-books in the vernaculars except a few in some of the subjects. Now, this Hon'ble Mr. Vaidyanathji says that as more manuscripting will be given by the reading of the additional subjects through the vernaculars, better and more suitable books will gradually be forthcoming. This is however fallacious for two reasons, namely, first that it is a mere supposition that such will be the case, and, secondly, there is the great impracticability to get ready suitable text-books written in all the vernaculars; the vernacular that arises is false. The next reason that I may point out against Mr. Vaidyanathji's proposal, is that the higher branches of all subjects have commonly to be taught in English. Therefore, there will be a distinct disadvantage in teaching the elementary parts of the additional subjects in the vernaculars even if we suppose that suitable text-books will be forthcoming. If this is done a student will, in that case, have to learn that the vernacular technical terms of those subjects and upon their English equivalents when he proceeds further his studies. Now, Mr. Vaidyanathji's contention that the improvement of students' having to learn two sets of technical terms will be more than compensated by the facility with which he will learn the other subjects in the vernacular is likewise fallacious. Further, the contention that a student who learns a subject through the medium of his vernacular learns it in less time and with less labour is beside the point.

In India where a knowledge of English is paramount both for the purpose of daily official and non-official business, there can be no question that the learning of that language would be more indispensable for English is made the medium of a suitable point in a student's career, and not merely if English is taught as a second language as a compulsory subject. Nobody would feel inclined to deny that a student who learns a subject through the medium of his vernacular would learn it in less time and with less labour. But the only way to show that it will be at the expense of his knowledge of English. For suppose Mr. Vaidyanathji's suggestion is adopted. Let us see what will be its effect. It is a well-known fact that there is a great tendency with Indian students to have for their sole object the passing of examinations and not the healthy desire of acquiring a good knowledge of the subjects that they study. Thus, when a student who studies for the Matriculation examination has for his sole object the passing of that examination, while therefore has chances of passing in all other subjects in the Matriculation he will make much more by following my friend's scheme, he will be induced occasionally or occasionally to neglect the study of English in the extent of not being able to obtain pass marks in it, although he may have more time given to him for deriving to English. This point would still better be illustrated if we compare the case of an I.A. student with that of an I.L.S. student. English is compulsory with both these students. But the I.L.S. student has to trouble himself with a knowledge generally of only the technical terms in English of his subjects and though he is supposed to receive theoretically instruction in science through the medium of English, it is a recognized fact that our Indian Professors in all colleges generally do so through the medium of the vernacular, whereas the subjects which the I.A. student has to master are such that a good knowledge of English is necessary, and the Indian professors are obliged to impart instruction entirely in English. The result is that the majority of I.L.S. students acquire less knowledge of English than their I.A. counterparts. But my friend says that if a student learns his other subjects through his vernacular he will have more time to devote to English. In practice however the reverse is bound to be the case.

From Sir Ganga Ram Bhatia, Hon'ble Member, we learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Bhatia on his back on Indian Education's Problem 'that the rule for making a student's vernacular the medium of instruction in the secondary stage may be made compulsory only where practicable.' An indirect advocate, such as even he, no only ventures to recommend only in the case where it is practicable. The Hon'ble Mr. P. B. Sircar said later, another authority that has been quoted by my friend, advocated the mixing

of the vernacular as the medium of instruction only in the lower classes of secondary schools, which, as I have already stated, is now being done.

"From the Mussulman point of view the impracticability is still greater. For take the case of the Mussulman boys of Bengal. For a long time there has been a well-known bias in whether Bengali or Urdu should be recognised as their vernacular. Bilingual was very much desired on the subject, and although at a meeting of the *Muslman Educational Advisory Committee*, which is at present sitting in Bengal, I have observed the adoption of Bengali as the vernacular of Mussulman boys, yet in every institution through the medium up to the Matriculation class will be opposed by the entire body of Muslimopenses. Supporters of Mr. Veckensteins's views have been known in point to the need of Urdu. They say that the Mussulmans have created a working German, and the Mussulmans the Russian, language as the medium of instruction in their respective spheres of authority in Poland. If this is sustained by right-thinking people, why should we wish to make English the medium in India? The answer to this is simple. Urdu is not Urdu. If there had been one common vernacular throughout India, no Indian would have opposed the making of that vernacular the medium of instruction not only up to the Matriculation class but right up to the end of a student's college career. In India, where a diversity of language and creed prevails, it is the nearest thing to all possible men to push forward the knowledge of English, which is alone the *lingua franca* between all sects of our coloured race. English is the medium of communication not only between Indians and the British, but also amongst themselves, both at the Congress and on the Indian League platform, as well as on all occasions when Indians from different parts of the country assemble together. Therefore, any step taken to retard its progress must be regarded as a decidedly retrograde measure.

"My friend is a man who has shared the views of the same majority which arose in the time of Macaulay, when two parties were faced, namely, the Orientalists and the Anglicists. The latter argued that higher education should be imparted through the medium of English because a part from the point of the language itself it would be a key to the treasures of Western thought. Amongst their number was the illustrious Raja Ramohan Roy. It was, however, through the ability and determination with which the Law Member of the day, Lord Macaulay, proved that the latter was the decided winner of the Anglicists, and will now be for India that the Anglicists won the day. For it is through English education that India is what she is to-day, and it is English education followed by the liberal spirit of England that has enabled us in modern times to reach our position. My friend would argue that he is not against the employment of English as the medium to impart higher education. But he wants the loss of definition between the use of vernaculars and of English as the medium of instruction to be raised to a higher point than what it is at present. Since the time of Lord Macaulay and Ramohan Roy, we Indians have acquired a much greater knowledge of English and it is spreading more and more every day, and therefore the present loss of definition is down to a sufficiently high point that it would be a culpable mistake to draw it higher. The only loss therefore which is caused by my friend's mistake, namely, whether we should make English the medium of instruction in the lower or four upper classes of a high English school, little to the ground. Having regard to the fact that English has to be the medium of instruction throughout a student's college career, it will be seen from the fact I have already stated that there is a preponderance of advantage in favour of retaining it as a medium at a point where it is at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramohan Roy:—"Sir, I come to a cross of embarrassment in having to speak upon this resolution. There is much to be said in its favour, and there is a good deal to be said against it. If the resolution was a little less comprehensive in its character, a little less compulsory in its nature, I for one would probably have supported it. If my Hon'ble friend would accept a suggestion which I shall make later on and modify the resolution somewhat, I think it would be more acceptable than it is in its present form. Speaking for my province, I will say that any proposal involving a compromise with abjuring and even with alarm and anxiety. We owe a debt of gratitude to those gentlemen for the noble language and literature of England. English education has brought about in our midst the most stupendous revolution—it may be a silent and bloodless revolution—but one of the greatest since the world was witness to any age or country. At to-day, India is united with a new spirit and a new life, if new ideas have kindled the bonfire of our vices, it is all due to English education. And Sir, if to-day the vernaculars of India have made a marvellous progress, the impulsive and the great makers, the master fathers of the Bengali language—because I can speak only of my own province—was Sir Ben Madan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Michael Madhusudan Dutta, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, and last but not least Balabendra Saha Tagore were all steeped in the spirit of Western culture."

"My friend therefore will excuse me if the people of Bengal look with a critical eye upon the resolution which he has brought before this Council. It seems to me, Sir, that the resolution is open to two very obvious objections. It involves a mistake being addressed by the Government of India to the Local Governments to use the vernacular as the medium of instruction in secondary schools. I am the Government of India proposed to take such a step without reference to the Local Governments, is an increasing measure larger and larger authority to the Local Governments, and I am sure the Government of India will not be prepared to embark upon an important experiment of this kind without consulting the local public and the Local Governments. Furthermore, Sir, the resolution is open to the objection that it proposes the issuing of a mandate to the provincial Governments to issue reference to local mediums and local environments. I should like to put a question to my Hon'ble friend. These are about 200 vernaculars in India—200 I am wrong, my Hon'ble friend would have there Bengal. I have been told by a responsible authority that there are about 20 vernaculars. Very many and diversified, and thus they are all sufficiently advanced to start the movement at the present stage of progress in progress. Again, referring to the Bengali language, I find myself confronted with the difficulty in the language which would be suitable for students in the higher forms of secondary schools. I

suppose what is true of the Bengali language must be more or less true of other Indian languages. Therefore, apart from the sentimental considerations upon which my friend's resolution is based—and I am in the fullest sympathy with that—is a practical thing that our language should be the media of instruction for our people apart from the educational considerations in which I have related there are practical arguments of a weighty kind which militate against the acceptance of my friend's resolution in the form in which it has been placed before this Council. My friend has referred to the Asiatic Museum and the Government Museum—two honored and respected names in the educational world of Bengal. These two gentlemen have done their very best to stimulate the growth and development of the Bengali language. The University of Calcutta has made it optional in Intermediate students to take up Bengali instead of Sanskrit. Furthermore, resolutions going up for the Intermediate in History and Logic are permitted to accept their position in Bengali. I was having a talk with a high University authority—he has asked me not to mention his name, and therefore I am debating here among it, but if I were to do so it would command the united respect of all in this Council. I was told that the department thus tried in the case of the Intermediate examination has not proved successful. Therefore we have this fact, that we have not got the books. We have this fact, that the experiment as far as it has been tried is some of the higher branches of knowledge has failed. And in view of these considerations I do not think this Council ought to accept the resolution of my Honorable friend.

There is, however, one point in his favour—in favour of the partial acceptance of this resolution, and I wish to concede to my Honorable friend, everything that it is possible to concede, and that point is this. References have already been made to it by my Honorable friend to the left. We have got what is known as the Minor Scholarship examination. Mr. Sharp is perfectly acquainted with it. This is an examination conducted in Bengal based upon Bengali text-books. It is a standard which in the secondary schools compares to the fifth and first class standards. Now it is a matter of experience that students who pass Minor Scholarship examinations as a rule do better in the Intermediate examinations than those who have not gone through that exam. Therefore it seems to me that if my friend will withdraw his resolution in the manner that it is presently, it seems to me that if we give that opinion as to the feasibility of substituting the vernacular in the first few classes, or at any rate, substituting the vernacular in the extent that it is practicable, it seems to me that that would be a resolution which would meet the requirements of the case. Sir, with your permission, I would like to suggest the resolution which I have framed for the consideration of my friend, that is—

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council to request the Provincial Governments whether it is feasible, and if so to what extent, to take steps to make the Indian vernacular the media of instruction and the study of English a second language compulsory for Indian pupils in all secondary schools.

That is to say, I should like to suggest that the Provincial Governments should be requested as to how far it is possible to make the vernacular the media of instruction in the secondary schools; and if my Honorable friend would accept a resolution of that kind, possible some of us at any rate would see their way to follow him in the matter. But the resolution as it stands does not command itself to me.

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE:—“I want clearly the amended form of the resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee suggests.”

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE:—“I will read it out again, Sir, if you will allow me—

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council to request the Provincial Governments and Administrations whether it is practicable, and if so to what extent, to take steps to make the Indian vernacular the media of instruction and the study of English a second language compulsory for all Indian pupils in all secondary schools.”

The Hon'ble Raja Sir MUHAMMAD ALI MUHAMMAD KHAN:—“Sir, I also to oppose this resolution and even the amendment put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee. I feel confident that I am right in characterizing this resolution as a step highly retrogressive in its character. Since the advent of the British Rule in India, its greatest achievement has been in the field of education, and it is through that education alone that India has under the beneficent guidance of its administrators achieved the consciousness of its being an important part of the Great Empire. By coming in contact with Western civilization and all that is something as it, India's standard of life has risen. All these results, Sir, have been achieved because the medium of our education has been a language of Marathi and Hindi. But I am afraid, the solution to the problem has been placed by my Honorable friend this House of the resolution.

Secondary Education, as understood in this country, may either be an end in itself or only a means to Higher Education. As an end in itself, an Indian boy is better equipped for his education into the world when he has had to prepare his subjects for examination in the English language than he would be by acquiring a knowledge thereof through the medium of a vernacular. If he can even dream of learning English properly as Elementary Physical Science by means of imperfect, inaccurate, and often abstruse translations of the English books on these subjects? Above all, how is it possible to ignore that institutional training in the which he has never had to get by a study of these subjects in the language in which they are originally conceived and written.

Sir, it is obvious that a knowledge of all these subjects which are comprised within the term ‘Secondary Education’ cannot be imparted by the media of vernacular unless English books dealing with those subjects now in use were translated into the vernacular vernacular that might be found prevailing in the several provinces. Now this task of translation is, in my humble opinion, an insuperable difficulty, and, if it be found possible to overcome it, at least half of the merits of the original is lost in the translation.

But if Secondary Education is treated as only a means to Higher Education, the consequences of imparting it by the media of vernacular will be simply deplorable. A young man when he joins a college enters upon his studies with an easy feeling of confidence. He takes up some or other of the subjects in the language with which he has made himself familiar more or less during his previous career, but imagines the consequences if he were compelled, as he is, to take up two or three more subjects than the English Literature to be taught to him in English language—a condition of which he acquired in a vernacular.

and. The hon'ble thought this was the height of luxury in the period the rich men and he thought he would like to have a ray of milk too when he returned home, but there was no silver cup and he only had his mouth to blow with. Those remarks apply to the resolution. When here we, we have been made to the point in European societies of giving instruction through the vernacular of the people. We must get back to the fact that the civilization in these European countries has been the result of evolutionary growth. The civilization has grown in a society, with it, the people have been made to grow and develop, because even here, as a young man his childhood, his youth, his adolescence and foreign ideas. If the mother tongue is not sufficient to give expression to the thought that the child is required to learn, if the mother tongue or even so speak distinctly, it is no use trying to supplement the defects of the mother language by a grammatical and still it mother tongue.

"I am sorry, Sir, I must support the resolution or the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Borealis."

The Hon'ble Mr. FARMINGTON CHRISTENSEN (H. R.), representing as I do a province which is remarkable for its great attachment to English education and, as a result, according to the latest departmental statistics, 99.9 per cent. of the boys learn English in Secondary Schools. I must oppose the resolution and the suggestion of my friend Mr. Borealis. The feeling is very strong in Bombay in His Majesty's Government of education, and any attempt to introduce into the schools there the vernacular into education. In Malaya public feeling is equally strong, as the recent debate on the English schools equally any indication of local public opinion, all the provinces, except perhaps the Punjab, are united in the present system. The Punjab is the only province where the vernacular have been given more than their legitimate share of prominence even in the University; but when in the result? According to the Parliamentary Material Abstract of 1913 relating to British India, during the decade ending with 1911-12, only 16 students graduated in Oriental Languages and Literature against a total for all India of 12,835 graduates in Arts, and a total of 1,045 graduates in Engineering, Arts, partly through neglect." Among the witnesses examined by the Commission at Calcutta "some denounce the system as unmeasured waste." The final resolution of the Commission was:

"We are not prepared, however, to recommend that the example of the Punjab should be followed by any other University for the present. We look upon the Punjab system as an experiment which has not justified itself by its results."

"The failure of the vernacular system in the Punjab was at least partly due, it is admitted, to the apathy and indifference of the public. It is not popular even there. And whilst the whole Indian University system is to a large extent supported on a vernacular basis, I do not see how the Hon'ble Member's vernacular scheme can be introduced without materially curtailings, if not completely stopping, the supply of college students. The above review of the public will have given an idea of the feeling on this subject of English education. Throughout India, including Burma, the public do not want the vernacular system as an sole and college, and only in the Punjab is opinion divided, and even in that province there is a marked preponderance of public opinion in favour of the English system. Will it be just, will it be prudent for the Government to ignore the voice of public opinion in the pursuit of an educational ideal which has yet to justify itself by its results?"

"And which is the impelling reason, Sir, for which this Government is asked to interfere with the direction of the Local Governments? The Hon'ble Member's complaint is that the existing system of imparting secondary instruction through the medium of the English language—(1) does not secure that diffusion of knowledge among the masses which ought to be the objective of every educational system and which is the objective of the declared policy of this Government; (2) necessitates to an unnecessary degree the steps of feeble education; and (3) fails to do the hope for dependence of activity in which originality, concentration, and gift are most required than a mass of European education. Now, an analysis of the facts will expose the absurdity of all these propositions. The Hon'ble Mr. Borealis says that the whole people cannot possibly go to the secondary education. What will happen tomorrow after would be the to the future; but for the present and for generations to come the masses must remain content with primary education, or, as it is phrased, a rudimentary knowledge of the three R's, all over the civilized world. In no country, however high the educational development, has any serious attempt been made to impose high school education upon the masses. It will be long, long years before the standards in primary schools were under a carefully devised system of law and compulsory attendance, such as the standard level. For mass education in these circumstances we must rely upon the expansion and improvement of primary education. As pointed out by Mr. Hastings in his speech in Parliament on 28th July, 1915, such provision of good primary schools is the only effective solution of the problem of mass education. And that must be so. With all our great developments, one secondary school in India covers an average area of 100 square miles. In the most progressive province, Bengal, the area is 164 square miles, and in the most backward of all British provinces, Madras, it is 1,640 square miles. In the light of these facts even an education like the Hon'ble Member will surely see reason enough to a system like the one of giving high school training to the masses. It is likewise wrong to assume that English education was meant for the whole population of India. The Indian educational literature of the early period, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Borealis has referred more than once, will make it clear that, from the inception, the idea was to educate the few, the better men, the masses. The Hon'ble Mr. Borealis's statement was as late as September, 1915, and the Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Warden, Member of the Government Council, in his Minute of 1911 (December, 1910), observed: "grant a good deal of knowledge to the few, then a little to many." And Mr. Warden's view prevailed in the end. Before the adoption of the policy will be found in Lord Macaulay's report also. The object of the latter document, Sir Charles Wood's Dispatch of 1854, undoubtedly was that Government would in future apply a larger share of the public funds for the support of vernacular education; but it did not advocate against the existing

University. I do not think so. I think that if you send a larger number of students than at present to get through their school courses with greater thoroughness and therefore with greater success, there must be a greater chance of a larger number going ultimately to the Universities than there is at present. The expectation that the proposed change will stress at the end of higher education is one which I would not say this House should consider. The third objection is that there are not suitable text-books available at present. This is stated to be the main objection. A large number of books have been prepared during several years in every important vernacular. It is assuming that the year is not coming, whilst various months text-books enough will be ready, if the Government and the public decide that they shall be used to great advantage.

The first objection that I will notice is that the present time is not opportune for the change proposed. More than one speaker has said that this is a controversial subject and should not be taken up at present. I agree that it is controversial and it would be wrong to spring a proposal like this upon the public all at once. In educational matters, a Government ought to ease the sympathy of the general public in every important change that is introduced. From that point of view, it is necessary that the matter should be placed before the public, and ample time given for an expression of their opinion upon it. I therefore think that the Minister should be notified so that it should not appear as an addition to the Provincial Government, and should outcome like a bolt from the blue upon the public and also, that the bodies of public opinion should be able to examine the pros and cons of the question, and to express their well-considered opinion regarding the proposed change that is suggested.

"I would recommend that the resolution should be modified as follows:—

"That the Council recommend to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a Committee to consider and report whether the time has come when steps may be taken for making the Indian vernacular the media of instruction and the study of English as a second language, compulsory for Indian pupils in all secondary schools."

"I hope that the Hon'ble Member for education will leave me more important work of his administration by accepting the resolution in the modified form I have suggested."

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor:—"Order I order."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bena:—"Sir, as far as I recollect, the very scheme included in the resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Macdonald is a very similar scheme for the education of Indian boys was started in one school during the time of Lord Curzon. I say as the exact say, Sir, that I am speaking of the schools in the Province I belong to and I represent, as I am now conversely acquainted with the details of the educational system prevalent in other parts of India. But I believe that one of the main principles of imparting education is observed all over India. The scheme proposed by the Hon'ble Member has already been in practice in Bihar and Orissa for the past few years and I think only with this difference that English is among the optional subjects and not a second language. Those who have personal experience of school studies in India will I hope bear me out when I say that very little difference is made by Indian students between an optional subject and a second language. I am speaking of schools and not of colleges. We have sufficient experience of other second languages that are taught as such in our schools. I have never known a single student who has acquired any appreciable knowledge of Arabic or Persian by reading it merely as a second language in an Indian school.

Now, myself having been a secretary of a secondary school with primary classes for the last 15 years have some personal experience of the working of a similar scheme in that brought up by the Hon'ble Member. I may mention that in my school I always insisted on the teaching staff and the boys that they should treat English as a second language and not as optional, as required by the Rules of the Educational Department of that Province. But I must confess with regret that I have always met with disappointment. Last year when the Inspector of Schools came to visit my school he complained that the vocabulary of the students was very poor. He was quite justified in his remark but the defect was not due to the fault of the teaching staff as I mentioned could notice. I should add that it was due to the fault of our present system. How can the vocabulary of these students be anything other than poor when only one-fifth of the school working hours is given to such an important subject as English language?

Now, when Indian boys with such inefficient primary grounding in English language go to higher classes in which they are expected to study such subjects as history and science in English, they find themselves in an insuperable difficulty. The lack of sufficient English knowledge fails to open their college doors and this difficulty can hardly be expected to have efficient in their other studies. It is true that they manage to escape through our University examinations, but it is no great feat. The thanks for such success is due to our old enough such ancient and remote habit of cramming the examining system. If we really desire to spread the mother-tongue and remote habit of cramming we should give our boys sufficient knowledge of English.

The proposed method of education for Indian boys as placed before the Council in this resolution is not only unworkable but everywhere worse than that. It tends to take us as a wrong path. It wants us to stick to a method which has proved a total failure in experiment. It puts in the path of education for the Indian boys an unconscionably long and arduous. It strains to its limit our boys so everything that is in their vocabulary and then to expect the study of the same subjects even in English as we do in schools in Bihar at present. A boy, for instance, has to read at least the first book of Euclid in his own vernacular and then he has to do the same thing over again in English which he gives to the higher classes. In my mind it is not the English language which makes it difficult for a boy to understand English. It is the book itself and the assistance which a young mind finds difficulty in grasping and assimilating.

The resolution we are discussing shows one fact, that under the present system of school education in this country the teaching of the English language is not up to the required standard of satisfactory. That the question is whether we shall be able to remove this admitted defect by the remedy now suggested. I have said, the experience of past years teaches us that a proper knowledge of English cannot be imparted to our boys in this half-hearted manner. If we want to have our boys able to compete in progressing India and Europe, we must give in our secondary schools the best place to the English language.

"I do not agree that the proposal referred to in the resolution is a matter on which the Local Government and Administration need be consulted at all."

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES BARROETIA.—"Sir, the various features of the debate to-day have been not only the large number of high educational authorities that have been quoted, but that in some instances the same authorities have been quoted both by the supporters of the resolution and by those who opposed it. It therefore becomes rather puzzling for laymen to find in what direction authorities are quoted really lie. But, there is one aspect of the question about which I do not think there can be the least difference of opinion. Everyone of the non-official Members who has taken part in the debate has recognised the great necessity of promoting English education and I think it is universally recognised that one of the greatest boons which the British connection has conferred upon the people of India is the prevalence of English education. Therefore any proposal that may have the least semblance of interfering in any way with the rapid advance of English education in this country meets but support in any quarter."

"The Hon'ble Member of the resolution, and the Hon'ble Member who supported him, do not for a moment admit that the result of the change which they propose to introduce will be any disadvantage to the students for or the lowering of the standard of knowledge of the English language. We have therefore to assume whether the actual result of the change of the medium of instruction from English to vernacular in the secondary schools, will be to promote or retard the study of English. The Hon'ble Member says that English shall be the compulsory school language in the secondary schools and that all other subjects shall be taught in the vernacular. At present the medium of instruction in secondary schools is in fact in higher secondary schools—in English, and there is an admission of a compulsory second language. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Member desires that the English language shall be known as the place of the compulsory second language, such as Sanskrit, Latin, Arabic, Persian, French—one of which is now obligatory and that the medium of instruction, which is at present the English language, for the study of all subjects shall be future be one of the vernaculars. If that is really the intention, I do not think that even the most ardent supporters of the vernacular will feel disposed to support the measure. We know the standard of instruction which students in secondary schools receive at present in compulsory second languages; and if that is going, under the measure, to be the standard of the English education which will be imparted in future, I think that there cannot be found any educated Indian in this country who would for a moment accept the proposal."

"Sir, as I have already said, one of the greatest boons which the British Government has conferred upon the people of this country is providing them with a common language, which has made possible not only the various provincial and all India legislations, but also the one and other Legislative assemblies in which we come and represent the views of the Indian people in the official language before the highest officials in the land."

"Sir, I therefore submit that in discussing this subject we should not lose sight of the fundamental fact that our common language must be English, and that anything which militates against the English for the study of English ought not to be the highest support from any quarter."

"I have here quoted the views of those men who, devoted their very years to the study of the vernacular have proved more successful in the acquisition of the knowledge of English, and in passing subsequent examinations, but I should like to inquire how much time was spent in the preliminary study of the vernacular and at what age those students appeared for their university examinations as compared with those who went direct under the present system, to such examinations. At the age at which students attend secondary schools, it is of primary importance to consider the time occupied in study and an unnecessary delay should be allowed in qualifying them to prosecute their studies in collegiate institutions. Sir, I have carefully considered the matter, and if it had appeared to me that by means of this measure, the time of the students will be saved and that they would have a better command of the English language, I would have willingly supported it, but as far as I have been able to judge, I am led to the conclusion that in the interests of a speedy acquisition of knowledge of the English language, qualifying students of secondary schools to enter collegiate institutions, it is desirable that the present system of education through the medium of English should prevail. Students who desire to acquire a higher knowledge of any vernacular need time as they are doing in following their vocations. But when it is put to be on this, if I may use the expression, civil time, as to whether higher secondary standards should give instruction through the medium of English or of vernacular, I think there can be only one answer and that is that the present system which has brought about such satisfactory results should not be disturbed. What the country really wants is that more secondary schools should be opened, more collegiate institutions should be provided, and that adequate facilities for the study of English should be made available for the largest number of students possible. I do not propose to take this time here to pressing the discussion further, but in conclusion I will only add that the gradual feeling throughout the land must be that every encouragement should be provided for the promotion of the study of English."

The Hon'ble Mr. NAYAR.—"The Hon'ble Sir Frederick Robinson, at the beginning of his speech made of the same persons being quoted on opposite sides in this argument. I noticed that things which I had written at different times were quoted as containing views which would support both sides. I was nearly to say that, if anyone should hereafter bring an accusation of inconsistency against me as the case, I must admit about the change. In support of the resolution, I read only what the Hon'ble Member to the content of the passage quoted. Then, the passage quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson had no reference to general issues but was written to show that the Hon'ble Member advocates the adoption of the direct method of teaching English with young people. I did not mean that there should be any neglect of the vernacular, as the following sentence, which occurs immediately after that quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson, will show: 'This progress in the vernacular is to be, and by the conduct of the present has it become in the mother tongue to the study of which, indeed, more time may be devoted, in proportion as we adopt methods whereby the attainment of English is facilitated.' I may also observe that the whole passage was written with reference to pupils under thirteen years of age and to the Government of India's Educational Commission of 1904."

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna SIVA NAIR, B.A.—"Sir, I beg to oppose my Hon'ble friend's resolution with all the emphasis I can command. Does he want to surmount as in that place and darkness

my conviction remains unchanged. I do not for a moment depreciate the learning of English, nor do I suggest that the standard of English knowledge should be lowered, either in the middle, secondary, or college schools. On the contrary, I am its champion. I am its champion in all the secondary schools. I fully realize the importance of an English education, and I am aware, as the Hon'ble Member to the left has said, that not for English education we should not have been debating in this Council. I am likewise aware that the present system of education has produced excellent men; but that does not prove that the system is perfect. Nobody will say that because Newton and Wilson were products of the old system of education in England, therefore that system should continue. The present system, though it has produced excellent men, is capable of improvement. I would have suggested it myself. As the Hon'ble Education Member has suggested, I would have suggested it myself. What do we do now? We try to teach boys all subjects through the medium of a foreign language. Boys of common intelligence are made thereby of understanding the language and the difficulty of understanding the subject, and the result is that they neither understand the subject nor the language. Therefore, instead of making English the medium of instruction at the 7th class, as those classes below the Matriculation class, I would make it the medium of instruction in the beginning of the intermediate courses, by the time the boys enter the 1st intermediate class they would have acquired sufficient proficiency in English and they would be capable of understanding the subjects taught in English. The Hon'ble Member made a reference to the opinion of Mr. Wilson, expressed, I believe, in 1858. In that opinion he is not quite today. The system was after all one expressed in a dissenting mind, and there was the opinion of Sir John Lubbock against it. Sir John held that vernacular should be made the medium of instruction because he said, that by making vernacular media of instruction not only would instruction be more imparted, but also vernacular would be improved. Improvement of vernacular would be absolutely necessary. It is only through the vernacular that knowledge can flow down to the people of the country. Another Hon'ble Member inquired of the measure I propose is in practice. Yes, it is in practice. In many schools now vernacular subjects are taught in English only in the highest three classes in Bengal. I understand history and logic can be answered in vernacular even in the intermediate examination. As to the other points in the objections I anticipated most of them in my opening speech and answered them. I am quite agreeable to the Hon'ble Mr. Harcourt Butler's proposal. I thank him for his sympathetic treatment of the resolution. I have no objection to the matter being referred to the Provincial Government after the war.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor.—"Does the Hon'ble Member withdraw his resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Karamchand.—"Yes, Sir. In view of Sir Harcourt's assurance I withdraw the resolution."

The Resolution was by consensus withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harcourt Butler then resumed the chair.

RESOLUTION ON INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dabhoiwalla.—"Sir, it may seem superfluous, after what was said by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry the other day in reply to the observations made in connection with the resolution of my Hon'ble friend Raja Kishorlal Singh, to bring forward a resolution of the kind, which, with your kind permission, I propose to move just now. But, Sir, speaking the speech of the Hon'ble Member a little more clearly, one cannot but come to the conclusion that Government, without committing itself to any general policy or particular line of action, with regard to the question of industrial development, recognizes the importance of the subject, and is helping and is ready to help any industrial cause, the sugar industry in particular, on its own merits, as will be manifest from the reply to my question in sugar industry, given by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry, on the 10th February last, and from the following extracts from his speech, 'Government do in a matter of fact provide a not inconsiderable amount of financial assistance to industries and to agriculturists, and again I hope I have not given the impression that I regard the present situation as one out of which no advantage can be reaped for Indian trade. In my mind, it is chiefly a question of proportion—of what is possible, of what is too possible or altogether impracticable.' I need not state any more passages. I am quite satisfied the measure which prevents the Government from laying down a general policy or a particular line of action, specially in this Indian sugar industry, however, as we think it Government that it recognizes the importance of the subject and is not unwilling of rendering industrial men on their own merits. The difference between the resolution of my Hon'ble friend Raja Kishorlal Singh and mine is this, that whereas he would have Government should have done with financial assistance in promoting the sale and industries of the sugar, I have no such ambitious scheme to propose; my resolution is strictly confined to one industry alone, namely, the sugar industry. I shall try, in my own humble way, to show that the standard of probability, set up by the Hon'ble Member, applies to the subject-matter of my resolution. The subject-matter of the present resolution is not a new one. A resolution on the very subject was moved by my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1911. We both have the same identical object in view, namely, the revival of the once prosperous but now decaying sugar industry of the country, which once gave employment to a very large number of people and which, after satisfying the needs and requirements of the whole country, used to export a large quantity of it to the sugar market. But the reverse is the case now, the factories are now turned upon us, and the sick flourishing sugar industry is now on the verge of extinction."

"So George Watt tells us, in his valuable work, 'The Commercial Products of India,' that at the time, cited on them Calcutta—the then capital of West India companies." Several other references relating to the trade in Indian sugar with Europe may be traced from the same authority.

In short, India sugar gradually assumed an ever-increasing importance in European markets. This importance and the West India companies, commenced the sugar-cane industry. The British Colonies, especially the South of the Indian trade with Europe, may be traced to George Watt. "They are only become 'desirable producing colonies' but 'begin to export to the Indian market.' This was only the beginning of the last approaching end. These colonies and territories of Australia and Germany had

sugar made its appearance in the field and every one is painfully aware of the harmful effects of its competition with our home industry. But, the dose and time the hit. But were necessary, another Mr. Noel Paton, before the Legislative Council (1894-95 to 1898-99) had sugar 'something to say, now, as Mr. Hume, Sugar Sugarcane Report, shows in his recent article contributed to the 10th Anniversary number of the Agricultural Journal of India, the importance of sugar is steadily increasing, and that of the sugar imported, three fourths comes from Java. What has been the new total of the sugar, figures are hardly give a sufficient idea of the market that has been brought by the imported sugar. The fact is plain to everybody. In our previous days, the Kandyan, Kachchhap, and Madagascari sugar of Bengal and the far-famed Salsore sugar, these things of the United Provinces were well known commodities in the Bengal markets. But now? Where now they are?

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.
Average of five years, 1894-95 to 1898-99	78,610	1,81,08,000
Average of five years ending 1890-91	88,907	2,01,73,000
Do 1895-96	215,213	5,79,81,207
Do 1900-01	371,810	9,16,75,387
Do 1905-06	380,125	9,47,04,518
1896-97	830,299	1,73,81,184
1901-02	328,594	8,35,76,412
1906-07	673,811	18,90,68,608
1909-10	528,471	13,85,98,459
1910-11	774,164	16,37,87,586
1911-12	885,868	19,70,08,000

Now, Sir, comment on these figures is unnecessary. How these ever-expanding imports of foreign sugar have affected the industries of sugar-cane crop in India will be evident from the following figures:—

Year.	Area of extension in acres.	Year.	Area of extension in acres.
1890-91	5,798,450	1905-06	2,474,607
1891-92	9,166,210	1906-07	3,918,104
1892-93	5,798,620	1907-08	2,380,771
1893-94	5,897,043	1908-09	3,403,274
1894-95	2,761,656	1909-10	2,241,768
1895-96	2,836,345	1910-11	2,654,466
1896-97	5,012,765	1911-12	2,773,841
1897-98	5,949,698	1912-13	2,214,587
1898-99	5,748,563	1913-14	3,184,466
1899-1900	5,863,648	1914-15	3,020,337
1900-01	5,677,747	1915-16	3,689,151

Now, Sir, instead of extension, instead of keeping pace with the requirements of the ever-expanding increasing of population, there is a considerable shrinkage in the average under sown cultivation.

Now, Sir, having made these preliminary remarks, I wish, now, to deal with the main question, which occupies of 6-10 per cent, of which, I mean to take the third part first, and in the most important point of my resolution.

It is as follows:—That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that prompt and effective measures may be taken by the Government of British India to promote the raising of new sugar factories on modern scientific basis and that financial and other kinds of assistance may be rendered by the Government, etc., etc.

Now, Sir, in connection with the portion of my resolution, we have to consider the following points:—our present methods and the defects inherent in them, how do they affect our sugar industry in competition with that of other countries, how are they remedied, why entire help from Government is necessary, whether we have any precedent for such a course of action, and what are they?

Now, Sir, in this connection, I cannot do better than quote here the following few lines from Mr. Noel Paton's well known pamphlet on sugar, which put me on my feet in a sudden way:—

"If India's methods be compared with those adopted in the countries that produce cane sugar successfully, it is found that there is one fundamental difference. Cane in India is grown in small patches, scattered over wide areas. Where it is crushed, it is crushed for the most part on a small scale, and treated by primitive and wasteful processes. Often it is transported away over long distances under a hot sun. This involves a very great wastefulness of sugar-cane juice and it is noticeable that in every country where the industry is conducted profitably, this loss is now and then avoided by means of centralisation. The term, centralisation, implies not only the raising of large factories in which the exploitation of large quantities of cane is centralised for the sake of economy. The comparative failure of the great French Sugar Corporation (which was a failure) is evidence of the importance of new equipment as a general rule when associated with an adequate supply of cane adjacent to the factory. The idea implied by the term, is that the factory should be situated as early as possible in the centre of a homogeneous and compact tract of land adequate to the production of all the requisite cane and so closely connected by trams and other communication with the factory itself that the cane may be crushed before the chemical decomposition of the sucrose in the cane has made considerable progress. In fact, the familiar term, 'central sugar factory system' is not so much a fiction, as the traditional sugar tract system." It is also stated that it will never be possible in India to secure for sugar-cane a sufficient tract of suitable land in the centre of which a modern factory could be erected, but the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has indicated his intention of

attempting such an enterprise, is a very intricate task. It may be argued that many difficult things are found to be possible when it is recognized that they are necessary and for the moment it is perhaps sufficient to show that the attempts at rice sowing in India is growing very rapidly, that the price now paid of sugar (Cachibana and imported) than the formerly sold that the "internal" production of sugar is declining more than the importation is increasing and that she is working in complete disregard of the principle that is regarded by her competitors as vital.

"The question is somewhat long. My only apology for it is that a better representation of the true state of things regarding the sugar industry in India could not be obtained. There are two main methods and the definite interest in them are usually: first, cane in India is grown in small patches scattered over wide areas; second, it is sown on a small scale and treated by primitive and wasteful methods; which means great waste, the amount of these defects we cannot successfully compete with foreign sugar which is produced by best equipped factories, which are situated on a tract of suitable land adjacent to the production of all the requisite cost and so closely connected by means of water communication to the factories that the cane can be crushed before the seasonal decomposition sets in. The broad fact deductible from the above is that it is only by the establishment of best equipped factories according to the modernized tract system, we can hope to compete successfully with the foreign import. Mr. Halsey also advances the view in his article referred to above and gives the following reasons for the successful operation of the Java sugar trade:—(1) efficiency of the mills crushing the factories; (2) introduction of the best machinery in the factory; (3) intensity of the cultivation; (4) absence of diseases. The first three can be had in India, as for the matter of that, is any sugar-producing country. As regards the fourth, the climatic advantages of Java are counterbalanced by the exorbitant cost of transport as Mr. Halsey shows, that it costs Java Rs. 27-0-0 per ton, whereas, Rs. 2-0-0 per pound to get raw sugar to the United Provinces and other markets, north and west of the sugar-producing region. So we may disregard the last point altogether. Now, Sir, the question is how these methods and methods which have been affected with success in other sugar-producing countries can be introduced here. To this, my answer is, that, if we are to compete successfully with foreign sugar, our Government should adopt the same course of action as the Dutch Government in Java and the Japanese Government in Formosa did. It is needless for me to point out that in both countries, industrial enterprises and financial resources under the Netherlands Government and the Japanese Government can be compared with the British Government. I am glad to state here that our Provincial Government has, in some extent, facilitated us in this respect and has realized the utility of the course suggested, as will be evident from the scheme given by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry to my question asked on the 21st February last, especially from that portion of it which says: 'In addition to these schemes, a grant-in-aid was made and a loan in another have been made by the United Provinces Government in order to encourage the development of cereal factories.'

"Now, I should like to know the full particulars of the loan and the grant apportioned by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry. What we want in this respect is that this policy of active help and co-operation should be extended and enlarged and not left to the Provincial Government alone, which, with their limited resources, cannot be expected to do as much as the importance of the subject demands. In short, it should be taken up by the Imperial Government and the Java system with the necessary adaptation to suit local conditions and circumstances should be introduced into this country. If Formosa in the time of the Japanese and the Dutch in Java, in instances, where the people in general are so willing, resourceful and enterprising, developed their best sugar industry by such help and aid from the State, how much more is it desired necessary in the case of India. Then, again, in a sugar factory system, or rather modernized sugar tract system, large tracts of land are a sine qua non, which cannot be had in this country without the direct help of the Government. Government has got the lands in many places, especially in Agra, Feroze, and the Punjab canal colonies; or where they are not available, Government can acquire them if required. In Mr. Scott Pater's book I find that a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at one time indicated his intention of having some reserved tracts for sugar cultivation in a new irrigation area. In passing, may I inquire whether anything has been done to put this noble intention into practice? Now, it may be asked would the Government be justified in adopting this policy of directly assisting such with industrial enterprises? I say that, at least with regard to this particular industry, Government would be well justified in adopting this policy as it is most expedient and prudent in view of the situation created by the present war and also our Provincial Government; that is, that of the United Provinces has already criticized this policy. What I beg to inquire upon the attitude of the Government in this connection is that, in view of the situation created by the present war, Government should take prompt and effective measures to realize that policy which has produced so wonderful results in Java and Formosa. Sir, it is some satisfaction to learn that efforts are being made by the Government to enable India sugar to compete with imported sugar. The steps already taken in this behalf may be all very good in themselves, but, Sir, in my humble opinion, they will not effectively solve the problem unless some such active policy as was adopted in Java and Formosa is taken here also. The Java system, known as the estate system, with necessary modifications is not least characteristic and distinctive, it was suited to the country. It will not, I believe, yield a very important expenditure of money. Considering the risk we are facing through, I shall be the last person to ask Government to take a course of action which will involve this heavy expenditure. Before proceeding further, it is necessary that I should mention very clearly the nature of the system as it has been referred to several times in my speech. It is this—All Government lands not required for rice cultivation were planted with crops for which there was a demand in Europe by means of advances made by the State to the private enterprise who undertook to plant the particular crops and sell the produce to Government at fixed prices liquidate the advances made in order by maintaining a fixed rate of interest. These advances were of several kinds. The first in order was the advance for initial expenditure necessary to start the concern. It might be a growing concern or manufacturing concern, the machinery provided was advance under certain regulations to help under official supervision which helped him to a degree of the site he also in selecting and buying the machinery and fixing up the mill. In regard to the latter aspect, Government in fact transferred to the contractor the position or forced labour due to it from the peasants. The machinery was allowed to be repaired daily and timber and other materials from Government forests were

supplied without charge. The official agents assisted him with their advice. Next is this initial advance, a yearly advance for the producers in manufacture of sugar was made on condition of being repaid out of the produce raised at prices which were based in a way to leave a margin of profit for the Government and for the contractor. The first advance extended four hundred acres. In short, the first advance system may be described as a system of encouraging the planting of sugarcane, in so far as subsidizing them for the European markets by private agency and at private risk with Government advance and under Government supervision and with the Government as a reinsurer.

All the three parties who backed the system, the Government, the contractor and the peasant, intended by it. The Government increased security as it stood on its feet, as public credit and brought the produce to market by the contractor in whom the latter was advanced at low rate of interest and in so on and still both conspired and interest by buying at low, which left a margin of profit on sale in Europe. The contractor after he had set up the advance made to him because for some of a large and decreasing return, while the village and peasant labourers received one or higher wages than they could ever obtain before. The contractor system was a step to best advantage in respect of first class crops, such as sugarcane, indigo, tea, which required high planting and skill in manufacture; but there were certain kinds of produce, such as coffee, cotton, which did not require planting and manufacturing skill. In these cases the interest of contractors was dispensed with and advances were made to the cultivator direct. The sugarcane crop was a more remunerative business. This system was first introduced in 1875 in 1883. The first contract was made for 20 years and then at the end of that period was renewed for another term. Also it is likely in forty years of sugar was in all it trained under this system, and when the first advance was paid there was no need to create any other system. This system which was undertaken at first for revenue purposes and early served these purposes well but indirectly helped the Government to obtain a high degree of a stable prosperity. The first advance introduced, the advances required for the entire system, were met out of the Government capital and this national debt was repaid with interest in forty years. The exports and imports increased. In 1875, there were 40 million and twenty-five thousand of labourers. An official report presented to Lord Dalhousie by Viceroy Dufferin, the Governor of Java, in 1880, admits that the entire system greatly assisted and to the development of Java is a growing tropical nation. I have taken this brief history of the entire system of ideas from Mr. Bhaug's 'Essay in Indian Economics', and I shall close this paragraph with the following words from the same authority which are as true to-day as when they were written:—

"After all allowances for differences between Java and India there remains a sufficient substratum of common conditions which justify the statement that an experimental introduction is the surest and best way with the necessary adaptation to such local conditions has a relative share of obtaining at least qualified success so as to justify the venture."

"For, the European system is only an adaptation from the Java system to such local conditions. I do not wish to deal with the European system here as my Hon'ble colleagues may find it in Mr. Bhaug's 'Notes on sugar in India'. I can say this much that the experiments have succeeded very well in Java, also with the results that several mills have been established, returning handsome dividends. Mr. Noel Deane also says:—

"That the Committee Report for 1905 upon the sugar industry of South Province was of an extraordinary interest to India, and showed how the Government has succeeded in converting a backward sugar industry, such as it exists in this country, into one of very great promise."

"But, such in brief is the entire system, to which I have referred in many places. I have dealt somewhat exhaustively with this portion of my resolution, because the importance of the subject demands it. If we are to compete successfully with foreign sugar, this is the line on which we should proceed, and 'now or never' is the motto."

"So, the second part of my resolution read as follows:—

"That prompt and effective measures may be taken by the Government throughout British India to encourage and extend the manufacture of sugar, both refined and unrefined, by means of improved indigenous methods."

"The good defect of our indigenous system is the waste of stalks. Mr. Holmes, the Sugar Expert, says:—

"The average extraction of sugar by Indian mills, now in use, is about fifty per cent, as against about seventy per cent in a modern multiple mill. Crushing sugar cane as a sugar work for bullocks and as long as it continues, as with the expenditure of sugar mills."

"The existing indigenous methods must be changed and improved. Here Mr. Holmes, says:—

"To improve the extraction, more power is required, the contractor has not got it, and must get it. Any attempt to improve the indigenous methods for the production of sugar must include power driven mills, which are costly and beyond the purchasing power of the ordinary cultivator, even power appears to be the best. A good single roller mill would extract about sixty five per cent, a double mill about seventy-five per cent, and a triple mill about eighty per cent."

"But all these, I must say with Mr. Holmes, are substantially beyond the purchasing power of the ordinary cultivator. But, in this connection, I particularly wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there is also a large field for power, such as is now made by means of electricity, which is, indeed, very largely used by cotton and indigo and the means of the people in general. Mr. Holmes also expresses this view. I may add further that not only for consumption but for export and inter-continental commerce the kind of sugar or cane is in great demand in such a vast country, like India, the demand is not inconsiderable. The first thing in this connection is how to improve the indigenous method, and then how to apply it in practice. Mr. Holmes has made some suggestions referred to above with regard to the machinery required for this purpose, and pointed out that this is beyond the capacity of the ordinary unit. It is not possible for a single mill to supply to make any reasonable or practical suggestion for the improvement of the present indigenous method. I must leave them to Government and their experts to decide, after due inquiry and deliberation, which is the best machinery suited to this purpose and how to introduce it, considering the local circumstances and requirements of the country."

1905-06.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Cuts, 4,551,843	24,443,005	17,597,590
\$1,507,100	2,519,172	2,974,500

show an increase in two years of \$1,000,000 out of the sales of \$4,011,007,—the increase for last year over the previous year alone being 2,000,000 tons.

"Although Java has only little more than a third of a million acres under sugar cultivation, and we in the United Provinces alone have close on a million and a half, Java is yet able to supply India with her sugar.

"The reasons why the export of sugar produced in India is so small are the following:—

- (1) Small size of the area of cultivation.
- (2) Very inefficient tools are used for expressing the juice from the cane.
- (3) The present methods of cultivation stand in great need of improvement.
- (4) The methods of manufacturing sugar are defective. These points require careful consideration.

"At present—Small size of inferior quality is grown.

"As to this point, I am of opinion that better varieties of cane from other sugar-producing countries should be tried. If found suitable to the country they should be introduced. In deciding this matter there is great need of the appointment of a whole-time sugar officer in each of the sugar-producing provinces. The appearance of the cane is an safe guide. We often find varieties of cane that are juicy, and to all appearance of the best sort, and yet the sugar made from them contains a very large proportion of moisture, while the proportion of sugar proper is very small. On the other hand, we also see varieties of sugar-cane which appear very inferior, but which in reality yield a very large proportion of sugar. It is only a chance man who is able to say which one is really good for sugar, and which not.

"While on this subject, I may observe that in the United Provinces thick cane of better quality known as *peashe* grows, but these are not sought after by the sugar manufacturers. Why is this? The only reason seems to be—

"(1) There are no sugar-cane mills that can express juice profitably from *peashe*. More effective mills should be introduced. In places where good *peashe* can be had in abundance, power mills will be found more profitable.

"A Sugar Engineer Expert was, in 1912, appointed to the United Provinces, for three months, and his appointment has been recently extended for a further period of two months. But the work allotted to the Sugar Engineer Expert is more than enough to occupy his whole time. I, therefore, urge upon the Government the desirability of appointing an assistant to him to take up this matter.

"(2) The second reason is that much fuel is required for the preparation of sugar from *peashe*. Sugar-cane stalks do not suffice. The result is that the *peashe* cane is not standing. The cultivator finds this practice more convenient. It saves him the trouble and expense of its more difficult manufacture.

"As *peashe* contains a much larger amount of juice they should yield a far greater amount of sugar. Indeed, in other countries where sugar is made of these very *peashe*. What is needed here is a cheap method of manufacturing sugar from this variety of cane to be devised and made accessible to manufacturers in this country. At present, *peashe* are sold to be crushed, and not for the manufacture of sugar, and hence their cultivation does not affect the export of sugar. I believe that in Mauritius sugar is made from this thick cane. Mauritius cane is five times as thick as the Chinese varieties of Indian cane. It is clear, therefore, that the yield per acre is also five times as large.

"I believe that the above remarks justify the conclusion that the manufacture of sugar from *peashe* deserves the fullest consideration.

"*End point*.—Efficient mills are used.

"On the second point, I may observe that I fully agree with Mr. Marshall when he says, 'At a very low estimate I believe that the effective yield of juice per acre could be increased by ten or fifteen per cent. if effective mills were procurable.'

"Now, the chief difficulty is the way of the introduction of effective mills in the country of good bullocks. There should, therefore, be devised some sort of power mill that would work effectively at the home-manufacturing job, as in the fields of large cultivators.

"On page 61 of the January number of the 'Agricultural Journal of India,' Mr. W. Holmes, Sugar Engineer Expert, writes:—

"It is highly probable that there will be a large demand for far too many years to come, and it is recognised by the Government of the United Provinces that something ought to be done to improve the general condition of the industry, and on some degree reduce the losses due (1) to low varieties of juice from the cane, (2) to over-planting the juice, coming from the cane, and (3) to over-planting caused by a variety of the cane. To this end a series of experiments will be carried out on a Government Farm near Bareilly.

"A small but powerful machine has been mounted near Bareilly, by means of which, it is expected, useful data may be obtained regarding the advantages of irrigation."

"It is hoped that the forthcoming experiments will help in the arrangement and designing of a small plant suitable for adoption by farmers."

"*End point*.—Defective machinery.

"A cheap and suitable system of manufacture should be devised in which the use of heat as a factor should be altogether reduced. It will not do to have the cane with the bulk of the people. Hence, the question of introducing and adapting the various systems to the conditions of this country should also receive attention. The system should be such as may be worked as a profit by ordinary farmers."

"In order to meet the urgent needs described above, I would suggest that two competent assistants should be appointed to work under the Sugar Engineer Expert.

"*End point*.—Defective methods of cultivation.

"The improved methods of cultivation of other countries should be tried here and adapted if found profitable.

"Cane is liable to many diseases. The knowledge of remedial measures should be disseminated

"The total area under sugarcane in British India during 1913-14 was 2,818,800 acres, of which the United Provinces account for 1,475,000. I would therefore suggest that some office of the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces should be deputed to study the methods of cultivation and manufacture of sugar in Java, Formosa, Hawaii, Japan and America.

"To stimulate the sugar industry I consider it absolutely necessary that there should be a strong body of agricultural experts and specialists deputed entirely to the promotion of this industry, and I would ask for at least three such officers to be allowed in the United Provinces, where possibly only half the total of Indian area is under it. The Government has established two such in Java; but I would urge for a considerable increase in their number.

"It is also either by training visitors opened for instruction in cultivation methods and if possible facilities offered for study attached to each farm for instruction in the technology of sugar manufacturing. Such a system has very successfully been tried in the United States of America.

"It has 'Kure on Deben Sugar Is Duty,' Mr. A. Shakespeare of Cawnpore says:-

"Extensive of Sugar Cane Cultivation.—An important point in connection with the more extended use of cane in the immediate neighbourhood of present day railway freight. I have repeatedly endeavoured to show importance of the principle that, as land becomes gradually, extensive should be turned up by railway companies at each working mile. I think Government would be well advised to take up this matter."

"At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India held at Calcutta, the Hon'ble Mr. Huley said that if Government really wished to encourage the sugar industry, and this was very necessary in parts of the United Provinces, where there was a glut of sugar, the best way would be to give control facilities a preference in regard to distilling molasses for the manufacture of which molasses were not very much from Java.

"It is a matter of extreme probability that the Government of India are fully alive to the importance of promoting the sugar industry in this country. It is hoped that they will see their way to adopting this position, which has by a bilateral support."

The Hon'ble Mr. Huley.—I think that the Hon'ble Member who moved the resolution has taken an under-estimation of the situation. There is nothing in our favour of sugar and cotton to support the view that the industry is in danger of extinction, and if we compare the figures of the past few years with those of the preceding five years, it will be found that while there has been a falling off in sugar cane there has been a marked increase in cotton. I shall refer later to what is being done to increase the cotton, but I may mention here that the opening of large irrigation works in some parts of Southern and Central India will materially lead to an increase in the area under cane. This increase is important, not only because cane in Southern India, grown under irrigation gives high yields, but also because grown as it will be in large blocks, central factories may be established under the most favourable conditions. Another important effect of these canal schemes, to which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Huley has just drawn my attention, is that in Bombay they have made it easier for the Agricultural Department to study raising methods and to effect improvements.

"I have not understood the Hon'ble Member be advanced that here in India we should encourage the cultivation of sugarcane by adopting the old Java system, which was abolished more than forty years ago, as the system now followed in Formosa. The latest research I have seen of the working of the Formosa system is contained in a report written by Mr. Knollys, the Bombay Director of Agriculture, after he had toured in the chief sugar-producing countries. It appears that a few years after the island was acquired, the Japanese Government decided to start a sugar industry. The climate was favourable, labour was freely abundant; and the natives were good. But the Chinese farmers were unwilling to sell their land or to grow cane for the Japanese, and to encourage this difficulty, stringent regulations were issued about ten years ago under which a definite tract of country was assigned to each sugar cane. In that tract the farmers are bound to sell their cane to the mill, and they are to be paid for selling sugar themselves or for selling the cane to any one else. But the Government and the factory owners the system is an admirable one, but even the point of view of the farmer, it is so satisfactory that it will probably be necessary either for the sugar companies to buy out the farmers or to induce themselves, raising the land, as a new class in Java, from the farmers, but in any case it is clear that any system of this kind under which cane is grown under official pressure would be totally unsuited to the conditions of India, and would be strongly resented by the people. Nor do I think it possible that any combination of the Java culture system could be introduced in India with any hope of success. The Hon'ble Member has given us a very interesting account of that system, but I do not suppose that he seriously suggests that we should parcel out tracts of country to cultivators while which villages would be compelled to plant a certain proportion of their land with sugarcane, the produce of which would be a Government monopoly. And if we combine the objectionable features of the system—forced labour, compulsory cultivation and the Government monopoly—the proposal reduces itself to this, that Government should advance money to cultivators for the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar. I am not concerned with the question of manufacture, but as regards advances through cultivators for cane cultivation, it seems to me that if we eliminate, as we must, official pressure to grow cane the system is settled upon would amount to nothing more than the employment of cultivators in the distribution of sugar houses. I think everyone will agree that the cultivators must be left to grow the cane which he thinks most profitable.

"If he grows cane for himself or for the greater portion of cane is grown for this purpose, he is guided by the selling price. If, on the other hand, he has some a vested fancy the Government, however the price which the factory owner is willing to pay, and in a manner of this kind free bargaining, must be allowed without Governmental interference. The same is different where Government has at its disposal large areas of waste land suitable for cane, and a good deal can be done, and in being done, to encourage cane cultivation to such use. The Punjab proposal, to which the Hon'ble Member has referred, was, I believe, dropped as the land was available, but in the Central Provinces a block of about 4,000 acres is being leased out to a Syndicate, and in Zamra in one of the canal zones, a German firm is making an experiment in cane cultivation, half the seed of which is supplied and at Government expense. In order to ascertain whether it is possible to grow cane at a profit with these results. A thousand acres is being planted out by Government, and the experiment

offer large quantities of goods manufactured outside India to be carried into the interior for consumption, we quote very low railway rates compared with those we charge for carrying indigenous sugar over shorter distances. Surely, it is possible for Government to do a great deal in the direction of providing facilities of transport and forwarding to some far sugar manufacturing in one part of the country to be carried for consumption in another part, by providing for the carriage of sugar-cane to the factory and for the carrying of the manufactured goods into the consuming districts, even though they be at short distances. The railways can contribute largely towards the development of industries in India, but I do not propose to go into that question today; there is a resolution on the subject which I am going to move on the 27th instant, when I shall enlarge upon it. On the present occasion, I merely wish to impress forcibly upon the consciousness of Government that when all the other Governments are making all sorts of efforts for developing their industries in competition with our own, they should do a great deal more than at present for the betterment of our industrial development. Sir, it appears to me that the economic question in India is becoming more serious every day, and it is urgently necessary that Government should provide all the help within their power, and co-operate with us in obtaining further powers if necessary for the promotion of industries. Unless this is done the economic situation in India will become more acute as time goes on."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAIRMAN:—The fact that this resolution has been brought forward at this particular juncture naturally suggests that it has been inspired largely by the conditions arising out of the war and, indeed, I gather from the Hon'ble Mr. Sir Nath Ray's opening remarks that this is the case. The war has in fact very greatly affected the sugar industry in several directions. In the first place, it has led to an immense diminution in the exports of beet-sugar from Germany and Austria and from Russia. No doubt a certain amount of sugar from these countries finds its way into the world-markets through neutral countries, but only very small quantities in comparison with the colossal volume of their exports. Belgium, another important producing country, has been devastated by the war and the French output has also been seriously affected. Our Indian supplies have been directly impacted by the cessation of trade with Germany and Austria, from whom we took last year 14 million cwt., or about 9 per cent. of our total imports. The same reasons have deprived the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire of the sugar which they normally obtain from these countries, and there has therefore been a greater competition for sugar from Java and Mauritius, who are India's principal suppliers. Consequently, in the months since the outbreak of war there has been a decline of nearly 50 per cent. in our imports from abroad, and an increase of about 50 per cent. in price. I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Chamberlain into any line of argument likely to lead to discussion of protection, but I may perhaps go so far as to point out to the Hon'ble Member that this is, in the main, the result of interfering with imports.

"The situation which has been thus produced has two aspects. The first of these is its effect upon the consumer. The second is the opportunity which it affords for the expansion of the industry. The first is due to the fact that the Government of India, as is only to be expected, gave very close attention immediately on the outbreak of war. It was clear from the start that the effect of war with Germany and Austria would be to cause a diminution in the world supply of sugar and a general rise in price, and would certainly affect prices in India, which has become a large importing country. Government therefore took up at once the consideration of the question whether our production of sugar could be extended, or whether other steps were necessary in the interests of the consumer. We were met at the outset by a very real and serious difficulty. The war broke out at the beginning of August. The greater part of the sugarcane grown in India is sown between January and March and harvested about a year later. Consequently, any decrease in the acreage of cane would only have been effected in the present cold weather and would not produce their results until March of next year. If we had taken steps to bring pressure upon the crop to increase the area under cane in the next planting season, we should in effect have been committing ourselves to a prophecy that the war-shorts and shortages would still be in existence in March 1921, eighteen months ahead. Hon'ble Members will readily understand that in such circumstances we should have been taking a very serious responsibility. The war will not last for ever, and it is impossible to forecast what sugar prices may be a year hence. It is at least likely that there are large stocks in Germany and Austria and Russia which, should the war cease to act as a real, would be released and thrown upon the market, in which case prices would rapidly fall, possibly to below their normal level. At any rate we decided that we should not be justified in giving such advice to our crops. The question of domestic sugar, which has been referred to by certain Members, stands on a different footing, as it does not involve the growing of a crop, and, consequently, and I mentioned, successful efforts have been made by the Government of Bengal to secure a larger yield this cold weather. As there was no prospect of securing a large and immediate increase in the yield of the cane crop, the question then became one of whether other steps ought to be taken by Government in the interests of the consumer—whether, for instance, we ought to follow the example of the British Government and enter the foreign market, so as to secure adequate supplies from abroad. This question was very carefully considered by Government, but we decided against it, and I think we have been justified in so doing. It must be remembered that while our imports of sugar are increasing, and are of course very important to our consumers, they still represent only a small proportion of the total Indian consumption. The production of sugarcane in India (computed for the most part in the form of pulp) is an uncertain quantity, but it probably exceeds 2,000,000 tons, and these India does on half a million tons of palm-tree sugar, making over 5 million tons in all. An export of this sort represents amounted last year to only 500,000 tons. Consequently, it was abundantly clear that even were our imports to disappear altogether, there would not be a sugar famine in the country which such a famine was feared in the United Kingdom, which produces no sugar at all. We decided, therefore, that there was not a sufficient case to justify Government in causing such a disturbance to trade, as must necessarily follow from their entering the market, and as I have before, I think, in spite of the increase in the price of sugar in the previous years of the war, we have been proved right in our policy. The price of sugar has increased by 50 per cent., but those of our cane growers who are not, indeed, in some moderate degree, satisfied, below the price paid in July before the outbreak of war. One of course is the fact in which the power classes obtain their sugar. While it is difficult to obtain data in regard to consumption by the mass population of India, and while the causes which have prevented a rise in prices are actually increasing, it would seem fairly safe to say to deduce that the increase in the price of sugar has not affected suffering and distress

in the sense in which distress was caused by the increase in the price of wheat. What has resulted, as a result, is a reduction in the amount consumed. This must have fallen on the most well-to-do sections of the community rather than on the very poor, and it has meant, I gather, that they have had to curtail the enjoyment of life rather than that they have been deprived of a necessity. I am not saying to pursue that line but to set an example. There must always be hardship as any improvement of the land is a step in the direction of the ordinary habits of the people, but the point I wish to make is that the Government in the price of sugar, especially in view of the steady level maintained in the price of *gur*, places the sugar portion as a very different factor in a shortage which drives up the price of an essential food of the people.

"The other aspect of the case is that the present position may be held to afford a special opportunity for the expansion of the industry. The position undoubtedly affords an opportunity to the industry to make large profits, but some of the considerations which I have already alluded to, show, I think, that this would be undesirable and would be possibly new factors in the strength of the sugar conditions. I have already pointed out that when the war is over, there is likely to be a considerable release of stocks and a period of low prices. The question which really has to be asked is how a sugar industry can be built up in this country strong enough to withstand the competition of Java and Mauritius and of the best-producing countries of Europe in the normal times of 1920, and for progress towards the attainment of that end, the present abnormal times are not more opportune—on fact in most ways are less opportune—than any other. The problem therefore is not an essentially different one in what it was when the last debate on the subject took place in this Council in 1917, except that considerable progress has been made in the inquiries since undertaken by Government. In other words, we find ourselves again considering the position of the sugar industry in India and what help Government can give towards its improvement."

"Now, the first point we ought to consider is—in the state of the industry under such circumstances it is important to remember? There is, of course, the natural and necessary increase in imports, and a decrease—though not easily so worked—in the area under cultivation. These are circumstances which demand the most careful attention. But when the industry is described as controlled or, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sir. Seth Roy said, on the verge of extinction, I am inclined to doubt whether the facts really warrant such language. I am very glad to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Keshav, who speaks on behalf of the Agricultural Department and is therefore more closely connected than I am with some aspects of this question, holds the same view as myself. It is reasonable that though the average sugar rate is much less than, say, 50 years ago, the decline has not been progressive. In 1913-14, the average was actually higher than in any year since 1870-1891, and there is reason to believe that the rate of yield has improved. These facts, it is apt to be assumed that the sugar industry cannot flourish without the restriction of large farmers capable of crushing say 100 or 200 tons a day, and this view I think underlies the Hon'ble Member's suggestion that Government should encourage (if I understood him correctly) to adopt the system followed by the Dutch Government in Java and the Japanese Government in Formosa. This, again, seems to me not to be warranted by facts. Several small factories are now being successfully worked in India, and it seems quite possible that small factories capable of turning out from 5,000 to 2,000 tons of sugar a year could be small quantities in the existing state of the industry. Large central factories would mean later, in the ordinary course of development. This view, I know, is held by men who have practical experience of the manufacture of sugar in India. On the other hand, I think, Council will appreciate that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Keshav has already pointed out, it would be a very serious matter for Government to encourage to establish central factories so the large industrial in the Hon'ble Member's speech. As the Hon'ble Mr. Roy himself held up the Dutch system, which he approves, was introduced into Java nearly a century ago, but it would be a very different matter to introduce a similar system now in India. Let me quote a paragraph from the late Mr. Patten's State of Sugar in India. He says 'the most serious and the most obvious obstacle to realization of the central factory in India resides in one feature common to all systems of land tenure in the country. We refer to the perfect liberty left to the tenant or occupant as regards the sowing of crops.' The system advocated by the Hon'ble Member would do away with that liberty, and such an interference in my judgment would be a most serious and dangerous step to take, as the Hon'ble Mr. Keshav pointed out. What we must depend on for the gradual development of the factory system of manufacturing sugar and the gradual reduction by the system which under that system there will be a steady demand for the cane, and that it will be worth his while to plant the necessary proportion of his land under cane. The system is not altered enough in discovering what crop pays. But how, and I see no reason why the result should not be in time as stated. At present one of the prime difficulties which stands in the way of the sufficient yield of the greater part of the sugar crop. This is one of the chronic diseases in which Government is, and its help. Another disease in which they can, and do, help, is in improving methods of manufacture and in showing that profit can be made. When this has been done, the rest will come of itself."

"If the Hon'ble Member will forgive my saying so, his resolution and his energies in moving it seem to me to do less than justice to the measures which are being taken by Government throughout India, both to increase the efficiency of agriculture and to improve the methods of manufacture. He asks that prompt and effective measures should be taken, by which I presume he means that measures should be taken which will effectively produce immediate results. If we are to face and overcome the real difficulties of the problem, we must recognize at the outset that progress has to be slow and immediate results cannot be shown. The chief obstacle which stands in the way of the sufficient yield of the greater part of the sugar crop, which the Hon'ble Member has alluded to, is the low yield and the poor quality of much of the cane sown in India. In the Ganges Valley, where the larger portion of the crop is grown, the average output is but little in excess of 10 to 15 tons of stripped and cleaned cane per acre, while in Java the average is 40 tons and on some estates I believe as much as 60 tons. The Hon'ble Mr. Keshav has dealt with this aspect of the question, but the point I wish to press is that Government is that, while much is being done under this head by the Agricultural Department, the methods whereby, and the extent to which, the sugar cane is being carried out the period of harvesting to another very important factor in the development of the sugar industry must be given by the Government. The problem of how to increase the yield, which is essential if cane is to be produced at a price to enable a factory to work economically, is one which can only be solved by long and patient technical experiment, and a more liberal expenditure of money cannot materially

expedient solution. Mr. Keshab has explained how thoroughly and steadily the work is being carried on, and I think his kind statement can hardly have failed to impress Council. At the same time, the question of improving manufacture has been vigorously taken up. In 1911, in consequence with a resolution of the Board of Agriculture, a sugar engineer was appointed and Mr. Keshab was placed in the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces. In the same Province internal assistance, the total of which exceeded Rs. 7 lakhs, has been given to tea factories, one Indian and one European. The former was a comparatively small factory constructed to deal with 100 tons a day, which had got into difficulties going to default in its machinery. Government provided a grant of Rs. 26,000 towards the reconstruction of its machinery, which was carried out under the supervision of the sugar engineer. The factory is now working successfully. In the latter case a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs was provided, and here too the sugar engineer acted as adviser for, and assisted in the meet on of, the tea factories concerned, one of which has a capacity of from 400 to 500 tons. In both these cases one of the grounds on which Government gave financial assistance was in order to demonstrate the practicability of profitable working, and confidence has been afforded by them who work in profit by their experience. The sugar engineer has also assisted on several other projects for the working of concerns in the United Provinces. At the same time, Government have been endeavouring to improve the manufacture of *gur*. The importance of *gur* for largely is the fact that the enormous quantities of *gur* that are being exported are at a point at which a sounder sugar factory may become possible, the cultivators themselves using their cane for the manufacture of *gur*, for which there is steady and regular demand. A small experimental plant for the crushing of cane and the production of *gur* has been erected near Allahabad, and in several Provinces, especially in Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, much attention has been given and money spent upon the problem of relieving the population the best type of small-scale and the most economic and efficient apparatus for boiling *gur* independent that other people can be, and are, given to cultivation to enable them to produce three mils and a half. The Local Governments have also taken up the question of improving date-palm sugar, and some very useful work has recently been done in Bengal.

I would submit to Council that Government, in regard to sugar, have pursued a steady policy and have not been wiggling in their assistance to the industry. They are carrying out fully at the best of the State, the experiments, which Mr. Keshab has described, for the improvement of the yield of cane and the extension of the period of working. I cannot give details of expenditure, which is spread over the Province concerned and under several heads of account, but it must remain to considerable sums. I may specially mention the 7 lakhs which are being spent in Assam on the experiment in manufacturing on a large scale mentioned by Mr. Keshab. These improvements are absolutely essential to the industry in Assam, and as I have already said and would like to emphasize again, they will take time and they require to be carried out systematically and not piecemeal assistance for assistance, partly in the way of skilled advice from the sugar engineer and partly by the financial assistance which, as I pointed out, has been given to factories in the United Provinces. I must not admit the inference in the resolution that Government are not taking effective measures to help on the industry. We are giving real and practical help within the limits imposed by our determination to adhere to a sane system of finance. The Hon'ble Member asks us for yet more financial assistance and he appealed to the example of what has been done in France and Germany and Austria. I may remind Council that the history of the sugar industry has in its day and not least in those countries afforded an object-lesson to the world of the dangers of throwing aside sound principles of finance for the sake of promoting an industry. It has shown that if Governments spend excessive sums in subsidies and impose high protective duties, they are indeed doing harm, being and creating a weak sugar industry. But it has also shown what the welfare—the welfare of many people, the exploitation of the people whose hands provide the subsidies, but who have to pay unduly high prices for their sugar, and the growth of financial burdens so heavy that even those wealthy European nations have been unable to bear the strain. He doubts the Hon'ble Member does not propose that we should attempt to emulate the needless system of subsidies which ended with the Brussels Convention. But the example is not without its value. It illustrates the danger, to which I am alluding, of the weight is not attached in India, then when Governments have once embarked upon fostering interference with the hands of the State. It is very difficult for them to draw back before they have passed the boundary between a reasonable and a reckless policy. At these points end of the scale there are people who argue that the State should stand aside altogether and leave everything to private enterprise. That seems to me to be an impossible course of preference—and not even private enterprise of production, since I am in favour of the State should not give assistance in such manner, so long as the industry is given within reasonable limits. It is not really so very difficult to strike out a middle course, and that is what the Government of India have endeavoured to do in the matter of the sugar industry. We have taken up the really important scientific research, a matter which may reasonably be held to be outside the scope of private effort in this country; we have helped, by providing scientific and technical experts, to introduce improved methods of cultivating and manufacturing; but I fully admit that we have been very careful in the matter of financing private concerns and have only given pecuniary aid where we have been reasonably sure that it has been justified by the commencement of the work, and with the object, not merely of assisting the immediate beneficiaries, but of affording a valuable demonstration to others of the right only way of the industry. There are the facts which we will propose to pursue. I fear that the Hon'ble Member who has opposed this resolution and those who supported it, with Government to go much farther, and that being so, I regret that I cannot accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahabub Hussain Khan:—"I have nothing particular to say except that, as a result of my seeing the resolution, we have been treated to a very interesting debate on this sugar question. The Hon'ble Member for Commerce was pleased to say that I was not quite justified in saying that the sugar industry in this country is in a wretched state; but as far as my experience of Bengal goes, we know that a very large quantity of sugar used to be manufactured in the districts of Tangra and Dinan and in several other parts, but three concerns are now extinct or slack up, and there is no manufacture of refined sugar in any part of the country. It is virtually, excepting the United Provinces, so far as Bengal is concerned, refined sugar is out of the question. I do not of course advocate that the system pursued in Japan and elsewhere should be carried out in

India wholesale. I am not an advocate of the sweet labour system which was prevalent in Java. But what I beg to say is that, though we are thankful to Government for the various steps that they have taken from time to time, and about which interesting facts and figures have been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Rowlan and the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk, they are not sufficient enough to promote the cause of sugar industry and thereby enable us to compete with foreign sugar. Every Asiatic Government has been trying to connect for some time past, whether by protection or by subsidy, to stimulate not only its sugar industry, but all other industries, so that they may be able to hold their own. As regards the sugar industry, the result of these subsidies and financial assistance given by the different foreign countries has been that our home industry has been declining gradually and, consequently, there has been a considerable shrinkage in the area under cane cultivation. Formerly, the area under cultivation was about 27 lakhs of acres, but in 1911 it came to 24 lakhs of acres. Considering that there has been a large increase in the population, necessitating a corresponding increase in cane cultivation to cope with the expanding population, there has been instead a considerable shrinkage in the area under cane cultivation, and therefore I was quite justified in saying that the sugar industry instead of expanding as in a normal state in every part of the country.

"It is very true that the Government has been making demonstrations and carrying on different experiments in model farms. I am glad that the Government in one case gave some lakhs of rupees as a grant and five lakhs in the case of another; we want that something more substantial should be done to promote the industry and that more active steps should be taken. I did not intend to say that no steps had been taken by Government. What I want to say is that considering the present state of the country, while Chinese and American beet-sugar is no longer in the field, it is proper that active steps should be taken, gradually, of course, to enable the Indian sugar to compete with the foreign sugar; and something more than demonstrations and experiments are required to actively foster the trade. Furthermore, I beg to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that, while the Japanese Government and other Governments have been spending lakhs and lakhs for promoting the industry or enable them to compete successfully in other markets, our Government has done nothing of the kind. Why should the Indian Government not be prepared to spend more largely for keeping up this industry and thereby enabling us to compete with the foreign imported sugar? I have nothing more to say, and I leave the question to the kind consideration of the Council."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

The Council adjourned on Tuesday, the 19th March 1916.

Printed,
The Port of India.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX.

(Shallered last of the table, vide page 147, ante.)

Statement showing the amount allotted during the year 1913-14, to Mohammedan schools from Government funds including Imperial grants and, where possible, also the amount allotted from these sources to Local Bodies or to schools specially for Mohammedan schools.

Province.	1908-1913.	1913-1914.	1913-1914.	1913-1914.	1913-1914.	Total.	Remarks.
"	Rs.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Madras	95,145	58,051	57,954	3,49,015	3,71,231	6,81,396	Local Bodies in the Madras Presidency expended Rs. 18,38,594 on Mohammedan schools during the year 1913-14. But it is impossible to say what proportion of this sum was granted from the Provincial treasury, inasmuch as which was generally reserved for Mohammedan schools.
Bombay	55,045	84,083	87,354	84,751	37,170	3,08,403	Except in the Southern division of the Bombay Presidency it is not the practice to permit stipends made through Local Bodies for Mohammedan Schools, nor has it been found possible to secure money for the purpose of this category of the amounts expended on such schools, by Local Bodies from the Provincial treasury. In the case of the Southern division, however, the amount assigned to Local Bodies for these schools during the three years 1912-13 to 1914-15 was Rs. 31,510. This sum is not included in the statement.
United Provinces	1,14,775	3,08,799	1,68,315	3,45,680	5,08,798	9,35,367	This sum includes expenditure on some institutions which, though predominantly Mohammedan in character, do not receive aid only for Mohammedans. In adding money to Local Bodies, reference must not be made to the Mohammedan schools. But as this subject attracts no notice in the Local Government's resolution No. 1811-XV, dated the 25th August 1913.
Punjab	33,405	28,708	23,005	97,448	51,213	2,58,884	In addition, the Rs. 49,475 was spent during the year 1913-14 on Mohammedan institutions. The Agency gives aid only to schools under Mohammedan management or founded from institutions controlled by Government or Local Bodies in which Mohammedans constitute the majority or a large proportion of the pupils.
Burma	587	1,181	585	1,811	3,833	9,418	No portion of the Provincial subsidy at Local Bodies is specially reserved for Mohammedan schools and these Provinces are not aware of any expenditure by Local Bodies to such schools. There is an innumerable number of schools attended principally or exclusively by Mohammedans who are situated in Rangoon and which fall in accordance with the general government educational scheme, but it has never been found necessary to distinguish them into a special category in Mohammedan schools. Hence the Agency gives aid on a basis which leaves no special income actually set aside towards the education of Mohammedans in Burma.
British India	19,159	52,805	45,880	85,802	14,251	8,14,407	
Central Provinces	42,153	81,471	80,197	78,538	64,239	8,13,718	
Assam	5,495	9,961	7,810	8,138	14,637	49,073	
Cooch	979	5,365	1,812	8,867	3,021	11,416	
North-West Frontier Provinces	1,505	5,759	5,407	5,448,616	1,38,007	6,13,630	
Sindh	"	"	"	1,758	8,823	27,377	The Tribal Administration having been constituted only on 1st October 1913 the Agency for the first three years of the year 1913-14 has not given.
Total	4,87,480	5,47,573	4,73,539	15,62,654	16,38,491	46,39,854	

Note.—The Agency can be regarded only as an approximate estimate. They do not represent the whole amount spent on Mohammedan schools. Moreover, the calculation has been differently made in different provinces, sometimes including all institutions including religious expenditure on Mohammedan schools.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

J. P. REDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Legislative Council is in session, I have preferred to take my Council into our confidence, to place the matter before you, and to invite your help and co-operation in making a measure so essential to the public weal, and I am confident that you will not refuse.

"I will now call upon Mr Hagahel Chaudhri to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

DEFENCE OF INDIA (CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr Buxarwallah Chaudhri:—My Lord, I have for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special powers to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences.

"As the Council is aware from the printed List of Business for to-day, I shall presently have to ask Your Lordship to suspend the rules of business as to the order of this Bill being considered and passed at a single sitting of the Council, and it is therefore expedient that I should at once explain to the Council both the circumstances which have determined the Government to bring forward this measure and the nature and scope of the measure itself.

"In the first place, My Lord, it is a great tribute to the loyalty of India and the peaceful behaviour of the vast majority of her people that, while the British Government passed a Defence of the Realm Act at the outbreak of the war, we saw none in India hold way through the eighth month of the war before we have found it necessary to enact a similar measure in India, for, though under another name, it is really a Defence of the Realm Act to which we are to-day lending the name of the Council.

"The powers that we are now asking for are the powers which in our opinion are required for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of British India, and we require these powers only during the continuance of the war and for six months after—that is to say, until the termination and dissolution of the present war, which the state of war suspenses, have had time to subside. These powers are presently required in the military interests of the country, since a ordinary times of peace it is unnecessary to arm the military authorities with such special powers for the protection of property of military value, and for the preservation of injury to such property, or to the interests of the Army generally as are required when the country is at war.

"So far as the internal situation is concerned, Your Lordship's policy has been throughout to preserve order in as much a state as it was possible to do, and to keep the current of the administration of the country flowing in its ordinary channel; to take no action of any drastic kind until necessary for such action was plainly justified. That the Government consider that the present measure has now become necessary and must be taken in the country at large; apart from the military interests involved, is indicated nothing more than that there are in some parts of the country spreading manifestations of disorder which require to be stopped in the bud, but they should grow and spread. Just as we deal vigorously with early cases of a contagious disease lest the disease should become epidemic, so we must deal vigorously with the early manifestations of a turbulent spirit before they have had time to become epidemic.

"Thus the stage of which we are now. Certain disturbances of the general tranquillity in a few parts of the country have taken advantage of the opportunities which the state of war has created to break the peace. It is so great is the Council that there has existed for sometime past in the Punjab, East of Ahmednagar, and in the Yae Kow, a party of agitators and revolutionaries who have been engaged in sowing revolutionary seed and sowing discord in those countries, and assembly within India itself by means of correspondence, by dispatch of emissaries, and by the dissemination of pamphlets and revolutionary literature. This party, which may be momentarily described as the Ghader party, saw in the Great European War their best opportunity for attempting to translate their doctrines into action. Large numbers of defected men associated with this power have been returning to India during the last few months, and though the Government of the Punjab have been able under a War Ordinance to put under restraint a number of the leaders of the movement among the returning emigrants and many others of them who appeared to be dangerous, yet the great majority whom whom, finding no home, were allowed to return to their homes, as the Government had no desire to be shown with possible turbulent people. But some of these, together with their sympathisers already in the country, have been continuing or attempting to conduct acts of violence, and it is therefore of the great of importance that this wicked should be most promptly suppressed.

"Clearly also in this movement is the anarchist movement in Bengal. That we have had with us for a long time; sometimes it has been temporarily quiescent, and sometimes it has manifested, and of the present time there has, as the Council is aware, been a severe reorganisation, and the cause suggested have proved completely damaged. These two movements in the Punjab and Bengal are more closely connected than might be supposed. They may attempt different kinds of followers and they may pursue slightly different methods; but their ultimate aims are the same, and the security of India requires that they should be suppressed.

"Finally, we move to a class of disorder which has characterized recent disturbances in the Western Punjab. This is of a different kind and has a different political object when it occurs—it is simply lawlessness, partly induced by economic want. Men have called against the restraints of the law to plunder their weaker neighbours, and if this lawlessness is not checked, it may assume the aspect of rebellion against all constituted authority, or it may take as the justification of rural or religious riots. In some of the Western Punjab districts, indeed, it is rapidly becoming a movement among lawless Mohammedans, under the stress or pretext of high prices, to loot and plunder their Hindu neighbours, to wreck the shops and houses of Hindus and burn their bodies and limbs. Violent acts of this kind rapidly swell in numbers; say a score draws in fresh adherents, or perhaps hundreds and the danger may become a very serious one if it is not effectively dealt with at the very start.

"At a time of a war, like the present one, which has extended from Europe into Asia, there must always be wild rumours flying about, and potential outbreaks of lawless acts may excite the people at large more easily than in ordinary times, calling to their aid economic want, or religious fanaticism. It is therefore particularly incumbent on the Government to take all precautions against outbreaks of the public lawlessness, or lawless excesses of a popular feeling.

"Thus, My Lord, are the reasons which have led the Government to introduce this legislation. The disturbances have developed rapidly during the last few weeks, and power to check them, and

procedures that the ordinary procedure is quite enough to the suppression of violent crime wherever crime threatens to become of an epidemic character.

"Although, therefore, the special procedure which is enacted by the Bill may extend to more offences than is the case in England, yet that procedure is in itself much less drastic than that adopted in England. It will extend only to limited areas and to limited cases in limited areas. Except for those limited areas in limited areas, the ordinary courts will continue to deal with the whole of India with ordinary vigour, including areas such as the offences against the salt-law which may happen to be committed in other parts of the country. It will be obvious that as Local Government will wish to offer more areas to special Commissioners there is already necessary. If they were to exempt the special courts with cases, they would be frustrating the very objects of their special measures.

"I submit, Mr. Lord, that this procedure is as any good beyond the necessities of the case, and that no loyal and peaceful citizen need feel any alarm at the introduction of this legislation. If there is any alarm at all felt in this country, it is the alarm caused by the manifestation which I have already described, and the taking of any measures that may be calculated to assure the suppression of those manifestations is likely to diminish that alarm.

"I come far more to introduce this Bill in the confident hope that it will receive the full support of this Council."

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Governor: Says Jai Chandra:—"My Lord, I fully realize the necessity of this Bill and have not a single word to say against it. I accordingly support it with all my heart."

The Hon'ble Sir James Macdonald:—"My Lord, I was glad to hear from Your Excellency this morning on account of the great deals of law made in the war. We are all proud of them and their loyalty to their King and Empire, and hope that they will continue to display the same devotion that they have hitherto shown and return back to this country with full loads of money."

"Coming to the Bill now before us, despite the fact that the proposed legislation is, in most respects, an exceptional measure, these purely extraordinary measures. In times of the utmost gravity in the whole Empire like the present consideration of individual rights have to be subordinated to the higher manifestations of the good of the State. The greatest good of the largest number is the entire satisfaction which involves all legislation and all rules of ordinary society. The Bill should be judged by this principle. The whole question is one of utility, of expediency, and Government must be in the best position to decide it. And when they deliberately come to the conclusion that the exercise of extraordinary powers is necessary, we may accept it as correct, we hold Government responsible for the peace of the country and for our safety, not only from foreign aggressors, but from internal disorder. If for the due discharge of that responsibility larger powers be necessary, they cannot be thrust to be withheld. It is possible, of course, to hold different views about the expediency of the particular measures suggested, but in view of the exceptional situation, it is, in my humble opinion, to my interest not to stand out for the methods that appear most agreeable to our personal taste. I would accordingly support this legislation, although it means a sacrifice, if not a dangerous, addition to the resources law we have needed during the past few years, subject to the understanding as regards details suggested below. It must, however, be remembered that this is mainly a war measure based upon the peculiar circumstances of this country, and that in those times in the United Kingdom the special legislation of this kind has been found necessary. There are some points in favour of the Bill.

"But, Mr. Lord, it causes me a pang to think that such legislation has at all become necessary. When in September last I went to this Council the revolution, expressing my unwavering loyalty to the Throne and my determination to participate in the cost of the war, little did I dream that the situation in any part of India would ever be so bad as to cause anxiety to Government. My Lord, only the other day we celebrated our jubilee of loyalty to the very Council, and our sentiments were as genuine as when then, as in September last. The whole country was with us on the second anniversary of the first. And yet before three weeks are out, disquieting reports have come from about the situation in certain parts of the country. I would like to know then, I would like to know they are greatly exaggerated. But, Mr. Lord, we are passing through critical times, and sentiment has to be put aside. If Government do so, it is much rather they should act now on the side of over-reaction. Despite my support to the Bill, I would, however, request Your Excellency to note that I do not for a moment concede that the great heart of the nation is reacting but need."

"My Lord, though I support the principle, yet I think that some amendments to some particulars are absolutely necessary, and may be wisely made without detriment to its main object. I would recommend that in necessary trials capital punishment should, as far as possible, be avoided whenever the threat of the Government can be served by imprisonment or transportation. It would have also been much better if the Government could have seen their way to eliminate from the Bill that of course minor offences regarding life and property now included in the Bill."

"Another recommendation that I wanted to make was that the law should not have retrospective effect."

"I would have pressed these amendments, but with the assurances given by Your Excellency this morning, it will be better to let them go. We were all glad to hear from Your Excellency this morning that there is no one more anxious to maintain the honour of India than yourself. Your Excellency's past career has shown that you have been India's best friend, and I am sure that India's interests are safe in your hands."

"My Lord, the details of the Bill, apart from its principle, as I have already made it clear, has my support. We must begin that even after that factually attempts upon your life when Your Excellency suffered terrible agony, Your Excellency commended that you would not like people to be harassed as victims only. This must bring home to the people that if this legislation is found necessary by Your Lordship, it is because the situation is quite exceptional, and should be treated in an exceptional way. We do not act that this new law, as said by Your Excellency this morning, will be put into operation with as much care and thoughtfulness as the other measures have been in Your Excellency's time. I hope my countrymen will also so conduct themselves as to enable the Government to take law to remain a double-edged sword and to enable Government to participate the measures from the British side as early as possible. My Lord, I repeat the urgency of this measure provided as being sent to Select Committee."

"With these few words, I beg to support the Bill."

one situation has been created in certain areas which cannot be promptly and effectively dealt with under the existing law. We do not know much about it ourselves even after the somewhat extensive statement made by Your Excellency and the Hon'ble Home Member, and we are not competent to form any definite opinion one way or the other. We have not got here a Government like the one they have in England, and as legislative measures, however emergency, is passed by Parliament in such great haste. But, still, we are ignorant of the true state of the facts, and there is not the time for speculation. I feel myself thus bound to accept my support to the greatest scheme of legislation proposed, in the belief, founded upon the official statement, that it is absolutely necessary in these exceptional times in the interests of law and order and for the good of the country.

"My Lord, my action on this occasion has another, and a more powerful, spring. We have had during Your Excellency's regime two legislative Acts of a repressive character, and the one with which they have so far been worked induces the hope that the proposed law will be enforced only when such enforcement becomes unavoidable. Your Excellency's presence at the head of affairs should be a simple guarantee that the laws passed now enacted by the Executive will not be misapplied. My Lord, it is this conviction, it is this belief, that has induced my vote today more than anything else.

"But all this, my Lord, the Legislature cannot be responsible to any India. I am glad as Your Excellency said, to day it will not be regarded as a slur on the people. It is a matter of self-reliance sufficient that, after our loyalty has evoked the admiration of the world, and of our countrymen should have been guilty of any conduct which has created in the country a serious situation, as much as that the responsible Government feel themselves powerless to cope with it satisfactorily except by an abnormal extension of powers and by the appointment, by a court of extraordinary jurisdiction, of the ordinary work of law. But, my Lord, it is only because so, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the worst of the law will not be called upon the whole nation. In the hour of victory one can afford to be generous, and I fervently pray that when success has finally attended Indian arms and the war is over, this Legislature will not be used to frustrate our legitimate hopes and aspirations.

"My Lord, I do not for obvious reasons object the provisions of the Bill to a critical examination, but before I venture my vote I beg to point out some of the features of the Bill which appear to me unnecessarily severe. We must never forget that the court that will be constituted under the law will be local, and have extremely summary powers. It is only fair therefore that the jurisdiction should be limited to only such offences as are likely to jeopardize the State. But a careful perusal of the Bill will show that almost all offences of a more or less serious nature, even though not having the minimum, in proportion of the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. Offences like theft, and, as suggested by previous members, rape, dacoity, forgery, and abetment, come within the purview of the proposed legislation. It may be that it is not intended that the law should be put into operation in such cases, but when there is the chance of its operation being so extended to offences which are not adequately dealt with by the ordinary courts, all principles of legislation justify the observance of greater strictness in drafting. Every enactment should, as far as possible, be worded so as to have been used judiciously. Clause 3, sub-clause (1) requires therefore considerable modification, with a view to any assistance from Government that the operation of the law would be limited to particular offences which cannot be supplied by the extraordinary work.

"My Lord, I have a few small suggestions to make. In clause 3, sub-clause (1) (4), the intention of Government seems to be to prevent offenders all attempts at interference with existing for the day and the Police, but the language is capable of a wider interpretation. There is nothing to prevent a man being tried by the Commission for advising any relative of his not to accept service under Government as clerk. This is obviously not the intention of the Legislature. The discussion referred to in the clause must expressly relate to military service.

"I do not see that the powers of this extraordinary nature should be exercised by Sessions Judges of one year's standing. We must have more experienced men to do the sort of judicial work. It is an accepted principle of judicial administration that summary powers should be exercisable by officers of experience only. When the scope of the summary jurisdiction is extended because of force of circumstances, a greater distance in the matter of the qualification of the judicial officer. I accordingly suggest that Sessions Judges, of at least three years' standing only, should be eligible for appointment as Commissioners.

"Clause 3, sub-clause (2) provides for the opportunity of disagreement in opinion among the Judges, but I think that it should further be provided that, in the event of such disagreement being such as to lead to any offence punishable with death, capital punishment must not be inflicted. In the difference in opinion creates the existence of a reasonable doubt about the guilt of the accused, and it is the burden of proof to him that he should not undergo the extreme penalty of the law. Under the law as it stands at present, capital sentences passed by the most experienced Sessions Judges have to be confirmed by a High Court bench of two Judges, but the decision of the Commission is to be final in the Bill. It is therefore all the more reason that some such safeguard as mentioned above should be put in. My Lord, I also pray that the Act should have retrospective effect. As a later stage I shall propose some small necessary amendments. My Lord, I offer you our grateful thanks for placing this Bill in our hands a day before its introduction in the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. ASHLEY :— "I give this Bill my full and whole-hearted support, as I am satisfied that Your Excellency's actions have just and sufficient reasons for bringing it before this Council. The time has now come for us, the non-official Members, to set up to the legal resistance we all so heartily approved in September last."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAHARAJA MAHENDRA CHANDRA NARAYAN :— "My Lord, in view of the fact that this measure is intended to save the Executive with certain special temporary emergency powers requisite to secure the public safety and the defence of British India, and that it will be in operation during the war and for a period of six months thereafter, I beg to support the Bill before the Council. I recognize that the Government have brought forward this measure to meet a grave emergency, and as such,

it is entitled to our loyal support. My Lord, I have no doubt that the greatest care and caution will be taken in the actual application of this measure, and that it will achieve the special purposes for which it is being enacted.

The Hon'ble Mr. GORREAU:—“My Lord, I have not the least hesitation in supporting the principle of the Bill which has just been introduced in this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. James Macdonald. At the same time I desire to express my thanks to Government for having postponed the introduction of this Bill till to-day and for having given us an opportunity to ascertain ourselves with the contents of the Bill before we come into the Chamber this morning. If I am not mistaken the practice that prevails in England is the House of Commons at an emergency (like this is to introduce a Bill in the House without previous consultation in the Members).

“The advantage of the measure, adopted in this instance I trust, will be fully borne out, for on reading section 1, clause 1, where it is stated that ‘this Act shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter,’ ought to have the effect of inducing some of our colleagues who are always ready to embrace any and every Government measure to give their assent to a measure of this kind which at the very outset is reported to be only a temporary one.

“My Lord, we are in the throes of a most intense and a terrible war. There come the days of evil, when, even in pre-ordained times throughout the history of mankind there has never been a war such as this, which has demanded and is demanding an appalling toll of human life, and which has already laid the sword of death at the heart of the human race. The flower of civilized mankind has been plunged and in this struggle our glorious Empire has been plunged and in this struggle it is not England but the whole world which has been involved in defence of honour and in the interest of a better civilization against the barbarous hordes of the Turbans of the famous Delhi Court. From all corners of our Empire our soldiers have marched forth in defence of England's prestige and England's name. Nearly eight months have rolled by, yet the struggle goes on in terrible intensity and unrelenting ferocity, and as yet this is but the beginning of the end. No one can therefore deny that the exigencies of the times are such that we must forthwith take extraordinary measures. In England, the Defence of the Realm Act has already been passed, and it is only proper that here a similar measure should be taken and that without delay, and the Government should be given more power to deal promptly and effectively with circumstances that may arise in the defence of India and the Empire at large.

“Therefore, my Lord, I trust there will not be found a single member in this house who will hesitate a single moment in giving his whole-hearted support to a measure of this kind which has for its justification the needs of the hour in the defence of our realm.

“My Lord, this Act seems to have, however, a twofold object, the first object being as I have already endeavored to delineate, namely immediate measures that may be necessary owing to the exigencies of the war, and the second object being the amputation of if I may so say, of limbs and members which have unduly become fused their way—may I say from the West—to this otherwise peaceful and quiet being land of the East to follow the fair game of Hind. It should be a matter of extreme regret to all of us that this legislation instead of receiving a check from the representative members that have already had to be passed, is still growing apace and is still breaking out into various forms and in various ways. Well I remember now we all agreed two years ago that during the very first session of this Council in the new Capital of India, the heroic city of Delhi which is yet to be hoped destined to replace the former glory, it should have been found necessary to introduce another measure, I mean the Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1912. During the passage of that Bill, while it met with unanimous support from the majority of all of us, at the same time not without considerable opposition from one or two members of whom at least one I am sorry to find is not present to-day. The opponents of that Bill at the time pointed in glowing colors what the terrible effects of it would be, and to what an extent of abuse it would be put in the hands of the Executive, especially of the police who have always enjoyed the distinction of being the butt of a considerable amount of adverse criticism. When the police go out of the way and commit an offence their power I have said has always been ready to draw the attention of Government to their misdoings. At the same time, I would desire my friends who are belatedly opposed to them to remember that they are officers of Government who have to carry their lives in their hands, and whose duties are about the most arduous that can be imagined. Robberies, dacoities, murders are constantly in the air, and it is a matter of great importance that a notice of our people, however infinitesimally small, has become utterly inaccessible and useless to the idea that terrorism is the worst way in the progress of the country. I must therefore emphatically assert that would terrorism directly only diminish, and liberalism in demand to decline, and it behoves every one of us, every true lover of his country, to take his stand in the fight against an evil which is small enough at present, but which if it were allowed to grow without being checked, its consequences will lead to most undesirable developments in the future. The recurrence of these terrible events is certainly the greatest evil that confronts the people of India at the moment. The consequences of anarchical crime is not less prejudicial to the peace than to the Government. It is indeed doubly so. For it hinders the Government and hinders the people, and it leads to the gradual death of liberalism, and it is injurious both to Government and the people. It affects the people perhaps far more adversely and prejudicially than the Government and therefore it is the duty of any public man and of our public press to speak out and to speak as far as it lies in their power the course of this grave evil. Every one who has the real good of his country at heart must admit that his weapons which have been forged in the legislative assembly have not proved to be sufficiently effective in dealing with this evil. Criminals are apprehended, they are put on their trial, the trial is prolonged from months to years, and in the end the tax payer's money is wasted, perhaps to no advantage at all. This is an aspect of the question which certainly deserves our careful attention and which certainly calls for some new kind of legislation which might nip this threat. The country has just had one of its greatest misfortunes, I mean the Delhi Khanda Dacoity. The policy which has always been followed throughout has never to follow in the policy which might be suggested itself to all our public men, and that policy was to encourage our opposition as far as Government was concerned. If the interests of his country and the interests of good Government demanded that he should associate himself with Government in any measure, that association was always generous, frank and whole-hearted; but when the interests of his country and his countrymen demanded that he should oppose the Government, that he should draw the attention of Government to an error into which the Government had fallen, then he never faltered for one

moment in doing his duty to his country and in raising his voice in no uncertain manner so as to enlighten Government where the error was, that Mr. Lush, as my humble opinion, is the policy which should be pursued. Such is all I have to say. Citizens should always be constructive, for nothing is gained by destructive criticism except waste of our time and that of Government.

In terms of my remarks are cited by most parties. In this instance a special tribunal is proposed to be formed consisting of three Commissioners, of whom one is to be a non-official and must be an advocate or a pleader of ten years' standing. This is a suggestion which I heartily welcome. I would only say that with regard to this I wish to suggest that in clause 4 (b) the words "citizens" should be omitted so that in every special tribunal contemplated by this Act, there shall always be present a non-official well-versed in law. There are other alterations which I should like to suggest. I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Home Member to clause 4 (b) where it says that "any person accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years may be tried by this tribunal. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Duttacharya has already pointed out that if this is left as it is, it would mean that offences relating to constituting of courts, sedition, rioting, grievous hurt, kidnapping, abduction and mischief and many others of a similar kind will all come under the purview of this new tribunal. I would therefore suggest that offences triable by this special tribunal should be clearly defined.

I should also like to support my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Duttacharya, in his suggestion, namely that in clause 4 (b), where it is stated that "All trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners, of whom at least two shall be persons who have served as Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of one year," at least "three years" must be inserted.

In conclusion, Mr. Lush, I should like to express the hope that, having seen the light, you will support the suggestion made in my country, and though this Bill may be asserted to be law, then it may yet remain a dead letter. With these few words I give my whole-hearted support to the introduction of this Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Behar Lal Nigam Ray :—"My Lord, considering the gravity of the situation and the emergency which has arisen and the duties and matters which are being openly committed from day to day, in several parts of Bengal, and even in the streets of Calcutta, I feel as a Member in giving my humble support to the Bill. I am sure that, under this Act, nothing will be done, no steps are absolutely necessary will be taken which may go to create alarm and stir up public feelings. Overruling Your Excellency's honest suggestion, and how justice Your Excellency has always been apt to take any action which may go to stir up a stir upon the admitted loyalty of my countrymen and upon the full sense and reputation of India, I am sure that the Act will not be put into operation every where and anywhere and unless it becomes absolutely necessary. With these few words, I beg to give my humble support to the Bill."

The Hon'ble the Hon'ble Mr. Nigam Ray :—"My Lord, on behalf of the large body of the provinces of India, when I have the honour to represent you this Council, I beg to give my cordial support to this Bill in all its essential features. The speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member leaves no doubt in my mind that effective action of the kind proposed by the Bill is imperatively needed as the present juncture. In the present grave situation which has arisen in some parts of the country it is our bounden duty to lend every assistance in our power towards the suppression of anarchy, violence and sedition. For exceptional circumstances, exceptional remedies are required and are permissible. In view of the serious situation actually existing, the extraordinary powers asked for by the Government cannot be withheld.

"Naturally one day that exceptional times like the present necessitate the adoption of a more summary procedure and shorter methods than what are suitable for ordinary times. We have the President of the Council of the Hon'ble the Home Member.

"I sincerely hope and trust that these measures will effectively suppress anarchy and the anarchy propaganda, and that are long the shadowy arm of lawlessness described by the Hon'ble the Home Member will become things of the past and be nothing more than matter for history."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ray :—"My Lord, we passed the other day a unanimous resolution, which was intended to be commensurate to the Great War, in which we gave expression to the determination of the immense population of this country to secure justice in the war in any manner, and Your Excellency was pleased to commend to this Council today the fact that this resolution was commensurate to his Majesty and need by law with pleasure. We have also just passed the new law. Your Excellency said that the Indian troops are behaving in a manner at the front which has won for them the admiration and praise of European officers. It is really very painful, Mr. Lord, that, at a time like this, this Council should have to consider the necessity of passing a Bill which is of an emergency character and which has been discussed on account of the gravity of the situation, the nature of which is known to Government."

"These people who at a time like this do anything which causes a stir on the loyalty, the past history and the traditions of the Indians are to be considered as the worst of traitors and as they offend on these matters ought to be considered as the worst of traitors. There is also, no doubt, from what has transpired these last few years, that there is a class of men who are pathos grows in recent times, growing in numerical strength and perhaps in influence too. A measure of this nature, as it before the Council, a measure of this character might not be considered from any point of view only, but it has also to be looked at from the point of view of that class of men whom I can best call our enemies. From the last time this class is growing by leaps and bounds and they are using their influence to increase their number, anything in a measure of a legislative character which is unpopular or which is of such a nature as would give them an opportunity to make people believe that the Government is of an arbitrary character would be an instrument in their hands, which they would use to their advantage. I have looked at the Bill from this point of view and while I consider it my duty to give my whole-hearted support to the Bill, I should like the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to look at it or certain portions of the Bill from this point of view and see whether it is not likely to be an instrument in the hands of our enemies and used by them as evidence of the arbitrary power of the Government. One action provides that this special Tribunal will try offences which are tried in the ordinary courts and are punishable under the Penal Code. I find that there is a criminal breach of property or arbitrary seizure of arms, and yet at the same time I find that these do not include cases of rioting which are more likely to have a political aspect; consequently, the

motion deliberately or carelessly worked as it stands would be considered by the colonies as an instance of Government's object to have an arbitrary power in regard to arbitrary offences which are ordinarily made in the ordinary courts. Another instance is which the attention of Your Excellency has already been drawn is that the Judge should be one of longer experience than any one, and also that capital punishment should not be awarded in cases when there is any doubt. But is the Government, as I consider that no parliament could be so unwise for these new and as we have full faith and confidence that under Your Excellency's Government, the Act will never be used in such a way as really to bring under its purview any who are really friends and loyal subjects of the Empire. I do not consider it necessary to repeat recommendations which have been made. I do only hope that the Honorable Member in charge of the Bill will take into consideration this fact as to whether section 5 might not be amended so as to give no occasion to our colonies to consider it as evidence of the arbitrary power of the Government and at the same time it should include those cases of rioting which are liable to have a political aspect attached to them.

With these words, my Lord, I give my whole-hearted support to the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. REYNOLDS:—My Lord, I have listened with attention, I may add with respect, full attention, to the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and to the speeches that subsequently followed, including the lecture which we Hon'ble friends to the left read to our public men who are members of this Council. I will say this that I am not concerned as regards several of the provisions in the Bill, which in my mind do not seem to be justified by the exigencies of the emergency or by naval and military considerations. My Lord, we have been told, and I accept the statement in an unqualified form, we have been told that the situation in the Pacific is grave and the situation in England also is serious, though perhaps not to the same extent. The object of the Bill is to increase the situation. This and is one which will warrant itself in all, on matter to what extent of justice be not doing, for we know that order—civil order—is the fundamental condition of all real progress. But when we come to consider the means to be desired for the purpose of attaining this object, differences of opinion arise. My Lord, I say to you that so far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned arising out of the way and relating to naval and military establishments, it is the duty of every patriotic Indian to accord to them his whole-hearted support, and I am sure that this will be the sense of the country.

But, my Lord, the Bill involves ground beyond military and naval establishments, which because of a slightly controversial character is regarded to which many of us will not be able to come up to terms with the Government. It has been stated by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that it passed upon the English Act. Well, in many respects it transcends beyond the English Act, and I will mention one or two points. I am not considering the sections in detail, but section 2 contains an offence which is not to be found anywhere in the English Act, namely, procuring feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. That is altogether new in this Bill; it is so where it is found in the English Act, but I think the Hon'ble Member in charge recognizes this fact.

Then, my Lord, there is section 3 which creates a particular offence and lays down specially the offences which are to be tried by that tribunal.

My Hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill has said that the tribunal in England is the most modelled, but the tribunal in India is to be a Commission to be constituted by the Local Government. Undoubtedly the present one of the English Act as regards this matter are far more drastic than the provisions of the Bill that is before us. But, my Lord, an amendment was moved in the House of Lords the other day—and I believe the underlying principle of it was accepted by the Lord Chancellor and the Government—under the terms of which, when members of the civil population would be affected, they would have the right of showing trial by a jury constituted by a jury. But what I desire to point out is this, that it is only specific offences that are covered by the English Act, whereas we have a larger number of offences under the head of Public Order included in the Indian Penal Code which find a place here and which are to be tried in a summary fashion by a specially constituted tribunal.

Therefore, my Lord, the contention that this Bill is framed upon the basis and the model of the English Act is only correct in a qualified sense. It is far more comprehensive than the English Act, and because it is so, I fear there will be a great deal of agitation and controversy in the country regarding its provisions.

My Lord, reference has been made to the growth of socialism in England, to the conversions of scores of millions in our provinces. My Lord, we, the educated community of British and the leaders of the moderate party, hold socialism in absolute horror and detestation, and we are doing what we can to put it down as far as it lies in our power. On the 17th of this month we held a Conference in the rooms of the United Indian Association, presided over by the Maharaja of Burdwan and attended by many men of high standing, including a European gentleman who is the principal of an important college in Calcutta. My Lord, it was the unanimous sense of that Conference that religious matters would not be a suitable, and that they would aggravate the situation. My Lord, such is the deliberate judgment of the people of Bengal. We feel that the effect of religious measures in Bengal would be to add to the confusion of the community and perhaps help the breakers of the law, who would welcome them. What is needed is not new legislation, but greater efficiency in the police, who I freely admit that the efficiency of the police has been added to and improved in recent years, but a good deal more remains to be done. My Lord, it is the laxity of the enforcement and the helplessness of the community who are delinquents and increased, that encourage these breakers of the law in the perpetration of their evil deeds. I may remind the Members of this Council that there was a formidable conspiracy men after the outbreak of Partition in London, the object of which was to show up the public buildings with dynamite. In one year's time two London police shattered every conspirator, hunted down the gang and the country was purged of the attempt. Of course I know I am not speaking from the past and the country was purged of the attempt. Of course I know I am not speaking from the past and the country was purged of the attempt. Of course I know I am not speaking from the past and the country was purged of the attempt. Of course I know I am not speaking from the past and the country was purged of the attempt.

My Lord, I feel that in this matter the Government should have proceeded by legislation. Your Excellency was pleased to refer to this matter in the course of your speech. We of course have

by the truth being desired by the very persons in whose interests it has been enacted and endorsed. These, My Lord, are cases which have occurred in this country. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston referred to the case of the *Warren*, Consul at San Francisco, who had been tried for high treason before a Judge and Jury and sentenced and sentenced to death, and in whose case the Lord Chief Justice and other Judges had found unanimously that the crime had not been proved. These cases afford to some minds and ought to make us pause to think whether in emergency trials it would be right to allow sentences of death to be passed when in such cases the justice that may be done must be irretrievable.

"There are some of the points which have been troubling my Honourable friends who have spoken before me, and there are the points which have troubled me more. The result is that while we give our loyal support to the measure as a war measure, in so far as it is necessary to meet the exigencies of the war, we request Government to be pleased to have the measure thoroughly considered in order that those provisions which are not necessary should be taken out of it. My Lord, I am sure that the House will be pleased to have the measure passed today. Yesterday we made a representation to the Hon'ble the Home Secretary that the measure might be referred to a Select Committee in order that it should be there discussed and that points of difference may be better appreciated and understood. I hope that the request will meet with Your Excellency's approval and with the sanction of the Government, and that an opportunity will be given to the representatives of Government and the representatives of the people to sit down together to discuss as much of the measure as is needed, and as much as it is our duty to support at this juncture in view of the war, and to remove such portions as do not seem to be called for by the exigencies of the situation.

"With these words, My Lord, I give my support to the principle of the Bill, and I hope that the Bill will be referred to a Select Committee and not passed in its present form."

The Hon'ble Raja Aun Rajan:—"My Lord, it is obvious that the present state of affairs has rendered it necessary to provide for emergency measures, and the Bill brought before the Council today is one of them. Considering the unusual state of things which has been brought about by the present war, no reasonable person will oppose the principle of this Bill (though there is some difference of opinion as to some of its details). There was not sufficient time for us to think over the details of the Bill at the usual session, but the Government cannot be reasonably expected to observe the ordinary rules of legislation in such an extraordinary session. I believe these are circumstances that justify such a measure. I have full confidence in the Government taking this action, and I trust that the powers granted by the Bill will not be abused by the authorities entrusted therewith, and its application to the civil population could be made with the strictest caution and discretion.

"It is clear from the provisions of the Bill that it is only a temporary measure taken as a precaution against the exigencies of the existing war, and it will cease to have effect six months after the termination of the war.

"Taking into consideration the emergency of the situation and the limited duration of the measure, I think myself quite justified in giving my whole-hearted support to it."

The Hon'ble Raja the Maharajah Aun Maharajah Khan:—"My Lord, I submit my grateful thanks to you for the measure in which you have given expression to your feelings towards this country and my countrymen. This is not a Bill that would enlist the support of any Indian or mixed race. I personally would regard it as a great misfortune if its provisions were considered necessary in ordinary times for granting a legal and powerful weapon like this, for the provisions contained in the Bill are subversive of the wise and beneficent methods of administration which British rule has introduced. It is a serious matter, My Lord, to introduce the ordinary machinery of the country and to introduce sudden and revolutionary changes in the criminal law of the country without consulting the people. The Bill is highly despotic, and were it not that we are going through a trial and a moment of time, and that the proposed legislation is put forward as an exceptional and temporary measure, I would have certainly opposed its passage through this Council. In the particular circumstances, however, of the position of the Empire, I recognize that it is not open to us to offer any opposition to the principle of the Bill; but I am gratified that our session will not be regarded here or in England as an admission that India is despotic or even tyrannical, for nothing can be more untrue to the real facts. My Lord, I refrain from opposing the principle of the Bill, because our Viceroy, who is beloved and trusted by the Indians and who has exhibited confidence in them, has considered it essential to put forward the Bill as a war measure and a war measure only. My Lord, it is to be hoped that the Empire will soon emerge from this struggle and that the British rule will not suffer for long from the disadvantages which this legislation will inflict upon it. I also sincerely trust, since the Bill is obviously for a British-ruled Empire, that Your Excellency's Government will use the utmost care and vigilance to guard against any misuse of its provisions by the local authorities concerned. I also appeal to the Hon'ble Member that he would give sympathetic consideration to the points raised by many Hon'ble non-official Members."

The Hon'ble Mirza Hira:—"My Lord, speaking on behalf of the people of Burma, I beg to give my full and hearty support to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Macdonald:—"My Lord, I sincerely support the Bill in all its essential features, however much I may regret the circumstances which necessitate its introduction. Though we cannot have an exact idea of the real situation, we have the fullest confidence in Your Excellency's Government and when the Government finds itself unable to cope with the situation, we must co-operate with it in strengthening its hands. My Lord, in a time like the present, we may, by showing any reluctance on our part in supporting the measure, be doing more harm than good to our interests. We want peace and order, and if for the maintenance of peace and order an emergency measure is required, we cannot but adopt it. That is the consideration, My Lord, which influences our vote to-day. We are taking upon ourselves a serious responsibility; our people's interests are at stake, and when we support the Government in this war measure, we do so in the fullest hope that the new law would be put into operation in as few cases as possible, and that under the pressure of extreme necessity. My Lord, I think the Bill requires modification in a few particulars. I think that the provisions which give retrospective effect to the law is unnecessary. I am also of opinion that capital punishment, except in extreme cases, is too much. I would

Shellford of his being extended to other departments. If I have a brother, a son, or a nephew, and he wants to become a recruit to join the Education Department, and if I dissuade him from doing that, I may be held up and brought within the pale of this law. It is not the intention, My Lord, of your Government to bring these cases within the Act. The intention is, I understand, to prevent undue interference with the freedom of recruitment for the Army and the Police. The Police is, of course, a civil department, but as this is a piece of legislation of an emergency nature, I am prepared to agree that the word Police be also added, and I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Home Minister will see the way to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND CHANDLER :—" My Lord, I may say at once on behalf of the Government that I will accept that amendment."

The question that is clause 2 (A), after the words "military or police" be inserted was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Pandit MAHAR MORAR MALAVIYA :—" My Lord, I propose that in clause 2 (2) instead of the words "public servants and other persons," the words "District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Officers or other competent military authority" be substituted.

"My Lord, in the Defence of the India Act, as I have already explained, the special emergency powers conferred by the Act are conferred upon the "competent naval or military authority," and the regulations which have been made under that Act, a copy of which, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Macdonald, I now have before me, distinctly provide that the powers conferred by them shall be exercised only by the competent naval or military authority. My Lord, the words "public servants or other persons" used in the Bill before us are extremely wide, the whole object of the law legislation is to ensure that the competent naval or military authority."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" Will the Hon'ble Member kindly let me see his amendment?"

The Hon'ble Pandit MAHAR MORAR MALAVIYA :—" Your Excellency will pardon me. We have had to work against time. I have introduced the words "and other competent military authority" in the amendment I propose."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" You should have given notice of it beforehand."

The Hon'ble Pandit MAHAR MORAR MALAVIYA :—" I give notice of it this morning, so soon as I came here. My object is that the special powers with which the Bill proposes to arm the Executive should be available to District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Officers and any competent military authority. The language used in the Bill is very wide, and, as I have explained, there is no reason for it. The regulations which have been issued in the United Kingdom in which the competent military or naval authority only is authorized to exercise the special powers conferred by the Act. That is my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND CHANDLER :—" I am afraid that I cannot accept the amendment on behalf of the Government. A reference to the clause will show at once that the Government in Council makes reference as to the powers and duties of public servants and other persons in furtherance of that purpose. The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya at the last moment has inserted in his amendment "or competent military authority" because he has recognized that, but for that, he would be striking at the very root of the Bill which is based on the Defence of the India Act which vests military and naval authorities with such extensive powers. But, apart from that, it is a question of powers and duties of all sorts of public officers. District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Officers may very likely be given powers and duties and to deny many other officers, inspectors and even village officers may have duties assigned to them; and even private officers. Therefore it is quite impossible to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNES :—" My Lord, I beg to move that after clause 2 (1) (a) the following proviso be added :—" Provided that the latter part of clause (2) beginning with the words 'or be' in line 4, may be read, be not given effect to in any province except by a vote of the local Legislative Council."

My Lord, I might have moved for the deletion of this part of the clause because those words were a reproduction of the provisions of section 103 (c) of the Indian Penal Code. I need not read that section. Then, as regards offences committed by newspapers, we have a similar section in the Press Act. Therefore, I might have moved for the omission of those words altogether. But I find that there is a desire in the Punjab for a speedy procedure in dealing with those matters. Therefore, My Lord, I have continued to put in the proviso that I have read out, so that in any local council should support the Government in adopting this procedure then only they should be empowered to do so. The object is, in some extent, to have the action of the Executive Government controlled by the authority of local councils, so that nothing should be done under the provisions of the section except with the consent of the local legislatures. In my province the local legislatures unfortunately has a single-third majority; so I am a minority of the Punjab Legislative Council, and I have been there for the last two years and more, and I find that only on one occasion was the Government defeated. During the whole of that time every measure of the Government, every Resolution that the Government supported was carried, and every Resolution which I opposed was lost. Therefore, really, there would be no harm, whatever, but, on the contrary, was slight assistance of the local representatives with the application of a measure like this would, I think, tend to facilitate the administration of the law.

"With these words, I beg to move the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. WARMAN :—" My Lord, I venture to think that this amendment is not one which should commend itself to this Council or be accepted by Your Excellency's Government. It involves the whole fundamental basis of section 2, and, considering that the conditions which necessitate the passing of these rules do not differ materially in different parts of the country, it would be a most curious and unusual state of affairs to have an Act declared to be in effect in one province and not in another. Neither are the provisions similar with which the rules will deal confined within provincial boundaries, while there is the third objection that nothing could be more prejudicial to the speedy disposal of offences, which it is sought to secure by this measure, than having to wait until the approval of the Legislative Council in any one province could be obtained before a particular rule was enforced."

"I would, therefore, beg to oppose the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit MAMU MOHAN MALAVIYA :—“ My Lord, I do not propose to first amend clause 2 (2) (b) that the words ‘False reports’ shall be omitted from the first line. I beg Your Lordship's leave to withdraw it.”

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit MAMU MOHAN MALAVIYA :—“ My Lord, I have that from clause 2 (a) the words ‘or to persons feeling of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects’ be omitted. I do not think, My Lord, that there is any need for any special provision of this kind in the emergency measure before us. There is already sufficient in the existing enactments to deal with a case which might arise under the clause in question. I therefore move that these words be omitted.”

The Hon'ble Mr. HENDERSON CHAIRMAN :—“ My Lord, I cannot accept this amendment on behalf of the Government. Before the adjournment I made some remarks on the subject in answering the Hon'ble Pandit's speech. That particular kind of report, viz., one which is likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, is no doubt not a kind of report which would be very common in England, and, therefore, the English Act did not take cognizance of such reports. But there is no kind of report in this country which is more likely to be spread than the one mentioned in the clause, and there is no kind of report which is likely to do more harm and damage, and possibly create more serious breaches of the peace than a report which is likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Therefore, My Lord, I submit that this is a very proper inclusion in the clause making the reports which we wish to check, and that this amendment therefore must be accepted.”

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit MAMU MOHAN MALAVIYA :—“ My Lord, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment to clause 2 (2) (a), that after the word ‘persons’ the words ‘subject to the payment of compensation’ be introduced.”

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. HENDERSON :—“ I beg to move this proviso to clause 2, sub-clause (2) (b) :—

“Provided that a person feeling aggrieved at such an order may appeal to the Commissioners appointed under section 3, or the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta, as the case may be.”

“The object of this proviso is to give the right of appeal to a person who feels aggrieved.”

The Hon'ble the Father-in-Law :—“ Are those the words in your notice as submitted to the table ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. HENDERSON :—“ No, My Lord, I have added the words ‘Chief Presidency Magistrate or the Magistrate of the District.’ I had a consultation with Mr. Middleton (Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department), and I put in those words to meet a legal difficulty. The text, as before Your Lordship, reads as follows :—

“Provided that a person feeling aggrieved at such an order may, where sections 2 to 11 of the Act have been extended to any area, appeal to the Commissioners appointed under section 3.”

“That, my Lord, is my amendment. The object of the proviso is to give a person feeling aggrieved at an order of enforcement the opportunity of submitting his case to a competent tribunal in order to have the facts stated upon which the instrument has been issued. And now is only a matter of time before the law is applied to an individual who has been subjected to this hardship. I submitted that this proviso is not in the English Act. But, my Lord, we have not been following the English Act word by word or clause by clause. We have been making some departures in a restrictive direction. I think we may make one in a liberal direction also.”

The Hon'ble Mr. WHELAN :—“ I venture to think that there is some misunderstanding underlying this amendment. In the form in which it has been moved, it would not be workable. The Commissioners to whom the Hon'ble Member has referred will be appointed for the trial either of offences committed by a breach of the regulations or of the other wide offences which have been made cognizable by the Act. It might very well happen, and would seriously happen, that at the time an order was passed under clause (f) there would be no Commissioners in existence. It is quite contrary to the whole spirit of the Bill to convert the three Commissioners into an Appellate Court against the orders of executive officers, and would seriously impede the passing of these orders, which is the object for which the Bill provides. I would, therefore, oppose the amendment.”

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit MAMU MOHAN MALAVIYA :—“ My Lord, I beg leave to withdraw the amendment to clause 2 (2) (b), viz., that the word ‘military’ should be inserted before the word ‘services,’ and I submitted already been accepted.”

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit MAMU MOHAN MALAVIYA :—“ My Lord, I beg to move that from clause 2 (2) the word ‘death’ be removed. I moved the proviso for this amendment earlier in the day. I think, My Lord, that in some cases where there is provision made for a summary trial, it is desirable that the extreme sentence should not be passed, the order of justice will be met by transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, as the section provides.”

The Hon'ble Mr. HENDERSON CHAIRMAN :—“ On the subject of this amendment I think it is very likely that the case will be one in which a sentence of death will be passed. But it would be a mistake to withdraw the power of inflicting capital punishment, because there might be cases in which another punishment could adequately meet the crime. In the remarks that he made in his speech last morning, the Hon'ble Pandit suggested that men who were the King's enemies at war were against the King ought to be treated like prisoners of war, namely, enemy subjects who are fighting for their own King and who happen to have been captured. This is a suggestion which it is impossible to accept. The passing of death is a subject of a foreign power who were an ally of the Government of the country in which he is captured. But if a subject be found in contravention of those rules, to have either killed the King's enemies or waged war against the King, he is nothing but a rebel or a traitor, and all civilized nations provide that in various cases the penalty of death may be inflicted on such persons. Therefore, My Lord, we cannot accept this amendment.”

The amendment was put and negatived.

The question that clause 5 is amended stood, on part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker: Chairman.—“I am aware that clause 5 stood as part of the Bill.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker: Chairman.—“By Lord, I am sure that in clause 5, after the words ‘in writing’ the words ‘subject to a vote of the local Legislative Council’ be inserted.”

“The appointment of Commissioners is left to be decided by the Local Government, which means the Executive Government. I am sure that the Local Government would like to have advised officers associated with them in the appointment of the Commissioners. If this is done, the work of the Commissioners, in relation to public opinion as its side, will be facilitated.”

“It seems to me that so far as the Government will proceed to have its own way. The removal of the Executive Government will surely be accepted by the Legislative Council. It would be a direct advantage if the decision of the Executive Government were confirmed by the Legislative Council. There are my reasons for submitting this amendment to the acceptance of this Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker: Chairman.—“My Lord, in connection with the amendment of Mr. Daddley's amendment, I have the liberty to move before the Council a somewhat modified proposal. I would put my amendment in a form which I have no doubt will be acceptable to the Hon'ble the House Members. We have heard a great deal this morning about the votes and the great and amazing powers that the action allows. I think that, if my amendment is accepted by Government, it will in a way allay the feeling that the Hon'ble Members have as well as the public generally have, and it will also serve as an effective check on the executive. I disagree with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Speaker and propose the following amendment, to-wit, that after the words ‘Local Government’ the words ‘with the previous sanction of the Government in Council’ be added.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker: Chairman.—“By Lord, I beg to rise to a point of order. This amendment of Mr. Daddley's has apparently no connection whatever with the amendment put forward by Mr. Speaker.”

“Mr. Speaker's amendment, as I understood it, is that in clause 5 (7) the words ‘should run as follows’—The Local Government may, by order in writing subject to a vote of the local Legislative Council, direct that any power, etc.’ Well, My Lord, the whole scope of the provision is that whenever it is here in a provision, the Local Government may, finding itself in a position, direct the constitution of a special tribunal and direct that any person named of a certain class which is considered should be specially tried, should be tried by that tribunal. It is clearly a matter on which it is quite impossible for us to take the vote of a local Legislative Council. It might not even be sitting, and in any event it is quite impossible to refer individual cases to the consideration of a local Council. Therefore, My Lord, I cannot accept the amendment.”

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker: Chairman.—“My Lord, I now come to my objection. I suggest that the words ‘with the previous sanction of the Government in Council’ be added after the words ‘Local Government.’ I have already said what I had to say on the subject a few minutes ago. I have heard the Hon'ble the House Members who stated that the object of this provision is to appoint a tribunal. That is a very important subject, but in these days of rapid communication, railways and telegraphs, the Government in Council's order could be obtained within a few hours, and I hope, therefore, the Hon'ble the House Members will see his way to accept this modest suggestion of mine. It will allay public feeling on the subject. The subject is of a very delicate character. A lot has been said on it this morning, and I do not wish to repeat what has been said, as it is old news to the minds of Hon'ble Members. I therefore request the Hon'ble the House Members to see his way to accept this, and, as I said before, it will be a very valuable check on the Local Government, and it will allay public feeling considerably on the subject.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker: Chairman.—“My Lord, I support the Hon'ble Mr. Daddley's amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker: Chairman.—“My Lord, I am very sorry, but I cannot possibly accept this amendment. In the first place, the Hon'ble Members seem to overlook that section 5 can only come into force at all by sanction of the Government in Council. That being the case, the Local Government will have had to establish a vote in the satisfaction of the Government in Council that the procedure of a special trial has become necessary either a part or whole of a province. When once that is done, it is merely a question to require the Local Government to do so once more, when they wish to send a criminal case to the special tribunal, for the orders of the Government in Council. If a Local Government is fit to administer the province at all, it is scarcely to be trusted to see that a special tribunal of this kind is not only for the reason for which it is set up but has been dropped. It would cause much irritation and it would be quite impossible for the Government in Council to debate all the circumstances that might arise in a trial of this kind desirable, once the power has been given to the Local Government on good cause established, it would be quite unreasonable to require the Local Government to apply for further sanction from the Government in Council. I am sorry that I must oppose this amendment.”

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Manohar Mohan Mahapatra.—“My Lord, I beg to move that from clause 5 (7) the following words be omitted:—‘or subject to any order in writing with the sanction of the Government in Council’ for a form which may extend to seven years.” My Lord, I beg to see why the insertion of this clause is needed in this emergency measure. There is already sufficient provision in the existing enactments of the country to deal with cases, which may arise, of this character, and I hope that the Hon'ble the House Members will see his way to accept this clause from section 5 (7).

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker: Chairman.—“My Lord, I had the same amendment, and I therefore associate myself with the observations which have fallen from my friend. A large number of cases, such as burglary, larceny and so forth, which are included in the Penal Code, will be tried by the Commission under the strict and well-defined provisions, which I think would be adequate to the liberty of the subject; there is no occasion for interfering with this large class of cases in this clause, and subject to a summary procedure in which there is some chance of justice not always being done, I thoroughly associate myself with the observations of Mr. Mahapatra.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker :—" My Lord, I beg to move that, in clause 4 (g), for the words 'one year' the words 'not less than three years' be substituted. I have very few words to say in support of this amendment, and I do hope that the amendment of mine will be carried. I do not desire to say anything more today on this subject than is absolutely necessary. I am fairly of opinion that when, under this Bill, summary powers have been given to the three Commissioners, it is necessary that judges of experience should be chosen. In clause 11, the last clause of this Bill, the Hon'ble Members will perceive that it is a desired provision that no order under this Act shall be made in question in any court, and no such provision in other legal proceedings shall be against any person for anything which is in good faith done as intended to be done under this Act."

" His Majesty's Bench will therefore see what aids and assistance powers the Commissioners will have, and it is only right and proper that judicial officers of experience should be on the Commission. My Lord, I myself have been at the bar for many years; I have come in close contact with the judicial work in my own Province; and I do not want to trust Additional Sessions Judges and Sessions Judges of one year's standing with this great work."

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND CHAMBERS :—" I may save time by interesting to say that the Government are prepared to accept this amendment and provide that the judges shall have these three years' experience which the Hon'ble Mr. Daddley desires."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble PARISH MAMMO MAMMO MALAPITIA :—" My Lord, I beg to move that in section 4 (f) the following words be inserted,—" Of whom at least two shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of one year ' (or three years as now)."

" The motion will then say —

" All trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners qualified under section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1875, for appointment as Judges of a High Court or as Advocates of a Chief Court or Pleaders of 10 years' standing."

" My Lord, it is not surprising that the Hon'ble the House Member should have more faith in members of the Service of which he is a distinguished representative than in the members of the Bar. But, My Lord, a more sound rule that the one which appeals to the Hon'ble Member possibly in England, where a large number of appointments of Judges are made from among lawyers who are practising and have practised for some time at the Bar. The result of the amendment which I propose would be to secure a much better class of lawyers as Judges in the proposed Bench. I commend the amendment to the consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker :—" My Lord, I had hoped that after the completion of the Hon'ble Mr. Daddley's amendment, which goes far to secure the experience of the Sessions and Additional Sessions Judges who may be appointed to this Bench, this amendment might have been withdrawn. Its effect is to include the Bar of the Local Government, who may now be selected Commissioners, in people of particular qualifications, and I think it should be judged largely as an administrative matter. The matter, as it at present stands, leaves the essential point that on the Bench the trained judicial element will always preponderate. That being so, it is surely not an unreasonable measure of elasticity to prescribe no special condition in respect of the third member. Should the men to be chosen be chosen so that they may not always be absolutely new to the Bench the requisite two Commissioners of particular qualifications, and a certain amount of experience as to the person who can best suitably be appointed as third Commissioner may well be left. With the subject of the necessary rotation of the judicial majority, the Government have as regards the third member one really good idea come for completion."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The question that clause 4 as amended stood as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to."

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND CHAMBERS :—" I now move that clause 5 stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble PARISH MAMMO MAMMO MALAPITIA :—" My Lord, I beg to move that from the proviso in clause 5 the following words be inserted, viz., 'shall make a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined, and.' The result of which will be that the parties will stand thus:—

" Provided that each Commissioner shall not be bound to sign any affidavit for any person unless such affidavit is, in his opinion, necessary in the interests of justice."

" My Lord, under section 3 a special rule of evidence is provided. That rule of evidence is very much what we find in the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 13. The Legislature thought fit to pass the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act to lay down that contributing anything contained in section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1875, the evidence of any witness taken by a Magistrate in proceedings in which this part applies shall be treated as evidence before the High Court if the witness is dead or cannot be produced, and if the High Court has reason to believe that his death or absence has been caused in the interests of the accused. This has been positively reproduced in section 9 of the Bill before us. But the Bill goes far beyond this in the proviso to section 5. To lay down that the Commissioners shall make only a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness is, I submit, unnecessary and dangerous. The Commissioners may hear a man, and if they take down only the substance of the evidence of witnesses, they may, when they come to read it the evidence as a whole, miss some point which may lead to grave injustice. I think, as no appeal is provided for, as the judgments of the Commissioners are to be final and conclusive, it is desirable that the evidence should be recorded in full as it is required to be recorded under the Criminal Procedure Code."

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND CHAMBERS :—" My Lord, this provision provided under section 5 is intended to facilitate a speedy trial, which is the object of this legislation. The detailed record of evidence that is taken down in our courts is taken down in full in order that the appellants may say have the means of judging the facts upon that record. When, however, an appeal is allowed from the decision of the court, it is clear that a very long and detailed statement of evidence is not necessary. It has to be judged in this case by the people who have that evidence and not by people who have not heard the evidence and who have to judge on a written record. Therefore, to provide that the

Commissioners should have the whole of the evidence taken down in detail, would be to interfere considerably with the object of the trial, which is to be a speedy one. No doubt, in practice, the Commissioners would succeed such evidence as they thought proper to select to assist their judgment in the case. But it is in accordance with the whole object of this legislation to give them the entire of the evidence, a summary only of the substance of the evidence, and I think that the direction as to the extent of the evidence should take down in writing may well be left to them.

"I am ready, therefore, on behalf of the Government, to accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. DUNDAS:—"My Lord, I beg to move that in clause 4 (3) after the word 'person,' the following words be added: 'that is in case of difference of opinion that a sentence of death be passed.'"

"My Lord, the amendment which I now press upon the attention of the Council is not purely a technical one. It is founded on the traditions of British justice; it is based on the well-principles of British justice; it goes to the root, I say, of British justice. In this case summary powers are given to these Commissioners, they will have powers of life and death, the inquiry which they will have to make will be of an extremely summary nature and character; they will not be bound to observe fully the rules of evidence which the Evidence Act imposes in ordinary procedure. Even under clause 9 of the Bill, very extensive powers have been given to the statement of a person who is dead or, whose deposition or statement is given evidence, but, in the opinion of the Commissioners, has been given in the interests of the accused. My Lord, I am perfectly aware that under the Criminal Act the Special Juries acquire a similar privilege, that is, in case of a difference of opinion the judgment of the majority of the judges prevails, even where a sentence of death is passed.

"But, my Lord, you do hardly suppose the experience, the profound legal knowledge of High Court Judges with those of the Commissioners that will be appointed, and I therefore contend that it will be not quite only for the people going up for their trial before these tribunals that in the case of a difference of opinion the maximum penalty of the law should be pronounced.

"My Lord, the object of this legislation is to make a deterrent one; but will its deterrent effect be taken away if, instead of the maximum penalty of the law, a sentence of penal servitude for life is substituted? My Lord, we are all desirous of co-operating with Government in passing this emergency piece of legislation. We have all shown the morning how anxious we are to be by Government in the House, in this hour of the Empire's need. But, my Lord, at the same time, I do think that justice should be rendered with decency, and where there is a difference of opinion between the Judges as regards the guilt of an offender, it is in accordance with the principles of British justice, it is in accordance with the ideas of all Englishmen, that the benefit of the doubt in that case should be given to the accused, and the maximum penalty of the law should not be pronounced.

"With those words, my Lord, I request that clause 4 (3) be amended in the way I suggest, which can be done without detriment to the purposes of this Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. DUNDAS:—"My Lord, I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNARDISTON:—"My Lord, I should also like to support the amendment. When the proceedings under this Act are going to be largely of a summary character, I think it is very desirable that the extreme penalty of the law should not be allowed whenever there is a difference of opinion among the judicial officers charged with the trial of the case. I trust that the appeal which we are making to Lord Russell will be accepted and that the extreme penalty of the law will not be awarded in cases in which the Commissioners appointed under this emergency legislation are divided as to the guilt of the accused."

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNARDISTON:—"My Lord, I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK DUNDAS:—"I fully endorse the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. DUNDAS and the other Members, and I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNARDISTON:—"My Lord, I have given notice of the same amendment and I thoroughly associate myself with the observations made by the Hon'ble Member. Here is a man dead under a summary procedure, and there is no appeal for him against the verdict of the Commissioners; and where there is a difference of opinion there is always an element of death introduced as to the sentence of a conviction. Under those circumstances, it seems to me to be laid—almost certain—to pass the extreme penalty of the law upon a man when accused. I hope, therefore, that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, will see his way to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble FRANK MANN MANN:—"My Lord, I have given notice of a similar amendment, and I beg to support the amendment before us. My Lord, if the amendment is accepted the result will be that where out of three judges one would be in doubt as to whether the accused was guilty or not, in three out of four cases he would be held to be guilty. That is a principle of English law for which Englishmen have partly changed great credit. That is the spirit of English justice because of that principle. I fear, my Lord, that if the section 3 (2) of the Bill stands as it does in the Bill, there will be a very great departure from the advanced principle for which there is no justification. I hope the Government will see their way to accepting the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOSWAMI:—"My Lord, I desire to endorse every word which has been uttered by my friend Mr. DUNDAS with regard to his amendment. Justice should always be tempered with mercy in a case of this kind, and I hope that Government will see their way to accepting the amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNARDISTON:—"My Lord, this amendment has received a certain amount of support from several Hon'ble Members of the Council, and I should like to view it sympathetically; but I think there is to some extent a confusion of ideas in this matter. The three provisions that, in the event of any difference of opinion between the Commissioners, the opinion of the majority should prevail. That difference might be in respect of the sentence, but the opinion of the majority relates wherever to the question of conviction. No doubt it is possible that in some cases the majority of the Court (i.e. the other two members) might find him guilty. It should be entirely contrary to all the principles on which all tribunals are constituted that the opinion of

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37. The Hon'ble Mr. Duttal.
38. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta.
39. The Hon'ble Mr. McNell.
40. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Berke Baksway.
41. The Hon'ble Mr. Moyard.
42. The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia.
43. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Gordon.
44. The Hon'ble Mr. Arshad.
45. The Hon'ble Mr. Mung Mra.
46. The Hon'ble Mr. Alkhat.

So the amendment was negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhatnagar :—“My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment as regards this particular section, namely :—

“That in clause 3 (f) the following words be added, namely :—‘but in such a case sentence of death shall not be passed.’”

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Mahan Mohan Malaviya :—“My Lord, I beg to withdraw my proposed amendment to this section, namely, that in clause 3 (f) the following words be added, namely :—‘Not as sentence of death shall in such a case be passed.’”

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

“The motion that clause 3 stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.”

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHADWICK :—“My Lord, I now move that clause 3 stand as it is in the Bill.”

The Hon'ble Pandit Mahan Mohan Malaviya :—“My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment, of which I have given notice, viz., that the words ‘and otherwise’ be omitted.”

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhatnagar :—“My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment as to clause 3 that stands against my name.”

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Mahan Mohan Malaviya :—“My Lord, I beg to move that the last two lines of clause 4 (i) be omitted, viz. :—

“And as order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by them.”

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHADWICK :—“My Lord, the last two lines of clause 4 (i) that the Hon'ble Mr. Bhatnagar wishes omitted are ‘no order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by them.’ My Lord, if this amendment were accepted it would have the practical result of giving a power of appeal, because if the sentence is subject to confirmation it is practically impossible for the question of the guilt or innocence of a man to be left out of consideration. The Federal Judge can ordinarily pass all sentences except the sentence of death without confirmation, and the Bill provides that in the case of sentences of confirmation which is now required you have a Court of three Judges to decide a man's guilt or innocence and the propriety of the sentence. The introduction of a confirmation procedure would therefore work at the root of the speedy trial procedure which the Bill is intended to provide, and therefore it cannot be accepted by Government.”

The Hon'ble Pandit Mahan Mohan Malaviya :—“My Lord, after all what the Hon'ble the Home Minister has said it yet seems to me that there would not be much loss of time caused by the adoption of the amendment proposed. The sentence would have been arrived by the Special Commissioners and if the extreme sentence is carried out after fifteen days, there would not be any loss in the sentence or in the name of justice. In the case of a death sentence the accused might be given an opportunity of having his case retried by the High Court because it may sometimes present a grave injustice. This, as I mentioned before, is what happened in the case of the German Consul at Seaderland, in which the Privy Council upon the decision of the High Court of England, who had convicted and sentenced him to death. Cases of a similar miscarriage of justice ought to be provided against. Nothing would be lost by providing for these in this Bill.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Mahan Mohan Malaviya :—“My Lord, I move that clause 5, sub-clause (f), which runs as follows, be omitted :—

“6 (f) If in any trial under this Act it is proved that the accused person has committed any offence whether referred to in section 4, or in any order under this section or not, the Commissioners may convict such accused person of such offence and pass any sentence authorised by law for the punishment thereof.”

“Now, my Lord, this Act purports to provide for the trial of certain offences in which a special significance attaches by reason of the extraordinary circumstances of the case. But by virtue of this provision every offence of an ordinary nature, which may be triable otherwise by the ordinary courts of justice is brought under the provision of this Act. Suppose a person has been tried for one of the offences referred to in clauses 3 and 4 and an order is made sentencing him to five years' imprisonment; and for this other offence in the ordinary courts, he will have the advantage of an opportunity of defending himself according to the ordinary regular procedure which the law has provided, but if the Special Commissioners are empowered to convert such an accused person of such an offence into falling under the purview of this special measure, then the one is totally deprived of the right of being tried for ordinary offences by the ordinary courts of law, which the Hon'ble Mr. Bhatnagar has told us this Act does not purport to take away. My Lord, I submit that therefore should not find a place in the Bill, and should be omitted.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhatnagar :—“My Lord, the sub-clause merely provides for a point of procedure which may arise and enables it to be dealt without prejudice to anybody. It frequently happens that accused persons are sent before Courts on certain charges; after hearing the evidence and weighing

the whole matter the Court decides that an offence, other than that charged, has been committed and records it as such. If the offence was committed, and if the Commissioners were able only to commit a portion of one of the specific offences mentioned in the Bill, then if they are of opinion that the offence actually committed is not specifically covered by the Bill, the whole proceedings would presumably have to be repeated. It may be before a Magistrate, and the accused instead of having had one trial before three Judges sitting, at whom two men have had considerable judicial experience, would have to be retried by a single Magistrate. That would surely rather help the more not benefit the cause of justice. I submit, My Lord, that the clause is reasonable."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The motion that clause 6 stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN:—"My Lord, I now move that clause 7 stand as part of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN:—"My Lord, I move that clause 8 stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNETT:—"My Lord, I beg to move the following amendment, that in clause 8 (2) for the words 'and as Court' the words 'the High Court alone' be substituted. The effect of that would be to give a right of appeal to the High Court in the case of the conviction of an individual. The motion takes away the right of appeal. Under my amendment it is proposed that the right of appeal should be given. My Lord, the sentence in many cases would be so heavy and the pressure so necessary that it seems to me as a matter of justice that there ought to be some authority to which an appeal might be preferred. The High Court is the highest authority and, having regard to the considerations, the necessary nature of the procedure, and also to the absence of the safeguards which are provided by the ordinary law, I submit that it is only fair to the convicted person that he should have the right of appeal and that that right of appeal, I submitted, should be exercised by the High Court."

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN:—"My Lord, the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Barnett is to substitute the words 'the High Court alone' for the words 'and as Court'. He argued that it was necessary to give the right of appeal to the superior process in each case, although, as a matter of fact, his amendment would not have that effect at all. It would give certain powers of review to the High Court, and that is all. Well, My Lord, in introducing the Bill and explaining the necessity for a special method of administering justice, I drew strongly upon the assembly that there was that punishment should follow quickly as the crime, and that all the proceedings which are allowed in ordinary cases to giving their assembly course, should be questioned up. Therefore to give powers of review to the High Court in cases of this kind, or powers of appeal as the Hon'ble Member wanted, though the amendment did not move that, would be nearly to once more introduce the same kind of delay which by this legislation it is sought to avoid. I cannot imagine anyone who has voted for the principle of the Bill supporting this amendment. If the principle of the Bill is accepted then the amendment cannot possibly be accepted."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The motion that clause 8 stand as part of the Bill was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN:—"My Lord, I now move that clause 9 should stand as part of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN:—"My Lord, I now move that clause 10 should stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNETT:—"My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment to clause 10 (ii) that stands against my name."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. PREDI HAZAR MOHAM MALAVIA:—"My Lord, I also beg to leave to withdraw my two amendments to clause 10 (ii)."

Both amendments were, by permission, withdrawn.

The motion that clause 10 should stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN:—"My Lord, I now move that clause 11 should stand as part of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN:—"My Lord, I now move that the Bill be passed. It has been a source of satisfaction to the Government to find how hearty has been the support accorded by the Council to the measure. There have been points in it upon which amendments have been suggested, and in one or two cases we were able to accept those amendments. There were others in which I should have been glad to agree to some of the amendments had it been possible to do so without interfering with the efficiency of the new law. I think it is most gratifying to find how hearty, and how loyal—although the task is never a pleasant one—the Hon'ble Members have been in the help of Government in this matter."

"My Lord, in the course of the debate recently here and then been dropped which would indicate that some members have rather over-estimated the character of the mind behind these tribunals as being of a very summary nature, and I should like to repeat and by some means open it that the law of evidence in this case is not altered except in one particular, for which we have a precedent in the Act of 1908, namely, that when a witness has clearly been got rid of in order to avoid his giving evidence, then any statement of his recorded before a Magistrate may be taken as evidence. With that one exception which, as I have said, has a precedent, the law of evidence will continue to guide these Special Commissioners in the trial of cases, and although the powers given are drastic, yet, as each Hon'ble Member will, I think, readily admit, this tribunal has been created against every presumption that has been brought before our Council, and is nearly every case—perhaps in every case—many of the facts ascertained at the time have been found to have been fraudulent. In the administration of an Act of this kind they may not amend that under Your Excellency's direction the amount

taken will be not more stringent than the necessities of the case warrant, and I think that Lord Grenville may be fully satisfied not in any way to obstruct the power of sending men over to special tribunals. With these remarks, My Lord, I ask that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 22nd March 1805.

Dated,
The 22nd April 1805.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Monday, the 22nd March 1935.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron HASSIDON, P.O., C.I.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.,
C.M.S., C.M.S., (Hon.) Secretary and Governor General, *pro tempore*,
and 56 Members, of whom 53 were Additional Members.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Dr. Nand Lal, B.A. (Hindu), C.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chomachal Rajpal Setaiyed.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE:—"As I promised in speaking on the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's Resolution at 9th March, regarding an increased grant for irrigation, I lay on the Table a statement* showing the provision for Irrigation Major Works in the Budget Estimates for 1935-36.

"I include in the table a statement showing the actual expenditure on Major Irrigation Works in India for the last 8 years, and the Revised Estimate figures for 1934-35. The average for 11 years is a little over Rs. 227 lakhs per annum as compared with the Irrigation Commission's programme of Rs. 44 crores spread over 20 years, or an average of Rs. 223 lakhs per annum."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Hon'ble Sir ISSAC RAVENHILL asked:—

1. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what practice prevails at present in regard to legislative measures proposed to be introduced in Provincial Councils by (i) the Provincial Governments, and (ii) the non-official Additional Members?

"(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India require every Provincial Government to submit for their previous approval and sanction every legislative measure intended to be introduced by them in Provincial Legislative Councils?

"(c) If the answer to question No. (b) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state what legal authority there is empowering them to do so?"

The Hon'ble Sir AN FINEG replied:—

"(a) The introduction of all Bills in Provincial Legislative Councils is regulated by rules made under the Indian Councils Act, 1909, for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Councils concerned.

"(b) Before a Bill is introduced in a Provincial Council by a Local Government it is, save in exceptional cases, submitted for approval to the Government of India.

"(c) The legal authority for this practice is to be found in the various statutes which confer upon the Government of India powers of superintendence and control over Local Governments. It is assumed that the Hon'ble Member does not refer to cases in which under the law the specific sanction of the Governor General is necessary to the introduction of a Bill in a Local Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAIN asked:—

2. "Will Government be pleased to state how matters stand with regard to what is commonly known as the 'Penjab Consent Commission' and regarding which a question was asked and replied to in this Council on 17th March 1934?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAIRMAN replied:—

"Certain difficulties have been found in the scheme proposed for the transfer of the commission, which has accordingly not been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It is understood that the original considerations have not yet concerned operation."

The Hon'ble Pandit BHAGAN NATHAN DAX asked:—

3. "Will the Government be pleased to state if it is intended to revise the regulations governing elections in this Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils before the next general elections are held?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"The Government of India, as at present advised, do not intend to undertake a general revision of the Regulations before the next elections."

The Hon'ble PEARL BHEEM NARAYAN DAS asked :—

1. "Will the Government be pleased to state if any negotiations have been proceeding between them or His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Government of the Self-Governing Dominion of the Empire on the subject of Indian Emigration Schemes? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the proposals made by them?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKR replied :—

"No proposals have yet been laid before His Majesty's Government for negotiations with the Self-Governing Dominions. The Hon'ble Member will recollect that His Excellency intimated in his speech in Council on the 8th September 1914 that the Government of India, before approaching the Secretary of State, wished to ascertain whether the policy which he then outlined concerned itself to the people of India."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BHEEM NARAYAN DAS asked :—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing to the office of Legal Remembrancer in provinces where it exists, members of the legal profession of a certain standing, instead of members of the Indian Civil Service?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHANDLER replied :—

"There is no statutory bar to the appointment of barristers or other members of the legal profession to the office of Legal Remembrancer in provinces where such a post exists, and occasional appointments have been made with the sanction of His Majesty's Government from the source in cases where the Government of India have been satisfied that the services of the local Government is clearly the best available. As, however, for the proper performance of his duties the holder should possess some administrative experience as well as legal knowledge, it is frequently the case that the selection can best be made from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service."

The Hon'ble Mr. BATAI asked :—

3. "Has Government under consideration any programme for converting the metre gauge lines of the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the north side of the Hardinge Bridge to broad gauge lines? If not, do the Government propose to consider the advisability of examining this question?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN replied :—

"The Government of India have under consideration the question of converting to broad gauge certain of the Eastern Bengal State Railway metre gauge lines north of the Hardinge Bridge."

The Hon'ble Mr. BATAI asked :—

4. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the different rates charged for grazing cattle in State forests in the different provinces?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GARRER replied :—

"The Government of India are not in a position to give the rates now charged for grazing in State forests as these vary in the different provinces and are altered from time to time. A statement* which was compiled in 1912 is, however, laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. DASGUPTA asked :—

5. "Will Government be pleased to state :—

(a) What amount is spent annually for the maintenance of the Indian Educational Bureau of London and its branches in India with available details?

(b) In how many cases has the Bureau since its creation succeeded in securing for Indian students admission into the various educational institutions of the United Kingdom?"

(c) How many Indian young men going abroad for education apply to the Indian branches of the Bureau every year for information, advice and guidance?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"(a) The details of the cost of the Secretary for Indian students, of the Educational Adviser in London, his assistants and the London Bureau, and of the local societies will be found on page 17 of the Report on the work of the Indian Students' Department ending June, 1915,* which was recently published as a Parliamentary paper and placed in the Post Room in India. The Government of India have no precise knowledge of the cost of the provincial advisory committees. There are now eleven of them. Local Governments have been authorized to grant to the committees of these committees allowances not exceeding Rs. 250 a month."

(b) The Government of India have no precise information. But the Hon'ble Member is referred to pages 4 and 5 to 10 of the same report."

(c) Information is to be found on pages 6 to 7 of the same report."

The Hon'ble Mr. DASGUPTA asked :—

6. "(a) Has any correspondence passed between this Government and the Secretary of State for India for the more admission of Indian students into the educational institutions of the United Kingdom?"

(b) If so, do the Government propose to lay such correspondence on the table?"

* See published with these Proceedings.

The Hon'ble Sir HANCOCK BENNETT replied:—

"(a) & (b) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to a similar question asked by him on the 25th September 1913. He is also referred to the Report on the work of the Indian Students' Department ending June 1914, which was recently published as a Parliamentary paper and placed in the Press Room in India. A few copies of the Report are placed on the table for the convenience of Hon'ble Members."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAS asked:—

"16. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the expression 'Local Government' in paragraph 1, rule 1, of Home Department Notification No. 147, dated the 18th January 1905 (regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India by private persons or public bodies) has a wider significance than its statutory definition?"

"(b) If the expression is used in the above-mentioned notification in a wider sense, do the Government propose to give references which may help the public to know the exact connotation of the expression in the above-mentioned rule?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERTSON CHANAKA replied:—

"Note 1 to the preamble given in the notification referred to explains the scope of the term 'Local Government' as employed in the rules, and this note appears to answer the Hon'ble Member's inquiry."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAS asked:—

"17. How the estimate of Government been drawn in an article headed, 'The case of the Raj of Puri' which was published in 'The Statesman' on 12th February 1915?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERTSON CHANAKA replied:—

"The answer is in the affirmative."

BUDGET FOR 1915-1916.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MAYAR:—"My Lord, I rise to present the Budget of the Government of India for 1915-16. The preliminary estimates which I laid before the Council on the 2nd March have been revised in the light of our latest information. The Financial Secretary's explanatory memorandum has also been checked and brought up to date."

"2 The final figures of the Revised estimate for 1914-15 and of the Budget estimate for 1915-16 are given in the statements which I have today laid before the Council. The broad sums of the revenue account are brought out in the table below, the figures in brackets, now appended, being those given in the corresponding tables appearing in paragraphs 24 and 29 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement:—

[Continued of A.]

	Budget, 1914-1915			Revised, 1914-1915			Budget, 1915-1916		
	Imperial	Provincial	Total	Imperial	Provincial	Total	Imperial	Provincial	Total
Revenue	54,237	30,443	84,680	49,525	30,378	79,903	49,550	30,125	79,675
Expenditure ..	52,881	31,449	84,330	52,783	32,445	85,228	52,625	31,976	84,601
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+1,356	-1,006	+350	-2,258	-2,067	-4,325	-3,075	-1,851	-4,926

* The alterations which have been made in the figures of the Financial Statement are not important and can be very briefly explained.

"3. The effect of our alterations in the Revised estimate for the current year is to increase the Imperial deficit previously announced by £44,000, and the Provincial deficit by £25,000. The Land Revenue is not coming in quite so rapidly as we anticipated in Burma and Madras. We have also had to allow under the new adjusting fund for transfers between Imperial and Provincial, for the grant of £27,000 (10 lakhs) to Calcutta. On the other hand, the salt revenue has been increased by further advance payments of duty in February, and the total figures estimate an increase of Customs receipts, excise, silver and petroleum. The net effect of these changes is to leave the total revenue, whether Imperial or Provincial, almost unchanged, and the slight increase in the deficit of the year to which I have already referred is due to minor variations in the expenditure figures."

"4. As regards the Budget of next year, the effect of the changes made is to raise the Imperial deficit by £187,000 and the Provincial deficit by £15,000. Here again, there is very little change on the Revenue side. Under Land Revenue we allow for some increase of revenue collections (£32,000 more under Imperial and £9,000 more under Provincial) in view of the short collections at the end of the current year. But this is counterbalanced, in the case of Imperial Revenue, by a reduction of our anticipated salt revenue in consequence of the higher figure taken for advance payments in the current year. An increase of £192,000 under

* Not published with these Proceedings.

Imperial expenditure is almost wholly explained by our having been obliged to raise the total out-gate for Military Services by £100,000 as the result of increased expenditure now advised by the Secretary of State in England owing chiefly to a rise in the price of military stores. On the Provincial side the total allotment for expenditure has been raised by £73,000. This represents in the main the provincial railway involved in the transfer to the Calcutta University of the grant of £87,000 for hotels already referred to, which in the current year is treated as a provincial receipt.

"5. Turning now to Ways and Means, we expect the total cash balance, in England and India, at the end of the current year to be some £200,000 higher than the figure shown in the Financial Statement. This is due to resources from the War Office being effected more promptly than we had anticipated, and to larger outstandings of Council Bills. We must expect, however, to meet this temporary addition in our resources during 1915-16. In addition, we have to face the slightly larger Imperial and Provincial deficits which I have just explained. On the whole, therefore, we expect the closing balance on the 31st March 1916 to be about £155,000 less than we anticipated in the Financial Statement, but this relatively slight divergence does not require any modification of our previous arrangements.

"6. A larger share (to the extent of some £700,000 more) of the heavy provision of £8 million for Railway capital outlay is now expected to be incurred in India; and the effect of this, with other minor variations, is that we now estimate that we can meet the Secretary of State's actual maintenance requirements in 1915-16 by the sale of £7·1 million of Council Bills, i.e., some £100,000 less than the amount previously allowed for."

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (TEMPORARY AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MURPHY:—"My Lord, I have the honor to introduce a Bill further to amend—temporarily—the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

"On the 16th of January last Your Excellency passed an Ordinance, No. 1 of 1915, which, for the time being, amended the Paper Currency Act by substituting for the figure 140 millions of rupees under section 22 of the Act the figure 200 millions. That is, to put the matter in our technical language, the portion of the Paper Currency Reserve which can be invested instead of being actually held in coin or bullion was thereby raised to six crores of rupees, or £6 million. The object of the measure was explained in a *Communiqué* issued on the 6th January subsequent to the Cotton Conference. It was further referred to by Your Excellency in your speech opening the present legislative session, and was again dealt with in my recent speech introducing the Financial Statement. In brief, we desire to give temporary application to a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency with the object of giving the fiduciary portion of the Paper Currency Reserve to us to allow us to give special assistance to trade through the Provincial Banks, or, if necessary, to supplement our own resources during the present abnormal period. As I said in another portion of my Budget speech we do not by this prejudice in any way the final decisions which will have to be come to with reference to the proposals in respect of our Currency policy and methods contained in the report of the Royal Commission.

"The Ordinance by itself, however, can only cover a period of six months, and obviously that is too short a time for the temporary measure that it authorizes. We must, provide, as in the case of other Ordinances, for it remaining in force during the period of the war, and for six months thereafter so as to allow things to settle again into a normal state. Had the Ordinance been issued a few days previously, this work would have been unobtrusively achieved by its coming within the purview of the recently passed Emergency Legislation Continuance Act. As it is, it becomes necessary to obtain the same result by special legislation.

"The Bill which I now ask leave to introduce will achieve precisely the same effect that the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act would have accomplished. It definitely amends the Paper Currency Act of 1910 in the way in which the Ordinance has hitherto done, but at the same time the type of this legislation is specifically limited to the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

"In the circumstances I have explained, and in the absence of any previous criticism in regard to the temporary policy we have adopted with reference to the Paper Currency Reserve, we consider this measure to be as non-contentious, as well as essential, that I propose to ask for a suspension of our ordinary rules of business so as to allow the Bill to be passed into law at once. But I must begin by moving for leave to introduce it, which I now do."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MURPHY:—"My Lord, I now beg to introduce the Bill, and I also beg, for the reasons which I have already stated, that Your Excellency may be kind enough to suspend the Rules of Business so as to allow of the Bill being taken into consideration at once."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MURPHY:—"My Lord, I now beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. I need add nothing more to what I have already said on the subject."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"I now beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir HANSMET BORTHWICK:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce the Benares Hindu University Bill. It is the current desire of the University Committee that this measure may be placed upon the Statute-book during the majority of Your Excellency with whose name the University will be for ever associated. It is the bare truth that without Your Excellency's constant interest, support, and approval, this measure could not have been introduced today. By a series of compromises the Government and the Society have arrived at a compromise which I hope, may take the measure out of the domain of controversy. It is intended to publish the Bill now for general information, and to take Select Committee stage and pass the Bill into law during the September session. Before I go further I must congratulate the Committee and especially the Maharaja Bahadur of Dewa, Messrs. Mehta, Dr. Bhandari Lal, Pandit Motilal, Mohan Malaviya, the late Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad Varma, Sir George Das Banerjee, Dr. Ragh Bihari Ghose, and, outside the Committee, such able helpers as His Highness the Maharaja of Kishore and His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, on the success which has already crowned their efforts. I need not review the history of the measure which resulted in the proposals for a Hindu University at Benares and a Modern University at Aligarh. I will deal with the results that have emerged from long discussion. The facts are well known, but I will confidently say that if any one had predicted ten years ago that the idea of a university of this kind, then in the air, would take practical shape, he simply would not have been believed. The University Committee, an influential body, had recently pronounced against such a university and there was widespread feeling of hostility to any scheme which threatened to set into motion provincial and federal universities. It would have seemed incredible ten years ago that the Government of India should associate itself with a movement of this kind. That the difficulties have been overcome is in large measure due to the genuine spirit of co-operation which has inspired the University Committee.

"My Lord, this is no ordinary commission. We are watching today the birth of a new and, many hope, a better type of University in India. The main features of this university which distinguish it from existing universities will be, first, that it will be a teaching and residential university, secondly, that while it will be open to all castes and creeds, it will retain upon religious instruction for Hindus, and, thirdly, that it will be conducted and managed by the Hindu community and almost entirely by non-officials. I say that this is a new type and, many hope, a better type of university. Let not this be taken as disparaging the work of existing universities. That would, indeed, be gross injustice and show injustice. India owes much to her universities in every department of intellectual life and activity. They were born in the latest model, the London University then recently founded and much admired and only lately condemned by Lord Haldane's great Commission on university education in London as fundamentally defective. The best schools in India are, I think, now in agreement that teaching and residential universities are the special need of India today.

"At the same time, there is naturally very little knowledge in the country of what a teaching and residential university is. To this want of knowledge I attribute much criticism which has been levelled against the constitution of the Benares Hindu University. Conditions which are appropriate and necessary in a teaching and residential university have been viewed away through the glasses of ideas habituated to the existing universities. This is only natural in the circumstances of India. I wish it were possible to say in a few words what a teaching and residential university really means. Perhaps, the best idea will be obtained from Cardinal Newman's idea of a University. May I quote a passage from the report of Lord Haldane's Commission on university education in London, the most authoritative statement of modern times on university education? It runs as follows:—

"In the first place, it is essential that the regular students of the University should be able to work in intimate and constant association with their fellow students, not only of the same but of different faculties, and also in close contact with their teachers. The University should be organized on this basis, and should regard it as the ordinary and normal state of things. This is impossible, however, when any considerable proportion of the students are not fitted by the previous training to receive a university education, and therefore do not and cannot take their place in the common life of the university as a community of teachers and students, but, so far as their intellectual education is concerned, continue in a state of pupillage and receive instruction of much the same kind as at a school, though under conditions of greater individual freedom. It is good that the students should be brought together if only in this way, and Newman, writing in 1852, goes even as far as to say:—

"I protest to you, Goodness, that if I had a choice between a so-called University, which disposed with residence and tutorial superintendence, and gave no degree to any person who passed an examination in a wide range of subjects, and a University which had no professors or teachers at all, but merely brought a number of young men together for three or four years, and then sent them away to the University of Oxford to read to learn some sixty years since, if I were asked which of these two methods was the better discipline of the intellect, . . . which of the two courses was the more successful in teaching, moulding,

saluting the wind, which sent out man the most fitted for their summer duties, which produced a better people, men of the world, men whose manner would descend to posterity, I have no hesitation in giving the preference to that Currency which did nothing, over that which insisted on its purchase an acquaintance with every season under the sun."

[illegible][illegible]

"I turn now to the summer itself. This consists of the Bill and the original statutes. The regulations are in course of preparation. It was only by a *four de force* on the part of Mr. Schump, Dr. Bender, Dr. and Mr. Knobloch that the Bill and the statutes have been prepared in the time. In the first place, as regards the form of the Bill, I must explain that its apparent brevity is due partly to the accepted practice of confining to the maximum of elasticity, whereby only certain acts are prohibited in a legislative measure, partly to the desirability of relegating search to statute and regulation. Schedule II is very full and can be still further extended by the addition heretofore of such statutes as are not required, for permitting the University to get immediately to work, and the regulations here still to be framed.

"I will now try to give you a brief account of the organization of the new University. You will see that it is a somewhat complicated organization and it has been necessary to define and adjust functions with some care. The University is an all-Ireland University. It is incorporated for the teaching of all knowledge, but will commence with five faculties, Arts, Science, Law, General Studies and Theology. I know that many of the promoters desire to add a faculty of Technology. This desire has my full sympathy and I trust that adequate funds will soon be forthcoming. This University will be open to students from all parts of India on conditions which I shall shortly broadcast. The Governor-General is Lord Rector of and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is the Visitor of the University. Among these whom the University will delight to honour are Patrons, Vice-Patrons and Bursars. The governing body is a numerous and very representative Court, with an executive body in a Council of not more than 40 Members, of whom five will be members of the Senate. The academic body is the Senate consisting of not less than 50 members, with an executive body in the Syndicate. The Senate will have entire charge of the organization of instruction in the University and constituent colleges, the curriculum, and the examinations and graduation of students and the conferment of ordinary and honourary degrees. Except in matters reserved to it the Senate is under the control of the Court working through the Council. The Senate will be constituted as follows:—

* *J. Ex-officio.*—(a) The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being; (b) The University Professors; (c) The Principals or heads of constituent colleges of the University.

"11. *Elective*—(a) Five members to be elected by the Court. (b) Five members to be elected by the registered students of the University from each date as the Court may fix. (c) Five representatives of Hindu religion and Sanathani worship to be elected by the Senate. (d) Should the Vice-Chancellor desire that there is a deficiency in the number of members elected in any faculty or location, then five or less persons elected by the Senate, existent in the subject or subjects of that faculty or those faculties.

* 112. Nominations.—And five members to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. The Syndicate will consist of the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and fifteen members of whom not less than six shall be University professors or persons of high professional standing in different colleges. The object shall be to secure that the members of the Syndicate should be decided by a body mainly unconnected with the Government and unprejudiced of the University mode with His Grace and the Council. It is necessary to represent the Senate on the latter in order that the academic year may always be before it. The Court will elect its own Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor. In the first instance these offices will be wholly elective.

The Vice-Chancellor will be an *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate. He will be the Chief Executive officer of the University. The University will through the Council and the Board of Appointments appoint its own professors and staff and have entire control over them. Liberty is given to the constitution by requiring the sanction of external authority to changes in the statutes and the regulations. This is the outline of the constitution of the University. The Government binds itself to accept the degrees, etc., of this University as equivalent to the degrees, etc., of existing universities. This is itself is no mere declaration.

"My Lord, I have seen this constitution described as illiberal and I have raised my eyes in amazement. It is far more liberal than the constitution of existing universities. No Government can allow universities to grow up without control. In most European countries the universities or at least the majority of them are entirely State universities. In the course of these discussions two policies emerged. One was a policy of trust. The other a policy of distrust. The Government might well have said to the Society—You are starting a new kind of University without any experience of it in India. We must leave the lamp with officials who have the requisite experience. We must guide you from within at any external junctures, your worth and the value of your degrees. That would not have been an unreasonable attitude. But we preferred to trust the Society, to leave them large autonomy, and to reserve to Government only the necessary powers of intervention if things go wrong. I hope that things will not go wrong but you will not misunderstand me when I say that the taking of these powers is a necessary precaution. You will also realise that to some extent this is a leap in the dark and that the machinery which is being provided is very complicated, and might in considerable circumstances produce friction. I hope that intervention will not be required. We desire and Sir James Munro desires that you should manage your own affairs; we are anxious to maintain the dignity and independence of the University. But we must in the public interest, in the interests of the rising generation, in your own interest, have powers to interfere should things go wrong. We could not anticipate the existence of a university or recognise its degrees on any other basis. But with this as a reservation, we wish to see you realise your own way of life, your own way of corporate life.

"I ask Hon'ble Members to compare the constitution of this University with that of the oldest University in India. And yet who will deny that the University of Calcutta has had its practice a measure of independence that is not accorded to universities in most countries? In Calcutta 80 of the 100 ordinary members of the Senate are nominated by the Chancellor who is appointed by the Governor General, while the students of the remaining twenty is subject to the approval of the Chancellor. In the case of this University only 5 out of a minimum of 50 are nominated by the Visitor, who is appointed the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and the provision was suggested by yourselves in order to secure expert official help and co-operation. In Calcutta the appointment of professors requires the sanction of the Government of India. In this University no such sanction is required. There will be, in this University under normal conditions, no interference whatever from outside with the University staff. In Calcutta the Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the Governor General in Council. In this University the Court elects the Vice-Chancellor subject only to approval by the Visitor. The Court has power to elect its own Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor. In the Court and the Council the Government has no voice or representation whatever. The ordinary powers of intervention are vested in the Visitor. The Visitor will be close at hand. You will need his help at every turn, in the acquisition of land and in many other ways. And you will not appeal to Sir James Munro in vain. His extraordinary powers are vested in the Governor General in Council. You need not be alarmed for they are exercised sparingly. The tendency will be the other way. It will not be to become nature that the Visitor should seek lightly the intervention of the Governor General in Council. I have not noticed such a tendency in Local Governments. In the Government of India the tendency is all the other way, to avoid interference in the details of administration. The Secret are accordingly general, but it is made quite clear that they are extraordinary and emergent powers, and considering how much this movement already owes to the Government of India, I confidently ask you to believe in our good faith. We have trusted the promises we made that I think we ourselves may claim some trust of your hands.

"As much for the constitution of the University. There remains the question of admission to the University and this raises the whole question of the recognition of schools and universities. This will be dealt with in the regulations but I will tell you exactly what is our policy in the matter and what principles underlie it.

"Some of the propositions I understand, desire to keep the recognition of schools to the hands of the University and to conduct their own matriculation examinations. This view is supported by all the best modern view on the subject. This view, strongly emphasised by the Commission on University education in London, is this—that it is the central educational authority which is concerned to see that its grants are effectively used and that it is that authority also which must provide for the co-ordination of secondary schools and universities and must give the necessary assurance to the latter that the pupils seeking admission to their degrees cannot have obtained the required standard of education. The Committee, I may mention, accept the recognition of schools by Local Governments and Durham. As regards universities, I must remind the Council that this is not a federal territorial university but a national and residential university. For the case of India, the Down University Committee decided that it could not conduct its own matriculation examination. It was recognised that the high school students would be seeking for admission to colleges of the Government of India and that therefore the requirements of the University must recognise the course of

studies in those schools. In the case of the Benares Hindu University, the pupils of high schools will similarly be seeking for admission to existing universities and the new university could get with advantage set up a different standard or prescribe a new course. Again, it was recognised that a separate entrance examination for those held at the head-quarters of Provinces would be necessary and difficult to carry out and would be likely to cause confusion. These reasons applicable with even greater force to the Benares Hindu University. Probably before many years have passed the external matriculation examination, the scope of which dips its tentacles into all India and parts of our secondary English schools, will have been replaced by some system of school-leaving certificates. The most weighty authorities of modern India, the Constitutive Committee on Educational in secondary schools, and Lord Haldane's Committee on University Education in London alike contemplate the abolition of the purely external matriculation examination.

"Meanwhile the position will be this—The Benares Hindu University will accept for admission to its courses all candidates from schools at present recognised by an existing university or by a Local Government or by a Durbar, who have passed the matriculation examination of such university or obtained a recognised school-leaving certificate. The Benares Hindu University will also be able to impose any additional test as each candidate that it may think desirable. The Benares Hindu University will hold its own matriculation examination at Benares for all candidates for the faculties of Oriental Studies and Theology, and the private candidates (see under conditions) in other faculties. Finally, in order to meet the strong desire of some of the promoters that certain schools should prepare exclusively for the Benares Hindu University it has been decided to allow such a course provided that such schools are recognised by the Local Government of the province or, by arrangements which will have to be decided hereafter, by the Durbar of the State in which they are situated and provided also that such schools are not allowed to send up candidates for matriculation at any other university. Only in this way can simplification of school curricula and conclusion in the examination system be prevented. The Secretary of State allow this large measure involving some breach of principle in deference to the sentiment of the promoters. It will come under reconsideration if at any time the school-leaving certificate generally equals the matriculation examination of other universities.

"I have now dealt fully and frankly with the two main points on which there have been differences of opinion. There remains yet another point on which there has been misunderstanding that is easily rectified. It is said that this University has ceased to be an all-India University. This is not the case. It is open to students from every province and Native State in India. Schools preparing for admission to it may be situated in any province or Native State in India. No governing body is removed from the length and the breadth of India. It will send forth its alumni to every quarter of India. It will number among its patron Governors and Heads of Provinces, Ruling Chiefs and other eminent functionaries in all parts of India. I am informed that the following large subscriptions have already been paid: His Highness the Maharaja of Udaipur Rs 10 lakhs, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Bikaner 5 lakhs, His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur 2 lakhs with a grant in perpetuity of Rs 2,000 a month, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner one lakh with a grant in perpetuity of Rs 1,000 a month, His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir a grant in perpetuity of Rs 1,800 a month, His Highness the Maharaja of Kotah one lakh, the Maharaja of Bahadur of Durgamgaout of 5 lakhs, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose one lakh, Dr. Sunder Lal one lakh, Maharaja of Kaimbhat one lakh, Babu Brijendra Kishore Roy Choudhury of Gwalior one lakh and Babu Mot Chund one lakh. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has promised 5 lakhs of rupees. Others have promised liberal donations of which I may some part payment has been made. If there ever was an all-India University, it is this.

"I think that on a review of all the facts Honorable Members will agree that the Government has dealt in a large and liberal spirit with the movement. The conduct of the negotiations has not been any. It has been complicated by the fact that the movement started on lines of its own without reference to Government and without knowledge of the conditions which Government considered essential to its success. It was further complicated by accidents from opposing points of view. If to some it happened that the Government was giving too little, to others it has seemed that the Government was giving too much. I do not accord from Honorable Members that in some quarters it has been considered that the Government was taking gross risks, risks greater than any Government ought to face. I am understood this view and I do not myself share it. We know that we are taking a certain amount of risk. We know that there is danger lest this University or similar universities should develop undesirable tendencies or lower standards of education. We deliberately face that risk, believing in the loyalty and good sense of India and the growing desire to co-operate with Government on the part of the Hindu and other communities in India. For my part, I am hopeful of success. I sincerely trust that the introduction of this Bill and the removal of misunderstanding will lead to further enthusiasm and the creation of funds sufficient to build and equip the University on a worthy scale, a scale worthy of the great Hindu Community. I seldom that the other day when I was standing opposite Benares, on the site where your University buildings will, I hope, soon be rising in stately array, and looked down the river Ganges to the ghats at Kashi, which swept before me in the distance, I felt that if I was a Hindu I should be proud indeed of the achievement of my people, and in the same time I felt some little pride myself that I was a member of a Government which had joined to one more large endeavour to combine the ancient and honoured sciences of India with the culture of the modern western world."

The Hon'ble Dr. NEEMAN LAL:—“My Lord, on behalf of the Hindu University Society I beg leave to offer our grateful thanks to Your Excellency's Government, and later particularly to Your Excellency, and to the Hon'ble the Member for Education for all the encouragement and help that the Government have given to the proposal for the establishment of a Hindu University at Benares. The supporters of the University will rejoice to learn that a Bill for the establishment of the University has to-day been introduced in the Council.

“My Lord, if I may be permitted to say so, the Bill before us marks a reasonable epoch in the history of University education in India. It constitutes a very important step forward, in the extension of the system of establishing residential and teaching universities in India managed entirely by the people themselves. It emphasises the desirability of enabling religious with secular education under their own control, and it will ever be remembered as one of the most beneficial acts of Your Excellency's Government.

“Sixty years ago, when the Court of Directors of the East India Company, impelled by the noble desire of bringing to ‘the natives of India those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the diffusion of knowledge’ decided to establish universities in India ‘which may encourage a regular and liberal course of education by conferring academic degrees as evidences of attainments in different branches of Arts and Sciences, they decided that the new universities should be modelled after the then recently established University of London. Into three colleges they were to be mainly teaching ‘literatures’ and as much to be in themselves places of instruction as to test the value of education imparted elsewhere.’ They could not by means of the principle of strict university as religiously inspired studies followed by the Government in the examination for degrees ‘include any subjects connected with religious belief.’

“Limited though their faculties where the Indian universities have since then fulfilled the expectations that were founded on them. Evidences of the gradual work done by them, grows the eyes in all directions as I almost every part of the country. In the years that have rolled by the system of these best qualified to speak on that subject has been steadily growing in the western countries in favour of Universities which stood not merely as institutions for holding tests of education but which should themselves be the houses of knowledge and learning, where their students should be trained and instructed under the direct guidance of their teachers, and where their people may not only live in an atmosphere of learning, but inspired by the evidence of their teachers, that should be imbued with and saturated by the spirit of progress and research pervading thereby. The view has naturally found every reformer in this country, both among Hindus and Mohammedans. There has also been a widespread feeling that a system of education which makes no provision for religious teaching is essentially repugnant and inconsistent. It is now common-sense to provide for it in the existing State institutions. It is to these considerations, as also to the very kindly fair desire of reconciling the ardent of the sacred teaching of India with the modern, and of imparting such a wide range of the practical applications of modern sciences to the industries, that the proposals for the establishment of denominational universities owe their genesis, and it is to Your Excellency's Government that we are so greatly indebted for the initiation of so important an experiment. It is a matter of much gratification to us that the proposals for the establishment of the Hindu University at Benares have met with the ready sympathy and support of Sir James Macdonald, to whom we are so indebted.

“It is, of course, not permissible at this stage for me, to dwell upon the provisions of the Bill, and with Your Excellency's leave I propose to reserve any observations I may have to make on them to a later and more suitable stage, but I would urge the indulgence of the Council to permit me to refer to some of the features of the Bill, to remove any possible cause for misapprehension and to place side by side some of the more prominent aspects in the constitution of the new university, along with those of the existing universities in India, to enable the public to form a clear idea of what the Bill proposes to give to us.

“I have already pointed out the essentially non-official character of the governing bodies of the new universities. I will now explain more fully what I mean. The Government of the University is entrusted to—

- (1) the Court on the administrative side;
- (2) the Senate on the academic side.

“The Court is to consist of twenty and their representatives, as also of representatives of learning and of bodies interested in the education of the Hindu Community. Every one of these persons must, in future, be Hindu. Not one of them need be a convert of the Government unless he comes in as a donor or is elected by one of the electoral bodies. It will be presided over by the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, who will be elected by it.

“The Senate is so constituted that no less than three-fourths of its members must be Hindus. The Government will nominate only five of its members. The smallest number of its members besides the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor will be six members of the University or of its constituent colleges. The Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor will be elected by the Senate, subject to the approval of the Visitor, who will be the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. The university will be competent to appoint its own professors and teachers. Their appointments will be solely in the hands of the university and will not, as is the case of some of the existing Indian universities, be subject to the approval of the Government. It will also appoint its own Boards of Examiners.

"Let us now compare it with the constitution of the existing Indian universities. The donors in these universities have no place in the constitution of these Universities, unless the Government appoints any one of them as an honorary member of the Senate, who, as such, may take no part in the affairs of the university. Four-fifths of the members of the Senate of these all must be nominees of the Government, only one-fifth being left to be appointed by election by the graduates, the artists and the faculties. A very large number of the Government members are, as a rule, officers of the Government. The Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the Government. It will be then evident that the constitution of the new University is conceived in a considerably more popular and liberal basis. It is, as I have said, essentially non-official in its character and I may, I venture to think, claim for it that it will be the university of the people in full contact with and responsive to their intellectual aspirations.

"I may now touch upon its relation with the Government. As in the case of the existing universities, its Statutes and Regulations and the amendments thereof will be subject to the approval of the Government. The admission of outside colleges to the privileges of the university will, as in the case of institutions affiliated to the existing universities, be subject to the approval of the visitor, who will have also the right to inspect the university and its colleges at pleasure. If any action of the university is contrary to the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and Regulations, and therefore ultra vires, the visitor will have power to send them.

"The Governor-General in Council will have certain emergency powers which have been reserved to him.

"It will thus be evident that the constitution of the University is as liberal as we can expect it to be.

"The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler has been pleased to mention the names of some of the larger donors. I may be permitted to say that in addition to them, there is a large body of donors who have already paid substantial amounts, or who will pay them in the course of a short time, and I have no doubt that, now that the Bill has been introduced, it will not be difficult to collect a large sum of money.

"I have much pleasure therefore in supporting the motion for the introduction of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir GURMUKH CHANDRAJI:—"My Lord, I need not say much after the speeches which have been delivered in this connection. It is a matter of genuine satisfaction to the great Hindu community that the labours of the promoters of the Hindu University agreement have, thanks to Your Excellency's sympathetic help and attitude, borne fruit, and that a step has been reached when Government is pleased to extend to it legal recognition. It is only just to mention, and it is a matter of common knowledge that the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Mahasaya of Dharbhanga, Dr. Sankar Lal, and Mrs. Banant, have now for some time worked in the cause with admirable devotion and singleminded purpose, at times at great personal inconvenience and sacrifice. The people have some idea of their work, but few outside the organizers know the great service the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler has rendered to the cause.

"The Bill now introduced marks an important step in the educational history of India which is full of possibilities, and let us all hope that the Hindu University will be as great a success as its supporters expect it will be. It is permissible also to indulge in the hope that this University, expanding as it proposes to do, sound religious instruction, will inculcate in the youthful mind a due sense of proportion, of duty and responsibility, and respect for authority which will make the graduates useful, virtuous, loyal and energetic citizens. A thing well begun is half done and we hope that this young University will soon rise to a position where it will be possible for the products of this University, educated as it will be on the basis of the ancient sages of this great land, to come out of the portals what model University students should be equipped with the best that the East can teach and helpful both to Government and the large community to which they belong."

The Hon'ble Mahasaya MADHAVA CHANDRA KUMAR:—"My Lord, as one interested in the Hindu University scheme, may I be permitted to express my gratification at the introduction of the Bill which crowns the efforts made for the establishment of this University? The realization of our hopes is now in sight and we are deeply grateful to the Honourable the Member for Education and the Government of India for the kind help and sympathy accorded to the scheme and the legislative sanction, which is being withheld to-day. My Lord, I hope there will be no passing note and this Bill will receive the same unanimous support in the Council that the scheme has received in the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. DATTAJI:—"My Lord, as the only member of the Puraoa community on our Legislative Council, I like to join in the chorus of congratulations welcoming this Bill. My Lord, outside this Council there were many sighings about this Bill, but after the laudable and very instructive speeches of the Honourable the Education Member and the Sankar Lal, most of those sighings have been dispelled. I step on open road and the provisions relating to the Constitution, in respect to which this Council will have a suitable opportunity later on to express its opinion. But I must admit that this Bill confers many important privileges. The constitution, the details of which have been indicated by the Honourable the Education Member, fully prove this and further that the new University will

be in advance of the existing universities in many matters. I am glad that this will not only be a teaching, but also a residential university, that it will be free from official control, and also that religious instruction will be imparted in it.

"My Lord, I have no hesitation in stating, as the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler has already stated, that when this University comes into existence a few years hence, it will be an indispensable instrument in the educational policy pursued by Your Excellency.

"My Lord, before I sit down, I wish to say a word with reference to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler. He only stated that he had pleasure in being a member of the Government which had accepted itself with this important measure. He might, with pardonable pride, have referred to the most important share that he has taken in the preparation of this Bill and for the matter of that, in working the whole scheme. It was his labours and sympathetic work and it was his desire to secure certain concessions to the educated Indians that has brought about the passage of the Hindu University, and has led to the University Bill being presented in its present form."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAYAPURAM :—"My Lord, the Hindu University Bill has been for some time past looked forward to with eagerness by the Hindu public, and although we have not before us the detailed provisions and have not had time to consider them, the eloquent speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler gives us an outline of the scope of the Bill. We shall have later an opportunity to discuss the provisions of the Bill in detail. For the present we are glad to note that Your Lordship's Government has been pleased to view the movement with favour, and proceeds to take practical steps to give us a national University, and, as has been remarked by the Honourable the Education Member, a residential and teaching university, a university to teach the essential points of Hinduism to all classes of Hindus.

"My Lord, Hindus in common with Mahomedans have always felt the need of secular education being supplemented by religious education. A Hindu knowing the real reason of his religious will be an exponent to the country. Ever mindful of his duties to God and man, to all his fellow-beings, he will be a definitely citizen. My Lord, the circumstances attending the introduction of English education into India made it impossible for the Government to sever secular education. This is a defect which must sooner or later be removed and beyond all doubt the defect can only be removed with the co-operation of the community concerned. The introduction of the Bill is significant. It is a great practical step towards National Education in India.

"My Lord, I support the motion before us."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNAWANT :—"My Lord, with Your Excellency's permission, I should like to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact, that it is a matter of some consequence to non-official members, that when a Bill is about to be introduced into Council it is not previously circulated to Members. On the last occasion I made the remark that because the Dalarna of India Bill was circulated even 24 hours before it was introduced into this Council, it had the effect of allowing us to make ourselves acquainted with its contents, and, therefore in a measure enabled us to give a more judicious and unanimous support, particularly when we discovered at the very outset that the Bill was only going to be created into law for a specified short period of time. On this occasion, when a Bill of such importance as the Hindu University Bill is about to be introduced, we non-official members feel that as we have not had copies of the Bill beforehand we are not able to make any observations which we would consider to be absolutely pertinent to the subject. Such being the case, My Lord, I should only like to say at the present moment, that there is some amount of feeling in the country that neither a Hindu University nor a Mahomedan University will be of any real advantage to the people, because, I take it, that the desire of true Indian patriots is, above all else, to bring about the co-fusion of the two great communities of this country, namely, the Hindus and Mahomedans; and a Hindu University and Mahomedan University will, I am afraid, tend to produce alien Hindus and alien Mahomedans. But, if my Hindu friends in this Council, the promoters of this University and the Hindu public outside, are convinced of their University, and if their are satisfied with the constitution which the Government has been pleased to grant them, I for one will with them all say. Therefore, I desire to congratulate my Hindu friends as well as the Government, and particularly my Hindu friend Sir Harcourt Butler on introducing this Bill, and I desire to thank Your Excellency and the Government of India for having introduced this Bill out of deference to the wishes of our friends the Hindus."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAS :—"My Lord, with regard to the objection that has been made by the Hon'ble Member who spoke just now (Mr. Gunawant) that we have not been furnished with a copy of the Bill beforehand, I should like to observe that this objection, which would apply in the case of some other Bills, does not apply in this case, because it appears from the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's speech that there has been consultation and discussion on the subject matter between the Government on the one side, and those who are interested in the scheme on the other. Though I was one of those who did not see the Bill or did not know the contents or the details of the Bill, yet the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill has explained to us that it is not confined to Hindus only; the only peculiarity of the University will be that Hindus will be taught the Hindu religion, but the University will be open to persons of other religious persuasions."

"The Hon'ble Sir Harnout Butler said in his speech that ten years ago nobody would have considered the Bill a possibility. That shows, my Lord, that under a sympathetic rule, under a sympathetic Government, when the policy of the Government is to trust the people and to take the people into their confidence, Government can actually wipe away, as it were, from the history of the nation ten years' loss, and bring them nearer the goal of their aspirations. That means a statement for which Your Excellency's rule will ever be remembered. Sir Harnout Butler in the course of his speech has taken a very modest share of the praise that is due to him, but let me assure him and the Government of India generally that we shall all be thankful for the step that he has taken, for it establishes the principle that the people, when they realize the responsibility of any step they are prepared to take, may count on the Government's willingness to give them a helping hand. So long as education stands on a religious basis, it stands on a safe foundation. So long as the heart which sends up blood to the brain pulsates with the fear of God, no matter whatever be the religious persuasion of the student,—Hindu, Mohammedan or Christian—when his heart pulsates with the fear of God, the instruction which the brain receives, the education which the mind receives, must be good and useful. And even in so unattractive a form there are a large number of Hindu boys who are educated under a system which attaches an importance to religious principles and teachers in that way is a creature of God, I have no doubt that better results will follow.

"I have heard in certain quarters and it is borne out by the remarks which have been made by the Honorable Member who spoke last (Mr. Ghose) that this University will have a tendency to develop bad feeling between Hindus and Mohammedans and produce alien Hindu and other with which are the results of institutional standing on a denominational basis. I feel, my Lord, that people—educated people especially—are learning to discriminate between the articles of a man's faith, of a man and the reflection of his faith on his life and character in daily life; and as education grows, as time advances, the power of discrimination will increase and Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians will more readily co-operate in public life and in works of utility than they do now. With these remarks, my Lord, I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNETT:—"My Lord, I frankly confess that I do not in the slightest degree sympathize with the observations and criticisms which have been made by my friend to my left (Mr. Ghose). His grievance is that we have not seen the Bill before. I venture to submit that that is no grievance at all. If the Bill were introduced, if the rules of business were suspended, if no Select Committee were to be appointed, if the Bill was not to be placed before the Council, that would be a real and tangible grievance. But, my Lord, the Bill has now only been introduced. It will go before the Council, it will be considered in Select Committee, and criticism will pour in from all sides. When, may I ask, is the grievance? Is the House of Commons, so far as I have been able to understand the procedure and the rules of that House, when leave is given to introduce a Bill the task is not placed before Members of Parliament: it is only the Statement of Objects and Reasons that is laid before them. Therefore I do not sympathize with the observations of my Honorable friend to the left. When we have a grievance, by all means let us ventilate it in the Council; but when we have none I think it is our business not to bother one another and indulge in criticism."

"Then, my Lord, my friend blames the Hindu Unpopularity in a somewhat left-headed fashion. He says the effect of the establishment of this University would be to perpetuate differences between Hindus and Mohammedans. My Lord, if that was to be the Hindu result of the creation of this University I for one would oppose it whole-heartedly; but I do not believe that a result of that kind will at all follow. My Lord, Hindus and Mohammedans today are far more united than they were ten years ago. Ten years ago there was far greater friction and animosity of feeling between them than twenty years ago. What is the secret of this daily growing feeling of friendship between the two communities? Knowledge, learning, the spread of light and civilization. We are being taught; schools and colleges are growing up in all directions; we are beginning to realize what our common interests are, and I do believe that this University, this Deccan College, instead of helping to create any alienation of feeling between Hindus and Mohammedans, will by the spread of knowledge bring them closer together in those bonds of friendship, good-will and unity upon which the best prospects of Indian advancement depend. Therefore, I feel myself in complete disagreement with the observations which have fallen from my Honorable friend in regard to the two main points which he has placed before this Council.

"My Lord, I desire to congratulate the Government of India and the promoters of the University project upon the introduction of the Bill and upon the selection of their leaders so far. My Lord, I have heard many speeches in this Council Chamber, but I will say this in reference to that splendid oration which it was our pleasure to listen to today, that I have hardly ever heard a speech in this Council Chamber more deeply sympathetic, more attuned to the love of India and her people than that given by the Honorable Member in charge of the Bill. I feel, my Lord, that the special thanks of the Hindu community—and I am a Hindu of the Hindu though perhaps my Honorable friend may think will not give me that character—as a member of the Hindu community I will say this that my special thanks are due to Your Excellency and to the Honorable Member in charge of the Department for the Bill which has been introduced. It will represent a crowning achievement of Your Excellency's Government and of the administration of the Department over which the Secretary Minister has presided for a period of now over three years.

"My Lord, when I say all this, I must not be imagined as passing a judgment upon the details of the Bill. The Bill has been just placed before us. We have heard the details. These details will be placed before the Council and the Council will judge, and then the Select Committee will sit and deliberate upon these details. Therefore, so far as these details are concerned, I do not express any opinion. But I do hope and trust that the constitution which will be given to the University will be a liberal one, that a large measure of independence will be accorded to the University authorities so as to enable them to do the fullest justice to the great work in which they will be engaged. For, My Lord, without real power there can be no sense of responsibility, and without responsibility there can be no efficiency. My Honourable friend, the Member in charge of the Education Department, has told us that 'freedom' is the policy of the Bill. I welcome this. And he has said as to believe in the good faith of the Government of India. Speaking from my place in the Council Chamber, weighed down by the sense of my responsibility as a member of the Council, I will say this, that we accept the assurance with anxiety and enthusiasm. We feel that if the Government of India did not intend to fail in this matter, the project would not have reached the degree of success which it has attained."

"My Lord, my Honourable friend referred to one or two objections with regard to the Hindu University. But there are certain objections which have been urged by responsible people—at least in my Province, and I think it is only right and proper that I should allude to them, not, indeed that I share them, but I should like the Council to know what they are. It has been said in some of the Bengal newspapers that this University will be a 'Cathedral of Reaction'. I have no fears, no misgivings at that error. Knowledge, be it from the West or be it from the East, elevates and liberates the mind, breaks down all narrow barriers. The Temple of Learning is the temple of brotherhood and of catholicity. Here within the walls of this University, the East and the West will meet; two parallel streams of knowledge will converge and roll on a mighty and fertilising river containing treasures so rich that blessing."

"Another objection which has been taken to this University is that it is going to be a sectarian University. Be it so. All education is such. If you look at the history of educational institutions in the past you will find that they were sectarian to begin with—dominated by religious considerations and religious motives."

"In the middle ages the Muslim universities of Sicily and Cordova in Spain held aloft the torch of knowledge. Later on the monastic institutions kept alive the flame. I am perfectly certain there are today who give a wide berth to our educational institutions at the present moment who will come and join this University. I have in view especially the Marwatis and the extreme section of the orthodox community. My Lord, in this country we want more schools, more colleges, more light, kindly light and the ennobling glow."

"That was the precious message of His Majesty to the people of India. The wish that was nearest to his heart was that there should be a net-work of schools and colleges spread over the land from which there might issue loyal, moral and manly citizens, able to hold their own in the varied vocations of life. Here is a definite substantial addition to the schools and colleges of the country. My Lord, this institution also will partly fulfil the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882. They urged that there should be different types of educational institutions, and it was mainly upon this ground that they urged the encouragement of private enterprise in matters educational. This University, My Lord, will impart religious education which is necessarily absent from the Government institutions. For these among other reasons, subject to an examination of details, and in the hope that the constitution of the University will be liberal, I desire to accord my whole-hearted support to the Bill which has been introduced."

The Hon'ble Sri Bahadur Sra. Nara Bai:—"My Lord, I am a Hindu and an orthodox Hindu, and as such I am particular about in the present Hindu University scheme, and in rising to give my humble support to the Bill just introduced, I may say that it will be hailed with welcome satisfaction by my countrymen. It will open a new era in the history of great educational movement in this country and as far as I can take a casual survey of the future, I see it has a bright prospect before it. I beg to take advantage of the present occasion to express our feelings of heart-felt gratitude to Your Excellency and the Honourable Member for Education for the kind consideration accorded to the introduction of the Bill before us, for the establishment of a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares. A better and more appropriate site than Benares could not have been chosen by the promoters for the location of the proposed University. The distinctive features of the proposed University will be that it will not only be a teaching and residential University, it will not only teach different kinds of literature, philosophy, science, technology, etc., it will not only promote research work in different branches of learning, but, what is more, it will also 'Promote the study of the Hindu Shastres and of Sanskrit literature generally as a means of preserving and popularizing the best thoughts and values of the Hindus and all that was good and great in the ancient civilization in India, and it will also promote the building up of stronger in youth by making religion and ethics an integral part of education', which was in my opinion necessary to build up a boy's character. My Lord, I say that nothing can be more deplorable, more subversive of discipline, more detrimental to the development of true manhood and character than to rear up leaders who in godless climates, for I beg to assert that it is education dissociated from religion which is at the root of all evil-doing and disregard for constituted authority. It may not be out of place to mention here that one of the cardinal principles of the Hindu religion is absolute obedience and respect to the Sovereign who is regarded as a part of Divinity. It is therefore well that the promoters of the scheme have made religion the bed-rock of education."

"My Lord, I cannot sufficiently admire the boldness and liberality of spirit which has permitted a sectarian University to spring up, but I have no hesitation in predicting that nothing but absolutely good results will be the reward of such generosity and high-mindedness.

"Now, a word or two about the promoters and founders of this Hindu University Scheme. We shall be wanting in gratitude if, as this happy occasion, when the disinterested labours of the promoters are about to fruitify, we were not publicly to declare our deep obligations to them and express our sincere appreciation of their disinterested labours. The initiation of the scheme is wholly and solely due to the genius and bold conception of our distinguished and much respected countrymen and colleagues, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a man whose to know is to love and respect. Now, as the Pandit is more a saint a soul in the true sense of the word, and does not care for any pecuniary reward from his countrymen, the only other reward that I can promise him in appreciation is that besides securing the undisturbed regard and love of his countrymen, he will have his name enshrined in the annals of his ever grateful countrymen.

"Next is my Hon'ble friend, another distinguished countryman of ours, who deserves prominent mention in this connection, is the illustrious and much respected head of an illustrious and princely house, I mean the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Barhanga, for we owe the materialization of the scheme primarily to the unceasing efforts and disinterested labours of the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur and the Hon'ble Pandit and our much respected friend the Hon'ble Dr. Pandit Sunder Das, for it was they who did their utmost and it was their powerful advocacy and personal influence which succeeded in inducing the powers that be to give sanction to the scheme and it was they who at great personal sacrifice moved heaven and earth to clear the way to do so, to raise subscriptions and I need say that it was the commanding personality of the noble Maharaja Bahadur and the influence of his high rank and position combined with the persistent labours of our friend here that induced our generous and unflinching founders, Chiefs and others to unclose their purse strings in the cause of this noble scheme. It must be admitted that both by his princely generosity and personal and unflinching labours the noble Maharaja Bahadur has done much to have his name gratefully remembered by the present generation and the generations yet unborn.

"My Lord, I have to mention another prominent name in this connection. I come to it last, not because it is the last, but because it is difficult for me to find words in which to express all the feelings which rise in my heart in mentioning the name of one who though not of our own blood, though not of our own land, is still regarded as one of us. Her love for us and our sacred Hindu and culture, her ceaseless efforts and unceasing activities in bringing the spirit of that ideal and culture again into this ancient land of ours, her steadfast devotion to that purpose have made the name of Mrs. Anila Bhowat a household name in every Hindu home. The Central Hindu College is the outward manifestation of that love and devotion and nothing can be more auspicious for the success of this movement than that it should be the constant read with a nation's hopes and aspirations will take concrete shape and form, Mrs. Anila cannot give her anything in return for those labours nor does she herself expect anything in return. Her labours are labours of love in the true spirit of *Mitha Karma* for which her Maker and Master will reward her. Our prayer is that she may live long to continue in this noble path and may Lord grant her the health and strength necessary for it.

"With these few words I beg to give my humble support to the scheme."

The Hon'ble Mr. PANDIT GURMUKH DAS—My Lord, the Bill marks the nucleus of my Hindu friends' philanthropic labours. I am glad the idea of a Hindu University has materialized, and it is now going to take a definite form and shape. The Hindu University will be the first experiment of its kind. For more than a century the controversy has been more or less vigorous over the Hindu's question of secular versus religious education as our educational institutions. Government, from its position, had to encourage a purely secular education so long. They could not accede to the prayer of the Hindu Minorities in the early days of English education in India, but now that the people themselves have come forward with definite schemes of denominational Universities, it is only right and proper that Government should encourage them. Everybody has noticed the evil effects of education devoid of all religious or moral training, but so long as the people did not undertake to organize Indian education on religious basis, nothing could be done to counteract them. With the Hindu University a new chapter is opened in the history of Indian education. Unlike the existing Universities, the vitalising force of the Hindu University will be religion, which ought to mould the plastic mind of the graduates into a different and more agreeable shape.

"The Bill now goes to the Council. Opinions will be collected about the details. It is therefore not desirable that the provisions should be criticised now. Government, and especially the Hon'ble Education Member, have done their best to so modify the Bill as to make it acceptable to the Hindus, but with the fresh criticism from the public I hope the Bill will be still further improved so as to tempt the wider community, the *Muslimes*, to ask for the Charter, and so pave the way for the progress of the two communities on parallel lines.

"I cannot sit down without sympathizing the Hon'ble Mr. Macartney rather on the happy occasion of his labours in this matter, and I am very pleased to be able to associate myself with the eulogy just bestowed on the Hon'ble Member by the previous speaker.

Although we can none of us gudge the higher appointment which awaits him, I am sure we shall regretfully part with the present Hon'ble Member for Education when the time arrives to do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sivasubramanian:—My Lord, I confess that I share to a certain extent the apprehensions of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Visvesvaraya as regards the danger of having sectarian universities. When the shortcomings of the present Universities are enumerated on, I am afraid without any reason is not adopted to the great existing institutions that these Universities have existed all these years. I, for one, connected as I have been for many years with the University of Bombay, am fully to the great existing institutions that these Universities have existed by throwing together young Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees in the same colleges and in the same educational institutions. And what is true of the Bombay University, I feel, must be true of the Calcutta and Madras Universities and also of the Aligarh University. Holding these views and feeling that sectarian Universities might destroy that coexisting influence which the present Universities are exercising, I, for one, would have welcomed a Bill which, instead of proposing to establish a Hindu University or a Mahomedan University, had proposed to establish an all-India University for Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and all other communities. When I say this, I am not conscious of the fact that the Bill provides that students of all classes and creeds would be admitted into this University. But when you have a Hindu University established in this manner, and you have a Mahomedan University established side by side, the natural result is bound to be that Hindu students will flock to the Hindu University and Mahomedan students will flock to the Mahomedan University. Even being so, I still entertain the apprehensions that I have of the danger of having sectarian Universities of this character and all the elegant words which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Visvesvaraya have not dispelled these apprehensions in my mind. However, these are the views that I hold and there are other people who hold the same views, but if the Hindu and Mahomedan communities as a whole, want sectarian Universities, so useful purpose would, I am afraid, I will be told, be served by all this stage running counter to their desire. But if that is to be, I hope and trust that those responsible for this University and this legislation will not carry out some device too far. For instance, the Bill provides that the Court in future shall consist only of Hindus; as a compromise is only made in the case of the present Court to allow the inclusion of Mr. Benart thereon. I do not see why that restriction should be laid down for the future. If those responsible for the University, if Hindus want to legislate the Court in future Mahomedans, or Europeans, or Europeans to co-operate with them, there is no reason why liberty should not be given to them to do so, and why they should be deprived of their share if they desire to make such a choice. Further, I, for one, do not view with any favour the introduction of compulsory Hindu religious education in the University; those who want it may certainly have that provided for them, but I do think that it will not be desirable to compel students to take religious education even if they do not desire it. Speaking of the present Universities, I was very pleased to hear the Hon'ble Member say that they have served and are serving a very useful purpose, for we in Bombay, during the administration that preceded the present one, were always told in season and out of season that the University had been a failure and that it served no useful purpose, and that the sooner it was reformed root and branch the better. I was therefore very glad to hear the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler say that for the present Universities have exercised a good influence and they have done useful work. Your Honourship, I do hope that, when the Bill goes to the Select Committee, the various matters to which I have referred will be considered; whether it is desirable to make the Court exclusive, whether it should consist only of Hindus in future and whether Hindu religious education should be made compulsory. Then there is the question of Government control. Under section 19 of the Bill, very wide powers are given to Government. It reads as follows:—

"19. (1) If at any time the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that special reasons exist which entitle the removal of any member of the teaching staff desirable in the interests of the University, or that as a special measure the appointment of certain assistants or examiners to report to him is desirable to maintain the standard of University examinations, or that the scale of staff of the University is inadequate, or that in any other respect the affairs of the University are not managed in the best manner, or that the objects and purposes of the University or its management with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations."

"He may take various steps. There are very wide powers of interference in numerous details as regards the working of the University. No doubt, I recognize what the Hon'ble Member has said that initially the whole administration is left mostly to non-officials, but I am afraid the control which is embodied in section 19 is of a very far-reaching character. I do hope that when the Bill is considered in Select Committee attention will be given to that section. Then the Hon'ble Member referred to the question of the Government's intervention. This is no doubt a question on which there exists a sharp difference of opinion. I trust that when the Bill goes to the Select Committee that matter also will have proper consideration. As I have said, I share the apprehensions which I spoke of about the limitations of sectarian Universities, but, I am afraid, that if both the communities desire legislation of this character and Government have committed themselves to it, it may be said that it is fruitless to run counter at this stage to their wishes. Reflecting in myself full liberty to take such action as I deem necessary in public interests, I am only conscious in the hope that these apprehensions will not be realized and that ultimately good will come out of the present project."

The Hon'ble Pandit Manohar Mohan Mahavira :—" My Lord, I should be wanting in my duty if I allowed this occasion to pass without expressing the deep gratitude that we feel towards Your Excellency for the boundless sympathy and large-hearted statesmanship with which Your Excellency has encouraged and supported the movement which has taken its first mortal shape in the B.U. which is before us to-day. I should also be wanting in my duty if I did not express our sincere gratitude to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler for the generous sympathy with which he has supported and helped us.

" My Lord, I look forward to the day when students and professors, and donors and others interested in the Bharosa Hindu University will meet on the banks of the Ganges to celebrate the Donors' Day; and I feel certain that the name that will stand at the head of the list on such a day will be the honored name of Your Excellency, for there is no donor who has made a greater, a more generous gift to this new movement than Your Excellency has done. My Lord, generations of Hindu students yet to come will meet with grateful remembrance the name of Your Excellency for having given the start to this University. Nor will they ever forget the debt of gratitude they owe to Sir Harcourt Butler for the help he has given to it.

" I should not like up the time of the Council to-day with a discussion of the provisions of the Bill. The time for it is not yet. But some remarks which have been made point to the existence of certain misapprehensions which might be removed.

" Two Hon'ble Members have taken exception to the proposed University on the ground that it will be a sectarian University. Both of my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Ghoshal and the Hon'ble Mr. Sahaib have expressed an apprehension that being sectarian, it may foster or strengthen sectarian tendencies. They have said that the existing Universities have been exercising a unifying influence, in removing sectarian differences between Hindus and Mohammedans. My Lord, the University will be a denominational institution, but not a sectarian one. It will not promote narrow sectarianism but a broad liberation of mind and a religious spirit which will promote brotherly feeling between man and man. Unfortunately we are all aware that the absence of sectarian religious education, the absence of any compulsory religious education in our State Universities, has not prevented the growth of sectarian feeling in the country. I believe, my Lord, instruction in the truths of religion, whether it would be Hindu or Mohammedan, whether it be imparted to the students of the Bharosa Hindu University or of the Aligarh Muslim University, will tend to produce men who, if they are true to their religion, will be true to their God, their King and their country. And I look forward to the time when the students who will pass out of such Universities, will meet each other in a free existence as sons of the same Motherland than they do at present.

" Objection has also been taken to the provision for compulsory religious education in the proposed University. My Lord, to remove that provision would be like cutting the heart out of the scheme. Many people deplore the absence of a provision for religious education in our existing institutions, and it seems that there would not be much reason for the establishment of a new University if it were not that we wish to make up for an acknowledged deficiency in the existing system. It is to be regretted that some people are afraid of the influence of religion; I regret I cannot share their views. That influence is ever exalting. I believe, my Lord, that where the true religious spirit is inculcated, there must be an elevating feeling of humanity. And where there is the love of God, there will be a greater love and less hatred of man, and therefore I venture to say that if religious instruction will be made compulsory, it will lead to nothing but good, not only for Hindu students but for other students as well, who will go to the new University.

" My Lord, it has also been said that if sectarian Universities must cease into existence, we need not carry sectarianism to an extreme. The Hon'ble Mr. Sahaib has referred to the provision in the Bill that in the University Court, which will be the supreme governing body of the University, also the Hindus are to be members. The reason for it seems to be explained. The University has to teach the Faith, the religious Scriptures, and to impart instruction even in Hindu and other religious sciences which are professed by Hindus. The Bill provides that there shall be two bodies in the institution, the Court and the Senate. The Court will be the administrative body, will deal mainly with matters of finance and general administration, providing means for the establishment of Chairs, hostels and other institutions. The Senate will be the academic body, having charge of instruction, examination and discipline of students. Well, overlooking on the Court has been assigned to Hindus in order that Hindus who may make decisions in favour of the institution should feel satisfied that their shares will be administered by men who will be in religious sympathy with them and in a position to appreciate their motives and their desires. With that knowledge they will make larger endowments to support the University than they would make if the administration was to be administered by men of different professions and faiths. There is nothing undesirable in such an arrangement. Besides this, there is a second reason. When the Feroz College was first established in 1783, in the time of Lord Cornwallis, there was provision made for the teaching of the Faith and other religious books in it. Later on, some missionary gentlemen took exception to the idea that a Christian Government should encourage the teaching of what they described as heathen religion; and for that reason the teaching of religion was stopped in this institution. In formulating proposals for the Bharosa Hindu University, it was felt that, so far as possible, no room should be left for any apprehensions which might prevent religious-minded Hindu donors from making large contributions to the University, and that the best means of giving them an assurance that instruction in Hindu religion shall always be an-

integral part of the education which the University will provide, and that their religious endowments will be administered in conformity with their wishes, was that the membership of the University Council should be restricted to Hindus. There is, however, no such restriction in regard to membership of the Senate. In the Senate, which will be the soul of the University, we shall have co-operation, we shall seek it, and welcome it. Fully one-fourth of the Senate may not be Hindus. There will be no disqualification on the ground of religion in the selection of professors. No restriction is placed upon students of any creed or any class coming to the University. It will thus appear that while we confer membership on the administrative body of the University, the Council, to members of the Hindu Community, we keep open the Senate which, as I have said, is the soul of the University, to teachers of every creed and race. That is a real provision. And we intend to get the very best teachers irrespective of any consideration of race or creed, from whichever part of the world we can, in order that our students should sit at their feet and learn the knowledge that they can impart.

"I should like to say one word more with regard to the provision that religious instruction should be compulsory on the part of Hindu students. It has been said that we should not make it compulsory even for Hindu students, as it might keep some Hindu students who do not desire to receive religious instruction, from the benefit of education at the Hindu University. But, my Lord, in the first place, the general religious instruction which will be imparted will be such as will be acceptable to all sections of the Hindu Community. In the second place, a number of Hindu students at present attend missionary institutions where the study of religion is compulsory. So I hope that even these Hindu students who may not appreciate the teaching of religion, will not be kept away from the proposed University on the ground that religious instruction will be compulsory there.

"I do not think, my Lord, that I need take up more time at present. I beg again to express the gratitude that I am sure millions of Hindus will feel towards Your Excellency's Government, and personally towards Your Excellency, and towards Sir Hansford Butler, when they hear of the Bill which has been introduced here to day."

The Hon'ble Sir Hansford Butler:—"I think the Government and the University Community have every reason to be glad of the reception that the Bill has received in Council. It will be introduced in actual practice, as I will not detain the Council any further now."

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Hansford Butler:—"My Lord, I introduce the Bill, and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the local Official Gazette in English and in such other languages as the local Governments think fit."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (TEMPORARY RULES) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill to extend the powers of the Governor-General during the continuance of the present war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee:—"My Lord, I beg to move as an amendment that in clause 4 of the Bill the following words be added, namely:—

'and the power to make rules conferred by section 3 (1) (c) of this Act in respect of anything to be done under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, shall be exercisable in respect of anything to be done under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.'

"The reason for this amendment is a very simple one. Under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, 'patents' did not exist. An inventor was given what was called an 'exclusive privilege.' When the Indian Patents Act, 1911, was passed, the holders of exclusive privileges were allowed the option of converting those into patents. Very many of them preferred and to exercise the option, with the result that a large number of exclusive privileges are still in force. Certain conditions attach, e.g., the payment of fees to the possession of an exclusive privilege, and it is no less necessary that the Controller should have power to exercise delays or other defaults connected in respect of them than in the case of patents held under the Act of 1911. This necessity was not known till at too late a stage to provide for it in the Bill as introduced; therefore the amendment is necessary now."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed into law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE DELHI LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Ans Islam:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill to declare the law in force in certain territory added to the Province of Delhi be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ans Islam:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was postponed.

The Council here adjourned for lunch, and after lunch the Hon'ble Sir Harnout, Butler, the Vice-President, took the chair.

RESOLUTION AS HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT.

The Hon'ble PUNJI MANAY MOHAN MAHARAJA:—"Sir, before I proceed to discuss the resolution of which I have given notice, I beg leave to amend it by adding at the end of the first clause, the words 'or to take such other steps as he may be advised to bring the price of wheat down to a reasonable level and to maintain it at such level.' The resolution will then run as follows:—"

"That this Council recommends that the Governor General in Council may be pleased to prohibit all export of wheat from India until the price of that commodity comes down to a reasonable level, and whenever it rises above that rate, or to take such other steps as he may be advised to bring the price of wheat down to a reasonable level and to maintain it at such level."

"The Council is aware that there has been an abnormal rise in the price of wheat and of other cereals. There has consequently been a great deal of suffering among the great bulk of the people. How great the rise has been is evident from the latest numbers given at page 34 of Mr. Dutta's valuable report on the elaborate and painstaking inquiry made by him into the rise of prices in India. We find that taking the average of the prices of wheat during the quinquennium 1900-04 as 100, in 1910 it stood at 94 and in 1912 at 124·1, i.e., that in the course of twenty-two years, the price of wheat had risen by nearly 25 per cent. During the last two years also the price of wheat has been abnormally high. It has never did it rise so high as during the last few months. In the great famine of 1897, the price of wheat was indicated by the number 143; in that of 1905, by 124; so that the price was as high as 1912 as it was in the famine year 1897. Since the war broke out the price of wheat, as I have said, has gone up much higher. Wheat has sold at the rate of six annas the rupee, a rate which was never known in the people of this country before.

"Now, Sir, the consequent suffering to which the people have been exposed has been immense; it has been deep and widespread. In industry it has fully and clearly reflected because of the prices with which the people have been hit. We have no doubt but some souls as the Punjab which have been sacrificed in this crisis; but the fact that in the presence of such deep and widespread suffering throughout the country the people have borne this calmly with the patience with which they have, in a phlegmatic, I venture to say, that, will hardly be seen in any other country.

"Wheat is the staple food of the people of Upper India. Mr. Shapsonji Bhowda, writing in a letter to the 'Times of India,' said that except in the Punjab in every other part of India wheaten bread is a luxury bread. But he is entirely mistaken there: bread is not a luxury with the people of Upper India. With the people of the Punjab and the United Provinces and with a great many people in the Central Provinces, wheaten bread is the staple food, and to deprive them of it or to make it unobtainable to them is practically to starve them. Mr. Bhowda says as familiar as it is to be found, even if the whole wheat were to go. He talks of slightly of the export of wheat because it does not touch his province.

"The total area under wheat cultivation in the whole of British India in 1911-12 was a little more than 25 million acres. Out of this 21 million acres were accounted for by the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the balance, less than two million acres, by Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Assam and Baroda. In the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province nearly 50 per cent of the area under food grains was under wheat; in Agra and Oudh about one-fifth; in the Central Provinces about one-fifth; and in Bihar and Orissa about one-twenty-fourth as that Bihar and Orissa were full back upon other cereals if there is a scarcity of wheat, so it has got an area under rice cultivation there nearly 15 times that of the area under wheat. But the rest of the wheat-producing provinces, where that commodity is the principal article of food, must be hard hit by a rise in the price of wheat. It is not a question with the people of these provinces, as Mr. Shapsonji Bhowda wrongly says, of making money out of wheat. It is a question with them, primarily of their very existence. Let us see what are the other food staples produced in the wheat-producing provinces. They are rice, barley, jowar, bajra, maize and gram and pulses. The Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province have very small areas under rice cultivation. The United Provinces and the Central Provinces mentioned have nearly as large an area under rice as under wheat. But the area under gram in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province is equal to nearly 75 per cent. of the area under wheat, and the price of gram has also risen very high. Other provinces which do not produce wheat are therefore a field to live as other cereals than wheat, and as a matter of fact they live at times in normal times. But in the case of the people of the wheat-producing provinces, particularly the Punjab, the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province, that commodity is absolutely indispensable and no greater hardship can be imposed upon them than if they cannot get their wheaten bread. It ought also to be remembered that the people who have supplied the most important—the hardest fighting—elements in the Army, are people who live upon wheat. The Indian soldiers who serve His Majesty the King-Emperor are largely drawn from the Punjab, the United Provinces and other areas from the people with whom wheat is the staple food. This being so, the suffering caused by the dearth of wheat in Upper India is a matter of the gravest concern.

proposed an export duty, as I have said, does not seem likely to effect that object. The object of my resolution is to ask the Government to take some step which will be effective in keeping sufficient wheat in the country to enable the people to get it at the price which they can pay for it. I do not claim that the suggestion which I have put forward is the only one which should be taken into consideration. My object is that the need for more effectively regulating the export of wheat should be recognized by the Government. If the Government would recognize that in the special circumstances of the country it is essential that it should take effective steps to regulate the export trade in order that prices may come down to a reasonable level, I would be content. But such action is necessary, because unless Government intervene—and intervene effectively—to check the export of wheat, prices will continue high, and I fear the price of the people, which has been so far tried, will be exhausted, which may lead to unhappy results.

"It may be said,—it has been said, that if the Government intervene to prohibit export or to restrict it in any such manner, as I have suggested, cultivators should suffer. Now, Sir, I am the last person to wish that the cultivation should suffer. The cultivators do deserve much sympathy; but sympathy should be shown to them in other ways than by allowing them to export wheat freely and to obtain inflated prices to the injury of the community. The sympathy which should be shown towards the cultivators should, in my opinion, be in the direction of a general reduction of rent all round. That is the way in which they can be benefited. But so far as the export of wheat is concerned, there are other parties also whose interests and requirements have to be considered. The cultivator may make a little larger profit if there is no restriction imposed upon the wheat trade; but the great bulk of the people suffer and there is no means of relieving them of the hardships to which they are exposed. The Government have recognized the principle that they should intervene to reduce the sufferings of the people due to high prices. The Government pay allowances to their low-paid servants. The Government have also paid allowances to some of their highly-paid servants, whereas in their opinion, there has been reason for taking such a step, as witness the recent temporary increase in the salaries of certain chief servants. These examples show that when Government are concerned—there may be right or they may be wrong, and there may be differences of opinion about the justice of their decision; but my point is that whenever Government think that relief should be given to any of their servants—they do not hesitate to give it. Now, the giving of increased salary to Government servants means taking so much more away from the taxpayer's money. But the Government recognize that in certain circumstances and in certain classes of people, the Government should afford aid in this manner, and what I want the Government now to consider is whether in the present economic situation some measure cannot be adopted whereby the general bulk of the people may benefit. The aid which Government give to low-paid Government servants benefits only an infinitesimal section of the people. I don't know that the number of persons in Government service is quite 2 per cent. of the whole population, and the persons who are in receipt of small salaries must be very much smaller. And I do not know that there are many private individuals who are giving famous allowances to those under their employ; and I submit that no such special measure, intended to afford temporary relief to a small class of persons, can be of any avail to the general bulk of the people in the presence of the widespread suffering to which they are exposed by reason of the prevailing high prices. The only way to secure any relief to the people is to bring down those prices. What is the best means of achieving that desirable end is a matter upon which opinions may differ, but I do hope that opinion will be united on the main question, namely, that the Government should intervene to secure their people food to the general public at more reasonable rates than they have to pay at present. As regards the principle of interfering with the cultivator's profits, I may say that all farmers in any interference with the profits of individuals—all taxation since the cutting down of incomes more or less—and the Government does interfere to limit the profits of individuals, to regulate the prices of certain things whenever it thinks that such action is necessary in the interests of the public good. For instance, in the Excise Department, they do not allow vendors in excisable articles to charge prices that they might charge if they were altogether free to do so. So also in many other things. Take the case of rent of land. The Government do not have any legislation to force their tenants to the extent that some of them might wish to. They accordance with the provisions of the law. I need not multiply instances of this kind. If the world some effective step in that direction is a pressing need for bringing down the prices, and that cannot be mitigated, then I am sure the Government, in action by the Government, the people's suffering the means that may, in their opinion, be likely to secure the end in view. No one who of political economy can be of such advanced and right application, as I have placed to Government doing so. In all public questions, as this, Government find that in the particular case the other day, "State should regulate the price of wheat." It is necessary to adopt some such special set of circumstances in which we find ourselves, it is necessary to adopt some such special measures as I have recommended, then, I feel sure every principle of political economy and political science will support the action of the Government. I do not think, Sir, that I need take up the time of the Council by dwelling further on this question. My object has been simply to invite attention to the pressing need for some effective action, and that I think I have done.

"As regards the second part of my resolution, I would, with your permission leave out of it the suggestion for the fixing of maximum prices."

"The Hon'ble Mr. CHALKER:—" I understood the Honorable Member to have omitted the whole of the second paragraph."

"The Hon'ble Parildat MAMON MOHAMMAD MALANI:—" Very well, I drop the second portion of the resolution, Sir. In some provinces in the Punjab the Government has taken action to open cheap grain shops. This has brought relief to the poor. I do not know that this has been done to any large extent in other provinces. In the United Provinces, cheap grain shops have, I am told, been opened at Agra. My object in putting in the second clause was that, when it may be necessary, Local Governments may be asked to make a much larger use than they seem to have done of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1904, to adopt such measures of relief as the fixing of maximum prices, the opening of cheap grain shops and the grant of compensation for the decrease of food-grains to their lower-paid employees. I expect that if the first part of the resolution commends itself to Government, and some suitable action is taken to give effect to it, there will be a lowering down of prices, and so that case it will not, I hope, be necessary to draw the attention of the Local Governments to the second part of the resolution. I hope the Hon'ble Member for Government and Industry will see his way to accept the resolution and to devise some effective means whereby the much-needed relief may be sent to the people."

"The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor:—" The second part of the resolution is by permission withdrawn."

"The Hon'ble Mr. CHALKER:—" Sir, I understood it will be for the convenience of Council if I also withdraw that is usual in the debate, as Hon'ble Members would like to have before them a statement of the action which Government propose to take in this matter, before they proceed further with the discussion. But I think first of all there is one point which ought to be made clear. When I saw this resolution first on the paper, I certainly understood that it related to the special conditions existing out of the war, and was prepared to discuss it on that basis. But I gather from the speech which the Hon'ble Parildat has just delivered that he wishes to raise the much wider question of Government regulating trade and prohibiting export during periods of high prices, even under normal conditions. That has not been contemplated by Government, and certainly was not in our minds when we moved our motion accordingly. I think that Council would be well advised as far as possible to restrict our discussion to what is the only live issue at the present moment, namely, what is to be done in the present conditions existing out of the war."

"* The question of the high prices of wheat which forms the subject-matter of this resolution, is one of the most serious economic problems with which Government have had to deal during the majority of the war. The situation which has recently existed in India is unparalleled probably in the economic history of the country. Since the early days of February, there has been every reason to anticipate, unless some unforeseen disaster should occur, one of the largest wheat crops on record. Yet up to the date of Government's recent announcement prices have not fallen but rather have continued to rise. It is not surprising in these circumstances that Indian consumers should feel the contrast between the high level of prices and the richness of a bountiful harvest about them, to be bewildering and even sinister; and that wild reports should have been circulated of the whole crop having been bought up, and other dangerous and baseless rumours of the kind. They do not understand, and they could hardly be expected to understand, that the same forces, the cheapness and efficiency of communications, which have added so largely to India's wealth by bringing her produce into the markets of the world, expose her also to heavy demands when the world's produce falls short of its requirements. They do not realize that prices are not fixed at Lyallpur or Montgomery or even by the foreign dealers at Karachi, but are the result of world-commerce which are affected by acts of war, such as the closing of the Dardanelles; by a drought in Australia or a late harvest in the Argentine; or by the activities of the Chicago wheat-pit of speculators who regard wheat as a gambling counter rather than as a necessary foodstuff of mankind. There has been, therefore, not only very real economic distress, but great discontent and dissatisfaction of men's minds owing to the continuance of the high price of wheat. On both aspects of the case, both for the sake of relieving the actual distress and in order to allay the alarm and anxiety which has arisen, it was imperative that Government should take action. I am very glad that the Hon'ble Parildat by bringing forward this resolution has afforded Government an opportunity of which I will presently avail myself, of explaining to Council the course on which we have decided. Before doing so, however, I think it is desirable that I should set forth a little more fully the various and complex factors which we have had to deal with."

"In Lahore, where I went late as February 22 the outbreak of war or, indeed, for some time before that, at the end of July, and by the middle of October, actual prices stood at nearly 11 rupees. From then onwards there has been a steady increase in prices. By the end of October only a little over 9 rupees could be bought for the rupee. By the middle of November the quality had dropped by nearly a seer. The rice in price was then arrested till about the end of January, by the middle of February only 4½ rupees could be bought for the rupee. After that, there was no further relief until after Government had announced towards the end of February their intention of prohibiting all private export after the 1st of April. There have in effect been two sets of circumstances affecting prices during the period of the war; firstly, the causes which led to the rise at the end of October and which were connected mainly with the old crop; and secondly

the causes leading to the further rise in price in February and counteracting the effect on prices which should otherwise have been produced by the promise of the new crop, there will in slight: The crop which was harvested in the spring of 1914 was an unusually poor one, especially in the United Provinces. The yield was 12 million less than that of the preceding year and the average acre with wheat was nearly 2 million acres less. On the other hand, exports also were very much smaller than usual, partly owing to the disturbance of trade caused by the outbreak of war which practically stopped shipments in August, caused a large export of corn. Hence, when prices began to rise at the end of October, there was good ground for assuming that there were still considerable stocks in the country, and the first action taken by Government in the matter was to quote the Articles of Commerce Ordinances, which give Local Government power to regulate the question of stocks, and if necessary, to take over such as might be unreasonably withheld. Shortly afterwards, in consultation with the wheat trade, Government decided to restrict the export of wheat and wheat flour from the beginning of December to the end of March to a definite quantity, namely, 100,000 tons. With the failure of flour this measure about the normal amount shipped in those four months, and it may therefore be argued that Government should have fixed the quantity lower; but it must be remembered that, owing to the war, and I have already pointed out, exports in the ordinary exporting months had been very much smaller than usual. It is impossible to estimate the exact figure of stocks available in the country last October, but we know this much, that an extra demand of over 200,000 tons was made on those for use for the additional 6 million acres put under wheat, and a scanty more than twice as large as the total exports authorised between the beginning of December and 31st March. This was a serious depletion from the existing stocks which the exportation made under the ordinance have shown to be would be disproportionately low, probably the lowest, in proportion to the wheat-consuming population, for many years past. The probable effect in storing prices at the moment, and looking back on the situation in view of the fuller knowledge which we now possess, I doubt whether even a total prohibition at that time would have greatly reduced prices in India. In fact, therefore, because also to Government that its subsidiary effect would be hoped for until the following crop began to produce its effect, and in order to allay the distress, compensation for the decrease of food-grains was given under the ordinary rules, and grain shops were opened in Lahore and Delhi and other urban areas, at which grain was sold below market rates.

So far, the causes which produced the rise were for the most part not of an unusual kind, and the war, except for its generally disturbing effect, was not, I think, a very important factor in the increase. The rise began at a time when prices are generally on the up-grade owing to the depletion of the old crop; there had been no severe drain on India by export, and there were no indications of the holding up of stocks. There seemed good reason to hope that when the new crop came in sight, prices would decline. These hopes were disappointed by a new set of conditions which had by then begun to operate. The price of crops in India are usually governed more by the external demand than by the internal; but in any case by whichever of these happens at the time to produce the highest price. If there has been a preceding shortage, and hence in India are anxious to add to their stocks, a higher price than the world will pay will result in ordinary circumstances from the local demand, and there will be as wheat to be seen at the railway stations or on the quay, until the holders in India are satisfied. The present year is one in which such a state of things would normally have come about but for the extraordinary demand in Europe. So abnormal has been that demand that prices of wheat in England, instead of ranging about 55 shillings a quarter, have reached 60 shillings a quarter and the price of flour has risen to a higher level than at any time in the last 30 years. It must be remembered that vast though is the world's production of wheat, the surplus available for export from such exporting country is comparatively small in proportion to its production. Consequently, a shortage may be brought about by circumstances which interfere with even a comparatively small part of the world's sources of supply. The consuming countries, too, have become so used to dependence on the exporting countries, that they look for a steady stream of supplies being kept up throughout the year, and the failure of some of the tributaries in this stream may for a time at least mean high prices. Europe, of course, with its huge urban populations is the great importing area. In July the winter wheat begins to arrive from North America; in August the local crops are coming in, and in September the harvest for the countries which cannot feed themselves, is drawn from the American spring crop. In October the Russian wheat begins to arrive, and the Canadian wheat comes in a little later in the year. In February, March and April, the Argentine and Australian crops are due, and the Indian wheat, as we all know, begins to move in May and June. Wheat, of course, and probably The Dutch crops were closed just when the Russian wheat was coming in. It is estimated that 18 million quarters or roughly two million tons of wheat are actually importing wheat through ports. Australia has suffered from a severe drought and is actually importing wheat. Hence the price of wheat has advanced and a severe drought and is actually importing wheat. Instead of exporting. But probably one delayed the harvesting of the Argentine crop. The war instead of Belgium, and France, which is good years is self-supporting, has become an importer. There is a shortage in the world's shipping owing to the great number of ships taken up by Government, which has still further delayed the shipment of the Argentine crop, and there has been increased consumption due to the maintenance of war armies in the field. But the point on which I especially wish to lay stress is that circumstances have combined to bring about a special shortage in these present months. The United States have the largest crop at present, and when that crop begins to move in Europe in July, there is very little doubt but

that the shortage will be as an end. The serious aspect of the case from India's point of view is the intensity of the demand which, unless the Russian crop is released, must as far as we can foresee meet up to the end of June. We have in sight now, broadly speaking, one of the largest crops that has ever been harvested in India. The latest forecast shows an area of 92 million acres or six million acres more than last year, and the conditions and prospects of the crop are on the whole very favorable, but we have already seen how little effect this has produced on prices in view of the high level of the world's price, and there is the undoubted danger, if Government took no action, that the new crop, as it is harvested, would be swept out of the country. Some reduction in the world's price would then no doubt be brought about, but only sufficient very slightly to modify prices in India. The Government of India have therefore, after the most careful deliberation, come to the conclusion that in these circumstances it is their strict duty to intervene. We must not contemplate with equanimity the prospect of the wheat consumers of India having to bear the burden of high prices throughout another three months. It has been argued that since the existing restriction on export failed to reduce prices, a further prohibition or restriction would equally fail; and so less an authority on economic and financial questions than Sir Shapurji Bomanji has contended that Government by prohibiting export would be depriving India of a great quantity of wealth and that there is no man far so doing, since the wheat-growers of Northern India would be led on to increase rice and other prices even if all the wheat in the country were to go. The first of these contentions overlooks the difference in the conditions between the harvesting of the cold weather and the present time to which I have already alluded. As to Sir Shapurji Bomanji's view, while they deserve all respect, I do not think the Hon'ble Members who represent wheat-consuming districts in India would agree that a transference from one food to another can be so easily achieved. I hope, too, that I shall be able to show, before I sit down, that it is not impossible to devise a scheme which, while safeguarding the interests of the consumer, will yet secure for India the profits due to her this year as a great wheat-producing country.

"I am afraid I am making a considerable draft on the time of Council, but I feel it a very important that Hon'ble Members should recognize the complexity of the questions which arise out of the situation, and indeed which are apt to arise in any circumstances in which policy points to interference with the ordinary course of a highly organized trade. From what I have just said, it will be seen that the primary problem before Government has been how to qualify the effect in India of the world market price, or in other words how to remove India from the world market. Unless we do so, it is merely certain that high prices must continue until the world's available supplies are restored to something like their normal level. A simple means of achieving this and of safeguarding Indian prices would be merely to prohibit all export, but there are other factors to be considered. The amount consumed in this country is a fairly constant quantity, and it is absolutely certain that this year there will be a large surplus available for export use and about what is required for consumption. It would be equally unnecessary and unjustifiable to lock up this surplus indefinitely—a course which would be unjust to the agriculturist, and would mean a very serious loss to the country. Our interest, especially at a time when a heavy strain is being placed on our resources, lies in the maintenance of our export trade, so far as we can legitimately do so, having due regard for the consumer. Not only is our interest involved, but all subjects of the Crown in India, British and Indian alike, wish in this great cause to render what help they can to the Empire, and that wheat should be permitted to leave our ports, in whatever quantities may be required, is in general circumstances no small matter to England. There is no question, however of any lack of materials; certainly no question of the interests of India being sacrificed to those of the United Kingdom. I may remind Hon'ble Members of the words used by the Prime Minister in this matter in the House of Commons. "I do not think," he said, "that I ought to say more now than that steps are being taken which we hope will prove effective, to make Indian wheat available in as large quantities as it is compatible with the interest, which we must always keep in view, of the Indian consumer at home." These words admit of no doubts or suspicions on that head, and I may add that in the communications on this subject which we have had with His Majesty's Government it has always been perfectly clear that the interests of the Indian consumer are in mind first. It, however, seems obvious that to be permanent, the question arises how it is to be controlled so as to prevent prices being constantly forced up again by rapid and excessive shipments. And, further, if we are successful in meeting in India a price below the level of the world market, and if some wheat is allowed to be exported, it becomes clear that whoever is able to buy at Indian prices and to sell at world prices will make very large profits, and the question arises who is to benefit by this windfall. We have had to weigh most carefully the problem of how all these conditions were to be met, before deciding upon our course of action.

"There has been more than one alternative proposal in the Gold, and these have been carefully considered. The Hon'ble Member's resolution recommends that the Governor General in Council should prohibit all export of wheat until the price comes down to a rate seen per report, and whenever it rises above that rate. Another course which has been urged in quarters which command respect, is that of an export duty sliding on a scale corresponding to the fluctuations of prices. It is only right that I should say a few words in regard to these two suggestions and our reasons for not accepting them. The primary objection to the proposal of prohibition is the Hon'ble Member's resolution is that it tends to fix not only a maximum but a minimum price in other words, that while it might secure that prices would not rise above 5 shillings per cwt. other words, that while it might secure that prices would not rise above 5 shillings per cwt. it tends to prevent them falling to a lower level. An arrangement of the kind is also very disadvantageous to the trade. We are all agreed that the interests of the

consumer must come first, but we are also all agreed, I think, that it is very desirable, primarily for the sake of the cultivator, that there should be no unnecessary impediment in the way of exportation of such surplus as may be available, when the needs of the consumer have been met. We require, in fact, a machinery which, while affording the necessary control, will avoid as far as possible serious difficulties which will be unnecessarily adverse to trade. On this aspect of the case, the first kind of any national export might be stopped through some quite outside the control of the individual trader, would be a serious detriment to business, and therefore would be very prejudicial to agricultural interests. On the other hand, as such business as would be done, the exporter would secure for himself the wide margin of profit between the price which we hope to create in India and the price in the foreign market, and it is very open to question whether this should be accepted as a necessary consequence of policy being advised in India through Government's action. The proposal for an export duty to give exact results thus later difficulty, as the duty when export takes place serves part at least of the profit to the State. But the proposal is open to the same objection as that put forward in the Hon'ble Member's resolution, that it would inevitably create instability of the market. It also seems to me that it would be extremely difficult to adjust the duty, even with the device of a sliding scale according to fluctuations of price, in such a way as to allow exports to take place up to a reasonable amount, while still effectively controlling price-levels in India.

"I have now, Sir, discussed the difficulties of the situation and certain alternative solutions, which have been suggested, and I will not further withhold from Council the action which Government have in view. The course which Government propose to adopt is, if I may say so, bolder and more comprehensive than the remedies which I have discussed so far. We propose no less a matter than taking over the whole control of the export trade. Our immediate foreboding fear is that it should be, after the 1st of April, no private export of wheat would be allowed. What we propose is that wheat for export shall only be bought on behalf of Government and only shipped on behalf of Government. We shall therefore prohibit the export of wheat crops on behalf of the Crown from the 1st April to the 1st of March next year. (We have decided, I should explain, to extend by another three months the period of prohibition anxiously mentioned in our memorandum.) It is our desire, as far as possible, to avoid interference with the ordinary channels of trade, and we propose, therefore, to employ as our agents in this business firms who normally conduct the export trade of wheat in India. We propose to appoint a special officer, who will be known as the Wheat Commissioner, with a sufficient staff, to superintend operations in India and have selected for this purpose Mr. Gohary, a very able official in the Customs service, who has had special experience of commercial questions. The firms employed will buy at prices fixed by us and up to quantities fixed by us. The wheat will be shipped in the name to London, and will be sold there through ordinary commercial agents on behalf of Government. The firm acting as our agents will be concerned in the ordinary manner by a commission, and the profits of the transactions will accrue to Government. As I have already indicated, these profits may be large, and it has seemed to us right that they should be secured by the State rather than that they should go in the enjoyment of one particular class of the community, but we regard these profits as in a different category to our ordinary revenue, and we hope that it may be possible to make some arrangements by which such profits may be set-aside for special purposes. The essence of the scheme is that Government will have the power of fixing the prices at which purchases are to take place in India for export, or rather those which they are not to take place. This, with the additional safeguard that Government will also prescribe the maximum quantities to be bought, should secure that there could be no possibility of purchases for export forcing up prices. Hon'ble Members will naturally feel that the question of the initial price at which the working of the scheme is to open, thus becomes a very important one. The actual figure cannot be ascertained yet, as it is still some days before the end of the month and further fluctuations of price may yet occur, and in the meantime we are in consultation with the Local Governments mainly concerned and with the trade on the point. The initial figure will be fixed with regard primarily to the interests of the consumer, for while we do not intend to deprive the cultivator from any part of the profit he might have looked forward to had times been normal, we are not prepared to let the consumer suffer in a year of Indian plenty by reason of the abnormal circumstances arising out of the war. Subject to this, our intention is that the initial prices at which buying will commence for April shipment should be relatively high as compared with the subsequent prices which we shall fix. The price will be lowered for May shipments, and we shall reserve to ourselves the discretion to lower the initial price even earlier than the 30th of April, should it seem advisable to do so; and still further reductions will be necessary for June shipments. We hope in this way to bring prices steadily and safely down.

"These are the main principles of the scheme. It will be seen that it possesses the advantages which the abolition of an export duty claim for it, but it is not, I think, open to the objections which I have already enumerated in discussing that proposal. It resembles an export duty in that the difference between the Indian and world price will be secured to Government. But it avoids the disturbances to trade which result from the uncertain operation of export duties, and it avoids the doubt as to how far an export duty would really control exports and protect the interests of the consumer. Our system practically amounts to a regulation of prices through the export trade, not in the case of wheat, but in those of the Indian consumer, while the greater measure of stability, which our scheme will secure, will also benefit the cultivator, whose interests under a system of export duties would be detrimentally

affected by the overabundance of the market. The details are matters of machinery with which it would be hazardous for me to trouble Council and which are well, to a large extent, under consideration and discussion with the trade, who, and not least our colleagues in the Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, have afforded us willing and valuable assistance. I would point out that wherever difficulties there may be in the working of the scheme, at least in its conception it covers the various points which I have just now enumerated. It enables Government to see that purchases for export does not take place at a higher price than they think right. It enables Government also to control the quantities to be exported, and it does not prevent the cultivator securing a legitimate profit. Lastly, the profits of sale for export will accrue to the State and will be used, we hope, for some suitable and special purposes for the benefit of the people.

"The difficulties will lie in the working of a scheme, which involves Government taking action in an unfamiliar field. I am assured Council that we shall be very glad to consider any suggestion that may be made to us, and we will meet carefully with any representations regarding hardships to other interests which have not yet been brought to our notice. We may, I am sure, count on the loyal co-operation of the trade, and, for the rest, while we have not taken up this responsibility without a due sense of its gravity, we can only do the best that is to be to achieve success.

"I shall be very glad indeed to be able to accept the resolution as amended, but I must call attention again to the point I raised at the beginning of my speech, that the Hon'ble Member appeared to wish to bring before Council the larger question of Government taking legislative action in unusual circumstances. That we cannot pledge ourselves to do, and I cannot accept the resolution unless it is made quite clear that it only relates to circumstances arising out of the war. What I would suggest to the Hon'ble Member is that he should put in, after the words "That this Council recommends that," the following words:—

"so long as the special economic conditions arising out of the present war last."

"If he agrees to these words being put in, I shall be very glad to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIA:—"I think I made it clear that I do not suggest an export duty at the moment. I did refer to the larger question of an export duty so wheat which, I suggested, might be taken up in unusual times; but my present proposal is meant for the present situation only, and what my friend the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry wishes to state is, I think, already included in the resolution, by limiting the prohibition of the export of wheat to the time when its price goes above 9 annas a rupee. However, I have no objection to make it still more clear that this is all I desire at the present moment. I do not want this resolution to be used for any larger purpose. With this statement I am quite content to leave the resolution as it is."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKR:—"I think it is better to include the words."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIA:—"Very well, I agree to do so."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIA then moved the following revised resolution:—

"That this Council recommends that so long as the special economic conditions arising out of the present war last, the Governor-General in Council may be pleased to prohibit all export of wheat from India until the price of that commodity comes down to 9 annas per rupee, and whenever it rises above that rate, or to take such other steps as he may be advised to bring the price of wheat down to a reasonable level and to maintain it at such level."

The Hon'ble Sir ISAKHAR RATHISTHOTA:—"Sir, I have carefully listened to the scheme as finally outlined by the Hon'ble Member and the steps which Government propose to take in the matter of regulating wheat prices. The central feature of the original proposition is that special circumstances have arisen which necessitate the regulation of the price of wheat to such a figure as would be regarded as normal for Indian consumers. It is only the conditions prevailing at present which may justify such a violent departure from the fixed policy which Government are pursuing in India in regard to imports and exports of commodities. The actual effect of a measure of this kind will be to deprive the cultivators of the handsome profits they stand to make on the crop they have grown, and that discussion or cutting down of the profits of the cultivators can, in my opinion, only be justified on the ground that there is such a scarcity of food-stuffs in the country as necessitates the conservation of the available supplies for sustaining exports. As I said, the peculiar circumstances of the case might offer justification for extraordinary measures of this character, but the sympathy of the people must not be with those cultivators who will be deprived of the substantial profit which they would make by the rise of prices. It is to be brought to the notice of Government that when a certain set of cultivators have grown wheat and they stand to make a handsome profit, a profit which brings great wealth into this country, Government may take steps to prevent those profits being earned; while those cultivators who grow cotton, and through the same circumstances have been very hard hit, receive no compensation. The approximate total crop of cotton is about 50 lakhs of bales in India, and putting the fall of price roughly at Rs. 40 per bale, it means that the cotton growers have lost, in consequence of the war, something like 20 crores of rupees. The large amount of money which now comes into the country by free export of wheat is now barred, and, as I said, the justification for it can only be found in the circumstances applying to the supply of food-stuffs. If the country requires that the foodstuffs remain here, then, I submit,

months. Instead of selling in the Home markets, as they do in ordinary times, they will have to sell at fixed rates to Government. They will be free to tender at the rate Government lay down, while leaving it open to other merchants also to compete and to tender for the required quantities. No monopoly will be created by the scheme which I am advocating, and it ought to be acceptable to Government as, in addition to the saving of a substantial sum in the shape of commission, it places all merchants on a footing of equality and so difficulty can possibly arise in working the same. If you observe that a given quantity of wheat to be delivered at a given port will be required during a given time, you will get your tenders for the same at such rates as may be fixed by yourselves. Under these circumstances, there appears no reason why full competition should not be permitted. As I have already said, there can be no grievance on the part of export merchants, because they will be able to continue to trade as they have been doing in the past in competition with others, and instead of selling on the London and the Continental markets as they have been doing in the past, they will have to sell at fixed rates to Government. I do trust that the suggestion I have made will be acceptable to Government.

"If you will permit me, Sir, I will repeat, in conclusion, that the gravity of the situation can alone justify a measure of this character, and that care must be taken that the introduction of a clause can not wholly deprive of the handsome profits they stand to make under present conditions. The amounts realized by Government in dealing with wheat exports must be earmarked for their benefit, and their benefit alone."

The Hon'ble Sir GANDHARU CHETWORTHY:—Sir, I am glad that the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has moved this resolution. In doing so he represents the general wish of the population. It may look absurd, according to the orthodox theories of economic science, but the action it suggests is most reasonably demandable on political grounds. Economic theories are of little value when grave political issues arise from economic factors. Political considerations naturally weigh more with Government, and, judged from a political and administrative standpoint, Government interference with a view to the mitigation of the evil of high prices is certainly justifiable. It may cause uneasiness to the bulk of the agriculturists in the country, because, though the policy immediately affects wheat, there is a sympathetic rise and fall in the prices of other products. I am an agriculturist myself, and though I may suffer some loss and inconvenience with my brother agriculturists in consequence of this anti-trust attempt to keep down prices by Government taking over the control of the whole wheat export trade, as explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, yet I am glad that the Government has been pleased to resolve to try the experiment, as I think that the longer the people should be allowed free and the peace of the country should not be disturbed. It is too early yet to denigrate and say what effect this action of Government in regulating exports will have, but I am sure people will appreciate that the main object of Government in doing this is, at this war time, to bring down prices in the interests of the people. And though the experiment is a bold and unapproved one, Government is trying it evidently in the people's interests and with the best of motives. If this brings us any unforeseen results, it will be for Government to undertake some other measures which they may think fit; but it is hoped that by that time the way will be clear, things will right themselves and there will be no necessity for any such extraordinary measures. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Asquith has in his most laudable speech explained how things stand, and I am sure the world movements after the opening of the Durban will have the effect of bringing down prices to their normal level; but until then something has to be done, and I am glad that this has been and will be done. We are all glad that the justice to this country as regards this important question has been so clearly and ably explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark to-day. It is unfortunate, however, that in the recent Conference the large agricultural non-official interests which are so largely affected by this question were not represented.

"I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Pandit Bahadur in thinking that Government should make it clear that the profits arising out of this policy will be earmarked for the benefit of agriculturists who are to be the largest sufferers by this policy. I am confident that this will be the policy of Government, though they may not be able to make any proclamation at this present moment."

The Hon'ble Mr. DANABHOY:—Sir, I confess I heard with a sense of relief and satisfaction the most exhaustive statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark a few minutes ago. I have no doubt the decision at which Government has arrived, as it takes over the entire control of the export trade from the 1st of April, is a decision which, though of a very bold and drastic character, I am convinced will meet the requirements of the case. We have to make some such provision, and I congratulate Government on their decision.

"At the same time the responsibility which attaches to a measure of this kind is very considerable. But, as the Hon'ble Mr. Clark pointed out, the situation is unprecedented in the economic history of the country. Sir, I myself do not share the view that the normal conditions of trade should be unduly interfered with; but in an emergency emergency measures are absolutely necessary. Only the other day we passed a drastic measure for the preservation of peace and order and for the maintenance of law. If such measures are necessary, I think measures for the protection of the people from starvation are equally essential. I do not believe that drastic political economy or economic liberalism must be religiously and scrupulously observed at all times. There are occasions when a departure from the accredited line, from the ordinary course

of a highly regulated trade, is indispensable. I think the step which the Government propose to take will not be unduly prejudicial to the cultivator, whatever my Hon'ble friend the Member for Madras may think. The cultivator will doubtless suffer to some extent. They will not make those huge profits which they are entitled to in a period of bumper crops or a record harvest equivalent with an extraordinarily high market. But it is not possibly the cultivator, even in the case of a record harvest with high prices, who gets the whole profit. It is the man with a long purse, who buys up the stock from the people when the value of the commodity stands at a reasonable level, stores it up and then brings it out at an opportune moment, who makes a large profit out of it. I have the greatest sympathy with the cultivating classes; and if the measure which has now been suggested were to affect their interests unduly, I should be the first to withhold my support from it. But I feel convinced it will not unduly interfere with the interests of the cultivator.

"I quite agree with my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola that it was advisable, when the recent Warid Conference was convened, to give us all some intimation of experience in these matters. I have no doubt that if that course had been adopted, any recommendation that the Conference made and was accepted by Government would have inspired confidence. At present we do not know what took place at that Conference; but we presume that the statement which the Hon'ble Mr. Clark has made just now has been made after full consideration of all the circumstances of the case and the exigencies of the situation. It is no use crying over-spilt milk. The Conference has met and has deliberated, and I understand that what the Government now propose is the result of its deliberations. At the same time I have no doubt there will be a certain measure of criticism against this bold proceeding of the Government of India. The Government of India have assumed a very serious responsibility. I myself would have preferred the imposition of a heavy export duty upon wheat, but I do feel that the imposition of such duty would not have had the immediate effect of bringing down the rates in the months of April and May. I presume a certain quantity has to be shipped to the United Kingdom during the next two months, and the imposition of a duty would not have immediately brought down the rates. I am glad that the Hon'ble the Commerce Member has given an assurance to this Council that the profits—the large margins of profits—derived from the exports will be set-aside for specific purposes. I was very pleased to hear this announcement, and I trust there will be no occasion for Government themselves to absorb the profits in the general surplus. The cultivator and the people should benefit by this amount.

"I therefore approve of the action which has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark; and though it is a very serious and bold step, I trust it will have the desired effect of reducing the rates, and then the benevolent intention of the Government will be fully appreciated."

The Hon'ble Sir Esmundur Chettyar:—"Sir, I am glad we have this opportunity of discussing the vital question of exportation of wheat. I have followed with great interest the forcible speech of my friend, the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya, and the weighty proceedings just made by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry. Wheat forms one of the staple crops of the country, and is very largely consumed by the people. As the Hon'ble Mr. Clark pointed out in January last, at the meeting of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, it is difficult to substitute other grains for wheat, owing to the strong preference shown to it by large classes of the people. In the Punjab wheat is the principal food, and so amount of provision will exist against the habitual fondness for it in that locality. Any sudden inflation in the prices of such a commodity must necessarily entail great hardship upon the large consuming classes. Now the Hon'ble Mr. Clark told us in Bombay that Government wished to protect these classes from inflated prices. It is necessary that we should make it clear that this policy has our cordial support. Sometimes however, apart, the distress caused by the abnormal rise in the price of wheat has a deep political significance, and it behoves Government to make an earnest effort to keep down the market. The embargo laid upon exports of wheat was thus perfectly just and politically expedient. It would have been a disappointment to us if Government had allowed the trade to take its course. We have now the decision at which Government has arrived, in the light of the opinions of the European experts of wheat, in consultation with the Secretary of State for India. Sir, the people have a grievance in the matter of the Conference. It is surprising that at such an important Conference Indian interests were wholly unrepresented, and that Government have consulted only European exporting firms which have the accepted method to oppose any restriction of exports.

"I presume the explanation will be that it is only the European houses that have large interests at stake in this matter; but I submit the Indian wheat grower and the Indian wheat merchant who deal with these exporting houses have even a larger stake in the business. I have felt that Government always jealously watch the interests of the country, as is evident from their first embargo on an article of export. At the last Conference also Government did not consider these interests, as is clear from the explanatory statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark. Government have wholly restricted the quantity to be shipped and have arranged for the regulation of shipments. But, Sir, notwithstanding all this, the India commercial public mark under a sense of wrong, that in a matter essentially concerning their countrymen Indian commercial opinion should have been ignored. The India Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, over which I have the honor to preside at present, have exhibited strong representations to Government on the subject. It is not that the Chamber wished to send their representatives to Government, but all that they did submit was that Indian opinion should have been consulted by Government and the Conference. The Punjab especially, which is most affected by fluctuations in the price of wheat, should have been represented at the Conference.

"That this Council recommends that the Governor-General in Council may be pleased to prohibit all export of wheat from India or to take such other steps as may be deemed advisable to bring down the price of wheat as well as of rice, as early as possible to their several local and marketing floors."

"My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, has explained that Government intend to take over the whole of the export trade. This also comes within the purview of the proposal which has been added to the resolution. I trust my Hon'ble friend, the Member, will see his way to accept the suggested form of the resolution; and from all I have said I hope I shall be able to convince this Council that a measure such as this is a necessary step and should be adopted. I have also listened carefully and with great interest to the lucid explanation which my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has given us of the manner in which he thinks Government should tackle this question, and he has suggested in his speech why Government should not employ the medium of merchants but should employ the medium of the Government to deal with this matter, and I am perfectly convinced from what I have heard from him that this would be a very wise measure of dealing with this question, for it will certainly mean that the middleman's profits will, in this case, be avoided."

The Hon'ble Mr. MARSHALL KERR.—"Sir, I should like to say a few words to clear up what appears to be a misunderstanding. Several of my Hon'ble friends have been complaining that the non-officials invited to the Wheat Conference consisted entirely of European merchants interested in the export trade. When the Conference was opened I think I may say this without disclosing any secret, I particularly asked the President whether it was our business to discuss the policy of the Government of India. The reply, I think, I got was 'we shall be very glad to hear what any of you have to say, but we are not sure that we shall be able to take very much notice of it.' In fact, Sir, that Conference was called for the purpose of assisting the Government in deciding on the best machinery by which to carry out the policy they had already decided to adopt. I trust what I have said in that connection will clear up any possible misunderstanding on the part of my friends. I agree with my friend Sir Ibrahim that Government should endeavour, as far as possible, to keep themselves clear of actually interfering in, or mixing themselves up with, the trade of the country; trade is a very complicated thing and it takes, as Sir Ibrahim and many others of us know, a great number of years to learn the intricacies of it. I am afraid that if Government got themselves involved in it to any great extent they will find themselves in a very difficult position, and I therefore would suggest to them that they should use to the utmost possible extent the machinery at present existing for the purpose of carrying on the wheat export trade. I am afraid this is a contradiction of what my Hon'ble friend desires, but I do not think it is advisable that Government should try and create an enormous body of wheat merchants in India, who know nothing much about the trade."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.—"Sir, will you allow me to say a word in explanation with reference to what has fallen from my Hon'ble friend?"

The Vice-President.—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.—"Sir, I never suggested the creation of a special body of merchants for the purpose of assisting Government in carrying out their scheme. What I said was, that in this country there is a large number of Indian and European merchants engaged in the wheat trade, and that by the means which I suggested, and which I need not repeat, you will put them in competition, regulate your prices and obtain what supplies you want for export, without employing any special class of merchants and paying them a large amount as commission. Instead of restricting the trade to the special agency of a few export merchants, let equal opportunities be allowed to all merchants to supply Government with their requirements; when prices are particularly high, there can be no difficulty in giving effect to my suggestion. That is my point."

The Hon'ble Sir BAHADUR SHI NAIR.—"Sir, the problem before us is in such a complex one, there are so many standpoints from which to view it, and an uneasy conflicting view about it, that it is difficult for me to come to a definite conclusion. The processional made by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry relates to a vital matter which intimately affects all classes of people. But it is of such a general character, and so wide and complicated, that we have had no time to deliberate upon it and, as such, it is difficult for us to express any satisfactory opinion about it. Government might have given us time to think about it if they had taken us into their confidence earlier by calling some of us into the Conference which was held so recently here to consider the wheat question."

"But this is altogether another matter which does not immediately concern the question before us. Now, the proposal is that it has become absolutely necessary that a certain quantity of wheat should be exported, and for carrying out the above purpose, what the Government propose is that instead of they themselves coming into the market which would have the effect of creating a panic and of unduly raising the prices of wheat, it would be much better that the purchase should be made for Government by respectable exporting firms, that, as European firms, and that the purchase should be made, not all at once, but by instalments and at regular intervals and at certain fixed prices, and it is further proposed that after the requirements of the Government have been met, that is, after the Government have purchased the requisite quantity of wheat, Government will then again lay no embargo on further exportation of wheat, the

result of which would be that the price of wheat would automatically go down, for there would be no further export, and, it is further said, that as the wheat crop this year is a record one, what would be left in the country would be more than enough to meet the requirements of the people in this country, and as further export would thus be prohibited, prices of wheat would naturally go down. But, Sir, I have my own misgivings about it. My belief is that as soon as the people came to know, and they are sure to know of it, that it is Government which is making large purchases through some of the exporting firms, the prices of wheat would go up, even now it is said that though an embargo has been laid on the export of wheat, it is Government which has been making large purchases of wheat through some of the exporting firms, and this has resulted in late in making prices of food-stuffs. It was only 12 days ago, before the rules that wheat was selling here at 9 annas a rupee, and that of grain at 9 annas a rupee; but, to-day, the price of wheat is 7 annas a rupee, and that of grain is 9 annas a rupee, and I hear it is all due to the belief that it is Government which has been making purchases.

"Considering all these circumstances, I cannot believe that Government, or for the matter of that exporting firms, however naturally they may carry on their operations, would be in a position to buy wheat at prices to be regulated by the Government. The general impression is that a wholesale embargo on the exportation of wheat is the means, the only means of bringing down prices, but I am not prepared to accept such a proposal.

"It is well known that during the Biber Famine of 1873-74, when Lord Northbrook, the then Governor-General of India, was pressed on all sides to prohibit the export of rice from India, he set his face against it, for, he said, it was not desirable to interfere with the free course of trade, in that case it would be to take away all the incentive from the grain dealers to regulate the supply according to the demand. The question, indeed, is a very healthy one. I must frankly admit that it is not possible for me at such a short notice to express my definite opinion on the policy which the Government is going to pursue. However, considering all the circumstances of the case, I think Government is well justified in adopting the course they have fixed upon, that is to prohibit the export of wheat after the requirements of the Government have been met. I think it is more better that instead of Government or their agents coming direct to the market, which would have a very disturbing influence on the market, the purchase of wheat should be made through the agency of third parties which should, I hope, include Indian merchants also. But the operations should be carried on very cautiously.

"I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Bhabha Bahadur that by adopting the policy which the Government propose to follow, we shall be thereby depriving the cultivators of a very large amount of profit which the Government is likely to make on sale in the European market. But it was said by the Honourable Member for Commerce and Industry that that profit would be re-allocated for certain purposes which was not indicated, but I do hope that a large portion of the anticipated profit would reach the cultivators. Then it was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai that if high prices were to prevail, the cultivators would not profit by them, for, he said, that if the prices were to go down considerably, the middlemen would step in and buy all the wheat at very low prices, stock them, and then make very large profit by selling them at higher prices. But my impression is quite the other way. If anybody were to profit by it, it would be the cultivators first, and then the middlemen, and that is support of this view, I may quote here the result of my recent experience of what took place in Bengal in the case of jute. What happened in Bengal was this: that when the prices of jute went down considerably, that is, when the depressed prices of jute were about a rupee and a half and upwards a rupee, the cultivators absolutely refused to sell their jute and emphatically said that they would allow their jute to rot in the field and then cut and sell it at that low price, and the result was that it was the cultivators who profited considerably when higher prices prevailed in the market. Then it was said by the Honourable Member himself that wheat is the staple food of the people of the Punjab. To that I say that those the experience I made was very interesting, I came to learn that it is not wheat but gram which is the staple food of the lower classes of the people of the Punjab. With these few words, I beg to give my support, which I do half-heartily, to the scheme proposed by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhabha:—"Sir, The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall has told us that it is a very serious matter to interfere with the ordinary operations of trade. I am sure that that will be the sense of every member of the Council and of every person who has given a thought to the subject. But the situation also is serious, and drastic measures are needed to cope with it. Sir, it seems to be practically the unanimous sense of the Council that something should be done, and the proposal which has been put forward by the Commerce Member seems to be quite acceptable to this Council and, I am sure, it will be endorsed by the country. Sir, my friend to my left (Mr. Shaukat), to whom I have referred again in the course of today's discussion, wants to know what within the scope of Government action is the matter. He says that one should be satisfied within the sphere of Government control. Well, I may say this, that also at the present moment, some one, a selling or even more per se, is West Bengal the pressure is not felt so much. But my friend who has extensive experience of East Bengal, and is a zamindar in that part of the country, says that scarcity and pressure are being felt in East Bengal. Therefore there are the facts, and it is for the Honourable Member in charge of the Commerce Department to decide whether, in view of those facts, he would be prepared to extend the scope of Government control not only over wheat but also

over rise. A situation may develop in Bengal when it will be necessary to exercise control over the export of rice, but whether at present we are confronted with such a situation may, perhaps, form the subject of inquiry by Government.

His reference has been made to the profits which the Government is likely to make in connection with this matter and it has been urged that these profits should be re-converted for the benefit of the cultivator. I am in entire agreement with that view. The cultivator is likely to suffer and it is only right and proper that if the Government makes any profit a portion of that profit should be re-converted for his benefit. I hope and trust that when the experience of opinion which we have had in this Council in the course of this discussion, in all future conferences relating to commercial matters Indian opinion will be represented, and adequately represented. I think Indian commercial opinion is a power in the land, and I am perfectly certain that the representatives of Indian Commerce will always be in a position to afford valuable advice to Government in regard to matters in which they are interested."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHATTASARAY:—"Sir, the question before the Council is a very intricate one. The adoption of the measure recommended by the Honorable Member is sure to adversely affect the interests of a large and important section of agriculturists. It is certainly a drastic measure. But drastic measures are sometimes unavoidable and no one will deny that the present is no occasion when the adoption of a drastic measure is necessary. Sir, I have no doubt the drastic nature of the measure will to some extent be mitigated, if the Government earmark a large portion of the profit that it is likely to make by the adoption of the measure to be utilized for the benefit of agriculturists. Sir, I oppose the amendment which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. GHOSAL has moved, be being not within the scope of the resolution. No case has been made out for the control of the rice export."

The Hon'ble Sri Bahadur SIVA NATH DAS:—"May I be permitted to say a word or two in opposition to the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. GHOSAL?"

The Hon'ble the Vice-PROVINCIAL:—"The Honorable Member has spoken once. He has had his opportunity and I am sorry that I cannot give permission to him to speak again. Nobody, under the rules, except the Member and the Member in charge, has an opportunity of speaking more than once. I call on the Hon'ble Mr. MONTAGU."

The Hon'ble Mr. MONTAGU:—"Sir, the whole question does not interest my province as much as it does North-Western India, but from a general business standpoint I would like to extend my full support to the Hon'ble Mr. MARSHALL's remarks. The hon Government can interfere in the trade here better, and it does seem to me reasonable and best that existing channels of the export trade should carry on the agency of the future exports. These agencies are quite successful in finding the right market and the Commercial Department can scarcely be expected to know the system of exports and details of the home markets."

The Hon'ble Pandit MANOH MANOH MATHUR:—"Sir, it is evident that there is a general consensus of opinion about the desirability of Government adopting the measure which they propose; there remains difference only about the details. Particularly speaking, I want say that I feel that the Government have adopted a very bold measure, and I hope and pray—I go further, and say, I hope and trust—that the decision of the Government will prove to be correct. A suggestion has been made that a sliding export duty on wheat might ease out the situation better. I have very great respect for the views of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. BHATTASARAY, but I venture to differ from him on this point. I fear as the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed, a sliding export duty will not solve our difficulties. The situation is this:—The Government have to adopt some measures which will be effective in bringing down the price of wheat to a reasonable level, and to maintain it at such level: that is the first consideration. The second consideration, which I suppose, is also present to the mind of the Government, and naturally and rightly so, I should say, would be that any surplus wheat which should be available in this country after providing for the requirements of the people, should be sent only where it is desirable in the interests of the Empire it should be sent. Now if you let ordinary export duty, you may, by levying duty on a sliding scale, secure the first object, but you will not equally secure the second one, namely, that the wheat shall go only where it should go. I take it that our greatest advantage of the proposal of Government is that our surplus wheat goes exactly to the place—whether it is England or any other part of the world—where in the interests of the Empire it is necessary that it should go. All that I should say is this:—The Honorable Member for Commerce and Industry has quoted, and the assurance of the Honorable Member himself will always be clearly borne in mind, and that only so much of wheat shall be exported as can be exported without inflicting any serious injury on the Indian consumer. I maintain that the very fact that the Government have taken upon themselves the responsibility of such a bold measure, carries a guarantee with it that the object which we set they have in view will be secured. I am persuaded that it will be better secured in this manner than it was likely to be secured in any other manner. There can be no manner of doubt that the Government have taken a very great responsibility upon themselves. For if prices are not brought down to a reasonable level, a great deal of blood will fall upon the Government: and I feel that in that way circumstances there is a guarantee that the Government will so regulate the export that the price of wheat will come down. I am supported in this view by the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk: he has told us that not only will the quantity of wheat which is to be purchased for export will be fixed by Government, but also the period during which that

quantity is to be purchased, and also the price at which it is to be purchased. He has also said so that the price will be fixed in the interests of the consumer, and that it will be higher than the market price."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHANG :—"We cannot prophesy as to how the market will go in the future."

The Hon'ble Shree HANAN MOHAN MALAVIYA :—"I thought my Hon'ble friend said so. Anyhow, I take it that the Government will take care to fix the price that it shall not prevent the needed quantity of wheat being available to the people."

"There are differences of opinion also as regards the agency to be employed by Government for the purchase of wheat. And when two gentlemen of the commercial experience of the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Field and his Hon'ble Indian colleague differ, it must be difficult for a layman to express an opinion. But there is one aspect of the question to which I might invite the attention of Government. There will be a feeling of antagonism among the general merchants who deal in wheat all over the country, and who are, so to say, the sub-agents of the larger exporters, if the Government would use their way to adopt the suggestion of Sir Hesketh Bhabhutoola. The Government have been purchasing stores of very great value through the Commercial Department. I presume no difficulty is felt in obtaining what they want in that way. Once the system is adopted, it will involve as general interference with trade; it may mean an interference to a certain extent with the profits of a few large houses which export wheat after purchasing it from smaller traders."

"Then as regards the application of the profits which will come to the hands of Government from the proposals, the Hon'ble Member has said that the profits will be earmarked for some useful and suitable purpose for the benefit of the people. There is much in that announcement to satisfy the public; but, if I may venture to make a suggestion, I will express a hope that Government will consider the desirability of ear-marking the profits for something like an agricultural co-operative credit fund on the lines of the Punjab Fund. It is well known that many cultivators are unable to sell their crops at the price at which they should sell. They have to mortgage the crops, or sell them at a loss to the agents of large exporters of wheat, and they have necessarily to content themselves with a smaller price than they would obtain if they could wait until the wheat could be taken to the market. Now, Sir, if the suggestion I have made commends itself to the Government, and if the profits realized from the proposed regulation of the export of wheat becomes the nucleus of a fund from which advances could be made to cultivators, it saves them from parting with the fruits of their toiling industry, so much losses as the agents of houses, both firm and other firms, or the village money-lender may offer, the nucleus of the profits will be materially improved, and the proposed measure will prove to be one of great beneficence and for working improvement. In conclusion, I wish to say that I have agreed to the modification suggested by my Hon'ble Friend the Member for Commerce and Industry, namely, to be known after the word 'that' of the words 'so long as the economic necessities brought about by the war last,' because that was all that I principally intended by my present modification. I thought my proposal, that the export of wheat should be prohibited until its price was fixed to 9 annas for the rupee, answered that idea. I did not contemplate that wheat should sell at 9 annas for the rupee in ordinary times; but, of course, I reserve to myself the right of bringing up the larger question of a sliding export duty on wheat for the consideration of Government when we find ourselves in certain circumstances. I do think that, in the general interests of the people, such an export duty on wheat is desirable. But, as I have said, for the present I confine myself entirely to the present situation, and so confining myself I thankfully welcome the proposal of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHANG :—"There are two or three points, Sir, on which I think I ought to say a few words before this debate closes. The first of these is the question of Indian Commerce being represented in our discussions and conferences before we arrived at our decision. As it is that there has been a certain amount of misunderstanding, as the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Field explained. When Government came to the conclusion that intervention was necessary, they invited the representatives of the European firms up to Delhi to discuss the machinery. We did not invite them up to discuss whether or not we should prohibit export. That would be hardly a fair question to put to exporters. I may remind the Council that the European firms handle 80-90% of the wheat exported from India. They are the only firms who could do the great body of our exports, the exports which go to Europe. There is a small amount of exports in Indian hands which goes to the Persian Gulf and to America and so on, and for that we are making special arrangements which are not included in this scheme."

"If the Hon'ble Sir Hesketh Bhabhutoola will excuse my saying so, he seems to have been less consistent than usual in his arguments to-day. He began by imposing on us with the gravity of the undertaking, and so on and so forth, the gravity of the undertaking now that I do. But what does he next propose? He proposes that we should cut aside the one agency which has a thorough experience in the handling of this trade, namely, the European export firms. He proposes that we should go ourselves directly into the internal market and see for the purpose the Commercial Department, controlling, apparently, the fact that we are, as was, and that the Commercial Department is very much overworked and providing our troops in the field with the necessary supplies. The proposal he puts forward seems to me utterly unworthy."

"The Hon'ble Sir Fazlulhque Chaudhury says we ought to have had a representative of the Punjab present at our conference. The wheat-growing provinces were represented at our conference through the representatives of the Local Government. That is the constitutional way in which they should be represented, and the officers who came, or rather the Governments when they represented, had been at special pains to acquaint themselves beforehand with the conditions of affairs.

"The Hon'ble Pandit Maheswari asked why we should not deal direct with sub-agents. I would remind the Council that sub-agents will be in the same position as they are at present. Although they are dealt with by the European Exporting firms and that will go on exactly as it is at present. There seems to be a general impression in this Council that we are creating a monopoly for European firms. That is not so. We are merely using the sea agency which is at present in evidence, and I put it to the Council, that that is the only prudent course for Government to follow when they are launching into this new business, in which we feel deeply that we have but small experience.

"The only remaining point is in regard to the utilisation of the profits, such as they may be. I may say at once that we regard with very great sympathy the proposal that these profits should be utilised for the benefit of the cultivator, but I am not able to make a definite announcement on the subject. Hon'ble Members know that on all these financial questions we have to refer to higher authorities, and it is clearly too early to decide how we are going to utilise our profits until we have got them and know how great the profits are going to be; and I cannot now make any specific announcement on that point.

"It only remains for me to thank the Council for the very sympathetic way in which they have received these novel and, I feel, very difficult proposals."

The revised resolution was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 24th March 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

Done,
The 27th March 1915.

APPENDIX.

[Statement laid on the table, vide page 535 ante.]

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on Production and Privileges Irrigation Works since 1904-05, including the Revised Estimates for 1914-15 and Budget for 1915-16.

Year.	19.	20 and 21.	Total.
	Productive.	Unproductive.	
1904-05 ..	85,12,800	64,42,200	1,49,55,000
" " 1905-06 ..	1,17,55,400	42,48,600	1,60,04,000
" " 1906-07 ..	1,20,55,400	47,38,800	1,67,94,200
" " 1907-08 ..	1,17,55,400	47,38,800	1,64,94,200
" " 1908-09 ..	1,17,55,400	47,38,800	1,64,94,200
" " 1909-10 ..	1,17,55,400	47,38,800	1,64,94,200
" " 1910-11 ..	1,17,55,400	47,38,800	1,64,94,200
" " 1911-12 ..	1,17,55,400	47,38,800	1,64,94,200
" " 1912-13 ..	1,17,55,400	47,38,800	1,64,94,200
" " 1913-14 ..	1,17,55,400	47,38,800	1,64,94,200
" " 1914-15 ..	1,17,55,400	47,38,800	1,64,94,200
" " 1915-16 ..	1,17,55,400	47,38,800	1,64,94,200
Total ..	12,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	17,00,00,000
Arrangements for 21 years ..	1,17,55,400	47,38,800	1,64,94,200

(Reproduced by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

J. P. BEDFORD,

Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi on Wednesday, the 26th March 1913.

PART II.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., Vice-President, presiding, and 56 Members, of whom 21 were Additional Members.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker. — "Sir, I beg to lay on the table a report* on Indian Education in 1912-13, which was prepared at the time of the introduction of the head 'Education' in this Council on the 25th instant. Copies have also been distributed to Hon'ble Members. These copies are only proof copies. The Volume, when published, will be illustrated."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Das asked:—

1. " (a) Will the Government be pleased to give particulars of the fresh increments (if any) in salaries or allowances given to the Indian Civil, Medical, Police and any other services in the years 1912-13 and 1913-14, and the cost to the tax-payer of such increments?

" (b) Will the Government be pleased further to state the total cost of the increments (if any) sanctioned since the outbreak of the War? "

The Hon'ble Sir William Miller replied:—

"I understand that the Hon'ble Member desires information regarding any general increment of pay which may have been sanctioned for the Imperial branches of the major services engaged in the general administration of the country."

"There has been no general reorganisation of the pay of the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Medical Service or the Imperial Police since the commencement of the year 1912-13. The only important modification with regard to the pay of any of these services has been the temporary introduction of a minimum time-scale of pay for members of the Indian Civil Service of over seven years' service in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces subsequently extended to the Bombay Presidency, with the object of partially protecting them from loss owing to an abnormal block in promotion. Since the outbreak of the war this system of a special minimum time-scale of pay has been extended, subject to certain conditions, to all Indian Civil Service officers of over two years' service throughout India, in order to compensate them in part for the loss of the normal expectations of officiating promotion which they would have enjoyed but for the present crisis, which has necessitated the recall of officers already on leave and the restriction of fresh leave facilities. A similar system has been introduced, for the same reason, in the case of the Imperial Police service throughout India."

"A normal time-scale of pay was introduced in 1912-13 in the office of Assistant Collectors belonging to the Imperial Customs Service, at an additional cost of Rs. 2,126 a year. With regard to other major Imperial Departments, no general reorganisation of pay has been brought into effect since the beginning of the year 1912-13."

"It is impossible to state the exact cost of the introduction of the special minimum time-scale of pay in the Indian Civil Service and in the Police, since this does not supersede previous pay arrangements, but merely guarantees that an officer of a certain standing shall not draw less than a certain salary. Nor could the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member be tabulated without an elaborate investigation of the difference between the time-scale pay, if applied, and the rates of salary which each officer would have drawn had the scale not been introduced."

The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chandra asked:—

2. " (a) Is it a fact that, in the last few years, some tendency to grow ground-nuts has been produced in Madras, and limited as being steadily developed in other portions of India? If so, will the Government kindly state what has been the average produce per acre, and the annual export (if any) of ground-nuts and linseed for the last—say—four years from these provinces? "

" (b) Have the Provincial Government been encouraged and encouraged agriculturalists to develop the products of experimental farms, and otherwise? "

The Hon'ble Sir Roderick Carrivick replied:—

"The cultivation of ground-nut is rapidly extending in Bombay, Burma, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture are directing attention to its introduction and maintenance of disease-resistant varieties. Linseed is grown for export and the area under this crop is largely determined by the ruling price. The Agricultural Departments have not found it possible to devote much attention to this crop."

* Not published with these Proceedings.

"2. The last volume of the 'Area and Yield of Principal Crops' and a statement showing the exports of ground-nuts and flaxseed during the last four years are placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chandra asked :—

3. "(a) Will the Government kindly state whether agricultural education has been introduced, and made compulsory in primary schools?

"(b) If the answer to the first question is the affirmative, have sufficient additional funds been provided therefor?

"(c) If the answer to part (a) be in the negative, do the Government propose to consider the feasibility of introducing agricultural training, side by side with literary education?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Smeeth replied :—

"The accepted policy of Government, from which they see no reason to depart, is that, while it is inadvisable to teach agriculture as such in primary schools, an attempt should be made to give to the teaching in such schools an agricultural colour and to encourage the power of observation of pupils by nature study."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dutt asked :—

4. "(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the statements at pages 13 and 36 of the *Review of the Trade of India in 1932-34* that high coasting freights have interfered with the expansion of the exports of Bengal coal to Bombay and Karachi?

"(b) Do Government propose to take action, in consultation with shipping companies with a view to secure a reduction in coasting freights?

"(c) Is it a fact that imports of foreign coal on Government account, even of the quality produced in India, have increased of late?

"(d) If so, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for such increase?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee replied :—

"With regard to the first two questions, Government are aware that the high level of coasting freights is one of the causes which are alleged to have contributed to check an expansion in the exports of Bengal coal to Bombay and Karachi. It has never been their policy, however, to attempt to fix any standard for coasting freights."

"3. With regard to the third and fourth questions, Government are aware that the imports of coal, coke and patent fuel by sea on their account increased up to the year 1932. The figures for 1934, however, show a very large decline."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dutt asked :—

5. "With reference to the statement in the *Amoy Administration Report for 1932-33* that with a view to meet the changed conditions when there will no longer be a penal custom, and to give employers some remedy against the emigration of labour which they have imported at considerable cost, proposals which have been administratively approved by the Government of India have been framed, do Government propose to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject between the Government and the Amoy Government?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee replied :—

"The Government of India regret that they are unable to lay the papers on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dutt asked :—

6. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state if there has been any improvement in the wages of unskilled labour in Amoy, and, if so, to what extent since the enactment of the Amoy Labour Law?

"(b) What is the present rate of the wages of unskilled labour in Amoy?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee replied :—

"(a) As far as can be ascertained from the returns furnished under the present Act, the average wages earned by unskilled labourers in Amoy at present show an improvement over the average wages earned since the statutory minimum wage came into force in 1930 of approximately 3 annas, 3 pice a month in the case of men and 15 annas in the case of women."

"(b) The statutory minimum wage for men and women respectively is :—

Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 for the first year;

Rs. 5-6-0 and Rs. 4-5-0 for the second and third years;

Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 for the fourth year.

On some occasions, however, the rate of pay is above that prescribed by law, and on almost all the labourers say, if they wish to, earn at least double their pay for a considerable part of the year by working overtime."

"The Amoy Immigration report for 1933-34 (the latest published) shows that the average of monthly cash wage including food, diet, ration, subsistence allowance, and bonus per head is as follows :—

		Of total number on books									
Men	Women	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

* Not published with these Proceedings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhas asked:—

7. (a) Did the Government of Bihar and Orissa, during the year 1914, forward to the Government of India quarterly lists of petitions which were withheld by the former Government, giving reasons for withholding them?

(b) If such quarterly lists were received during the year 1914, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of the same, with the reasons for withholding them?

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADOCK replied:—

"Quarterly lists of petitions withheld by Local Governments under the rules are received by the Government of India, but it is not considered that any public interest would be served by laying them before this Council. If the Hon'ble Member desires information about any specific case the possibility of furnishing it will be considered."

THE ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRA:—"Sir I move that the Bill further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRA:—"Sir, I move that in clause 6 of the Bill after the words 'substituted' the following shall be inserted:— 'for the words 'the employer' the words 'his employer or the association or firm which has applied in respect of such Local Agent under section 64, sub-section 2 and'."

"Under clause 1 of the Bill, it is proposed to amend section 64 of the Act so as to allow 'any association or firm duly authorized by general or special order of the Governor General in Council' apply for a license for a Local Agent. Now the term 'employer' under that Bill as introduced has the definite technical meaning assigned to it under section 2 (1) (f) of the principal Act, namely, the manager of the tea-garden for which the Local Agent recruit coolies. It will therefore be insufficient to provide, as originally proposed in the Bill, that the application for the cancellation of the Local Agent's license can be presented only by the employer, i.e., by the manager of the tea-garden, seeing that many Local Agents do not work under the orders of an individual manager, but under those of an Association representing a group of tea-gardens, controlled by a number of different managers, and, therefore, this amendment is necessary."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRA:—"Sir, I beg to move that in clause 5 of the Bill in sub-section 6 of the new section 110-A inserted by that clause, for the words 'by the Board' the words 'in the manner prescribed by such rules' shall be substituted. In the Bill it is provided that the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association and the Burma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association are to be represented on the Executive Committee of the Board. Under the Bill, as drafted, it was provided that representatives of these two branches should be chosen by the Board. The Branches, however, wish to choose their own representatives, and it is obviously a better arrangement that they should do so. It is therefore proposed now to put it in a general way by substituting for words 'by the Board' the words 'in the manner prescribed by such rules.'"

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRA:—"Sir, now I move that the Bill as amended be passed into new section 172 (1) (a) inserted by that clause, after the word 'emigrate' the words 'under Chapter IV as amended by any notification issued' shall be inserted."

"This amendment is designed to remove any ambiguity which may arise from the fact that section 91 of the Act does not of itself provide any specific method of emigration. It merely empowers Local Governments and Administrations to relax, by means of Gazette notifications, any provisions of Chapter IV in the case of Garden-sundars."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRA:—"Sir, I now move that the Bill as amended be passed into law. I should perhaps explain that with the abolition of indentured labour in Assam and of recruitment by contractors, Act VI of 1901 is becoming less and less suited to existing conditions and the whole question of what legislation is necessary for the control and regulation of recruitment for Assam and of labour in the Province will have to be taken up very shortly. The Government of India, however, were anxious that there should be no further delay in the introduction of the measures for a clear and more satisfactory control of recruitment embodied in the present Bill, and decided to proceed therewith at once and not to wait until the larger question could be taken up. We recognize therefore that though the provisions in this Bill dealing with the constitution of the Labour Board have been carefully framed, the measure is necessarily to some extent a tentative one and may in itself need some amendment at some future date when more experience has been gained of the improved system of recruitment, which is now being introduced."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRA:—"Sir, a complex subject and a complicated Act describe, I think, the Assam Labour question and Act VI of 1901. Since the first Government inquiry in 1899, there has been much legislation and much controversy on this matter of labour, and looking back on it it would seem that a great deal of it might have been avoided had there been more co-operation between Government and the industry. The proposed Labour Board it is hoped will effect this co-operation, and as such it is very

wellness. That the necessary legislation to establish this Board has been added to Act VI is a matter of disappointment to the industry, having in view the fact that both Government and the industry are agreed that this Act should be gradually abolished. Apparently, however, it was not possible in the short time available to arrange matters otherwise, and we can only hope that the scheme which has attached to Act VI will not extend to the Board. In some other respects the Bill does not accord with the desires of the industry, and although we have suggested a number of alterations, Government have not seen their way to accept them. More freedom in the matter of recruiting is what is required to produce the conditions best likely to remove abuses, namely, cheap and plentiful labour—when I say cheap labour, I am referring to the cost of recruiting, not to the worker's wages,—and although with the changed conditions likely to be created by the abolition of the contractor this is not immediately possible, we hope that the establishment of the Labour Board will lead to a more sympathetic and consistent administration of the Act and a less rigorous enforcement of the somewhat rigid restrictions, which at present abound. In these circumstances, and with the understanding, I support the Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK:—"Sir, I move that the Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1816, be taken into consideration."

"Perhaps I may take this opportunity of reserving a misapprehension which, it has been brought to my notice, might possibly arise in connection with this Bill, namely, that the Bill might perhaps be regarded as indicating an intention on our part to increase customs duties in the near future. This is no way the case. As Council will remember, my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member informed us in his Budget speech that the question of the imposition of additional taxation had been very carefully examined in the last few weeks; and it was in the course of this examination that attention was drawn to the anomaly in the law, which it is now proposed to remove. It seemed to Government clearly desirable that the law should be amended, and we thought it best that amendment should be carried out without further delay, not for present use but to simplify the position if tariff revision should be required hereafter."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK:—"I move, Sir, that the Bill now be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RE STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble Sir BRAMIN BAKHTOOLA:—"Sir, I beg to move the following resolution—

"That this Council recommends the Governor General in Council to consider the desirability of the future policy in regard to State Railways being one of management by Government instead of by Managing Companies."

"I will open my remarks, by pointing out that my resolution does not deal with the question of the nationalisation of railways, as some people have imagined. It was as early as 1880 that the Government of India laid down as their future policy that they would acquire all the railways at the time when the option existing with them under the contracts with Railway Companies fell due. So that, so far as the word 'nationalisation' means the ownership of railways, practically all trunk lines in India have been acquired and are now owned by the State. My resolution deals with the far simpler question of the management of railways, in other words, whether the lines owned by Government should be managed by themselves or whether they should be managed by Managing Companies. The present system of management of railways is divided into two parts: Government own 25,125 miles of trunk lines in India, out of which approximately 6,800 miles are managed by themselves. The balance of 18,325 miles are leased to Companies for the purpose of management. My resolution asks Government to lay down, as their future policy, that the 6,800 miles which they manage now may gradually be extended as the contracts with existing companies fall due, and that ultimately, when all the contracts have fallen due, have the entire management of the State-owned railways put under one central Department of the State. The advantages that I expect to result from such a system may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) The saving to the State of the share of profits now paid to the Managing Companies.
- (2) The development of trade and commerce on national lines instead of the present artificial diversion by means of block rates.
- (3) The growth and development of industries especially in the interests of this country.
- (4) The promotion of inter-provincial trade.
- (5) The centralisation of control in a single State Department located in India and accessible to Indian public opinion instead of in Boards of Directors in London.

"I do not propose to deal with other minor advantages such as the utilisation of the entire rolling stock as one system, etc. I will confine my observations to these five main points which I wish to place before the Council."

"The wrong to the State under item 3, namely, the share of profits now paid to Managing Companies, is a very important factor in the determination of this question. You are aware, Sir, that the Government of India have been, during recent years providing large capital expenditure for the development of railways in India and for the more efficient working of the trunk lines. The annual figure has reached 12 million pounds and although the next year's provision is reduced to 9 millions, my Honorable friend Mr. Marshall Reid, representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, only recently stated in this Council that their ideas had advanced and they wanted 12 to 16 millions per annum. In providing these large sums of money for the more efficient working of State railways India has been unhesitatingly helped, but at the same time the share of profits going to Managing Companies has largely increased. There may be other reasons why this is so, but the one I have mentioned is most important. In the year 1909-10 the amount paid to the Managing Companies on their share of profits was 48 lakhs of rupees. In 1912-13 it went up to one crore and 8 lakhs and in 1913-14 it was 60 lakhs for 3 months, which if the same average is maintained would work to about 88 lakhs per annum. There will therefore be a substantial saving at the time when all the trunk lines are taken over by Government, a saving of about a crore of rupees to the State on the present basis, which cannot possibly be regarded as a negligible quantity. Dealing with the question of development of trade and commerce on natural lines instead of the present artificial diversion by means of black rates I wish to point out that it is a curious phenomenon that though railways belong to the State, the interests of different Managing Companies, because they share in the profits, are divergent and each tries to draw the traffic its own way. Each management tries its best within the minimum and maximum rates laid down by Government to divert trade to the route which it serves. They want to carry the largest quantity of cargo over the longest distance over their route and in order to do so to all the cargo which is offered to be carried to ports other than those they serve, black rates, which mean full maximum rates authorized by Government, are levied. I should like to require what effect this has upon the cultivators. The cultivators growing their produce in a given centre find that the best outlet for their produce is, say, either Bombay or Calcutta. To illustrate my meaning I will take the instance of the East Indian Railway. My point is common to all railways and when I am talking for my illustration one particular line I do not wish it to be understood that that is the only line that is adopting this system. Each line that serves a different part avails itself of the maximum rates for the purpose of drawing to itself cargo to its own port as possible. Supposing as I have said that the produce grown in a given centre has to be carried over the East Indian Railway for a short distance before it can be taken over by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the port of Bombay which is found to be the most suitable outlet for it, it has to bear the burden of black rates for the short distance over the East Indian Railway. If India had a monopoly of the produce under consideration it may well be argued that the extra charge thus levied will be paid by the consumer, but only scarcely the Honorable Member for Commerce and Industry pointed out, and very rightly too, that the values of India's principal articles of export are governed by world prices, that the rates which exporters pay in the different ports are governed by what they expect to realize in the home markets or the markets in which these goods are exported. Therefore, if excessive rates are charged for any distance during the passage to the ports, it is, I venture to submit the cultivators who have to pay these and not the consumers. Now, Sir, it appears to me that the interests of the cultivators should command greater consideration than those of Managing Companies and the merchants. After all, we merchants are the middlemen between the producer and the consumer, and whether the charges levied for transport are high or low they cannot directly affect us. In calculating our prices between the rates we pay for purchase and the rates we sell at, we take into consideration all the charges that we have got to find. Of course it does affect merchants who have their centres of business in different parts in the matter of volume of trade, but so far as these black rates are concerned they principally affect the cultivators only. As I have said it is a curious phenomenon that, when the State owns all these railways, such a system should prevail to the prejudice of a class of people in whom Government profess to feel the deepest interest.

"The management of State railways by different companies is responsible for the formation of spheres of influence of the different ports in India. I cannot understand why any produce should be forced to specific ports by different Managing Companies having a monopoly of transport over their lines and thereby create the different spheres of influence of different ports? I venture to submit that the State should encourage the export of Indian produce through its natural ports, without allowing manipulation of rates. Not only in this respect, but in provisioning new railways, in providing necessary links to existing railway lines, the same policy of port interests governs their action. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce had to press for, I think, nearly 17 years before they succeeded in obtaining sanction for the Nipda-Matla line, and now for the last few years they have been pressing without avail for the construction of the Matla-Kilgaon section. It is a section extending over 41 miles only and will unquestionably promote the interests of the cultivators in turning the produce to its natural port. But Government have refused to sanction this link on the ground that it would be an incursion upon the sphere of influence of the East Indian Railway. Now, Sir, I venture to ask what has that got to do with the development of trade and the natural outlet of produce? Can there be any justification for talking about the sphere of influence of particular railways when all railways belong to Government or the sphere of influence of different ports justifying artificial methods for the purpose of diverting trade?

" Sir, when railways are owned by the State I think the foremost consideration must be to help to the utmost of their power the development of trade and to let the trade go to its natural outlet. In making these remarks I am not asking for any preference to be given to the port of Bombay. I am dealing with the question generally in the interests of the Indian people as a whole and especially the interests of the producers who are primarily affected by this monopolisation of rates. I venture to submit that if the management of railways was vested to one and the same central authority, namely, the Government, most of these abuses would be removed.

" Sir, the next question I will deal with is the growth and development of industries and the encouragement of inter-professional trade. The Government of India need have been concerned from the number of interpellations and resolutions on trade matter which have been coming before this Council, of how locally the growth and development of industries in India is now being felt by the people of this country. It appears to me that railways are one of the principal means by which substantial encouragement can be given to the growth of industries in the interior of the country. Only recently during the discussion which took place on the Sugar resolution it was explained to us what methods are adopted by foreign countries to capture the trade of India. The payment of bounties and subsidies, the competition to plant and grow particular crops, and to sell those to particular manufacturing industries, the carriage by sea and land at less than commercial rates of freight are all considered legitimate means by foreign Governments to capture our trade. Surely it is not too much to ask that State railways, for which the country has paid enormously in the past, should be used for the purpose of helping and encouraging industries in the interior of the country. I knew it is as one saying on the present revision anything about, or asking, that these imports which compete with Indian industries should be made to pay higher rates of carriage on Indian railways, but surely, Sir, it is as one saying to ask that when goods are manufactured in India and are offered for transport they should be carried at special rates even though the quantities be smaller and the distances shorter than similar goods manufactured in other countries. I have no interest at present, I have not the time, to go into the huge mass of figures I have; but it will suffice for my purpose to say that the general principle I am enunciating is certainly justified on the grounds of principle and policy. It is certainly not too much to ask that State-owned railways should carry raw materials to industrial factories and locally manufactured goods to the consuming markets in the neighbourhood at special rates. Such a policy may affect the railway revenue but if it does it will be to a very infinitesimal extent and that only for a time. When local industries have developed they will form a source of substantial increase both in traffic and revenue. Apart from these considerations it is certainly not unreasonable to expect that the people of the country should reap some small advantage out of State-owned railways. Take the instance of oil seeds. Oil seeds in India are sent for carriage over long distances in large quantities and are consequently quoted at very low rates, while oil manufactured in India is carried at second class rates. If you carry oil seeds at very cheap rates it is but fair in the interests of the development of industries in India that you should carry oil pressed out of these seeds at equally low rates, for the encouragement of local industries. Sir, the time at my disposal is so short that I cannot deal with the entire question as well as I should like to. I will therefore say a few words on the next question, namely, to confer the control of State railways in a single State Department located in India and accessible to Indian public opinion instead of as at present vesting it in different Boards of Directors in London. I have never been able to understand why, when the entire railways are owned by Government, then almost the whole of the Capital has been provided by Government, the Managing Companies' share being only 7 per cent., that the practical control in regard to management should rest in Boards of Directors in London.

" The more I have thought over the question the more I have been convinced that there can be no justification for governing these lines from 6,000 miles away from India instead of a central department in this country. So, I may be pardoned if I again refer to one point about which I feel keenly, and that is that when the Members of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy have adopted the terms of 'the Government of India,' I want them to be in reality 'the Government of India,' largely independent in most matters affecting the interests of this country. One reason which was urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk in his speech on the last occasion was that he could not promise anything before the sanction of the Secretary of State would have to be obtained. Sir, when the non-official Members, drawn from different parts of India, meet here to urge what the needs and requirements of their countrymen are, they are completely met by the reply that the matter does not rest with the Government of India but with the Secretary of State, and as regards the present question of railways, that the matter rests with the Managing Boards in London.

" Sir, I think that the time is fast coming, it has not already arrived, when the Government of India should in reality be the Government of India, working in co-operation with the people of India, in promoting the best interests of this country, and I do feel, Sir, that this is one of the directions in which substantial reforms are urgently needed.

" I will now deal with the actual effect of my resolution. My resolution merely asks Government to consider the desirability of laying down a policy of extending the State-owned railways from 6,000 miles gradually up to the time when all the lines are brought under their management. In the terms of the contracts existing between Government and Managing Companies, the only line that comes into our domain at present is the East

India line. The contract with the East India Company falls due in 1919, and under its terms notice for determining it has got to be given in 1917. We are now in 1915, and it is high time that Government should begin to consider very seriously the problem as to whether they will act, in the case of the East India line alone, give notice to terminate the contract in 1917. Sir, dealing with the East India line alone, I will in a few words point out what the position is. The East India Railway Company's share capital is, I think, £5 millions, or 10 crores of rupees. It will become payable, if the contract is terminated, along with the annuities which go on up to 1930. The contract with other lines falls in 1925 to 1930, so that if any resolution is accepted, and if the policy which I advocate is laid down, it will not burden Government with the management of the entire system all at once. They will, at the interval of some years, get each line and bring it under their own management. In the case of the East India Railway, we have paid to them as their share of profits the sum of Rs. 25,30 lakhs for the previous year, and for the nine months during the last year, which is the latest date up to which figures are available, the sum of Rs. 17,66,000. That is to say, in addition to the rate of interest of 4 per cent. per annum which is payable to them on their share capital, the amount of profits taken on the basis of 25 lakhs per annum gives them 2½ per cent. more.

"Sir, I hope you will allow me about five minutes more to sum up. I have got a great deal more to say, but I will try to be as brief as possible.

"It therefore follows that on the £5 millions of share capital which the East India Company has provided, you are paying them, on this basis, about 6½ per cent. per annum. Surely the Government of India can well expect to obtain the capital necessary for the purposes without having to pay such excessive rates of interest, and, what is of even greater importance to the interests of the people of this country, vesting practically full control in the Board of Directors in London.

"Sir, in conclusion I will merely draw the attention of Government to what was stated by the Hon'ble Member last year as the advantages of the present system. He said that the foremost advantage was that of obtaining capital through the Managing Companies. The other two advantages which he mentioned were, (1) that Government would not be able to bear the entire burden of State management all at one time. I have already dealt with that point. If the policy advocated by me is laid down, you will get the management of the East Indian Railway in 1919, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1925, and so on till 1930, so that you will not have the entire system in your hands till a long time hence. (2) The question of training up experts for the purpose of management was the second advantage mentioned. I think that is also emphasized away by the point which I have already made. You are not going to have the whole system of railways under your management at once. When you do get the whole system by 1930 you will surely have reached the stage when you will be able to provide the requisite expert machinery necessary for the purpose.

"The only other point in which I should like to refer and on which much stress is laid is the help which these Managing Companies are said to give in the provision of capital. Sir, I venture to think that a great deal too much is being made of that. If you refer to the railway reports you will find that during recent years they have been borrowing at the rate of 4 per cent. All the debentures that are issued by the railways are guaranteed by Government. Surely Government need not employ middlemen, as these Managing Companies obviously are, for the purpose of borrowing money at such a high rate of interest and accept in the bargain company management of our railways. Sir, I venture to submit that if the suggestion which I put forward last year was accepted, namely, that if Government were to borrow at the rate of 4 per cent., which is the rate at which these Managing Companies are at present borrowing, they would secure what capital is necessary for their purposes. When Government are paying much higher rates under the present system both in the rate of interest on debentures plus the share of profits, surely there will even under that head be some saving to Government and the necessary funds will be available.

"I am of course not dealing with the special circumstances of the war, but when during ordinary times the Port Trusts, the Municipalities and Improvement Trusts, of Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras, Bombay and Karachi are able to borrow every year large sums of money at 4 per cent. in India, it is not unreasonable to expect that Government on their own promise and with the security of the Railways, will be able to borrow both in India and in England, large sums of money at the same rate of 4 per cent. There is no meaning in not agreeing to pay 4 per cent. direct and then paying out only 4 per cent. through the Managing Companies, but also something more in the shape of profits, and accepting the control of Managing Companies in addition.

"It appears to me, Sir, that the interests of India demand that the centre of control of the management of the entire system of railways should rest with the Government of India and that they should be worked primarily in the best interests of the people of India."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Jangannoy Chatterjee:—Sir, last year we had a resolution about railways and about this point of their management, and I favoured the present system of management by Companies on certain grounds. The spirit which I then expressed as regards the economic aspect of the question was focused in view of the fact that State management is more expensive than management by Companies. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings is higher under State management than under management by Companies. But now, we hearing the substantive speech of the Hon'ble Member, I am

continued that the advantages of economy are counterbalanced by the disadvantages incidental to the present arrangement for division of profits. For a proper elucidation of this point a detailed and exhaustive analysis of the whole position would of course be necessary, such as a body of experts, working jointly with the Railway Board, alone can undertake. And this I confidently hope Government will take in hand of an early date.

"Apart from the commercial and business aspect of the question, there are facts which would make one pause in his advocacy of management by Companies." The first and most important of course is the one relating to the differential treatment as regards rates on these Company-managed lines of internal and sea-borne commerce, to which the Hon'ble Member has referred. The general complaint among merchants connected with the inland trade is that the schedules of freight on these lines for exports and foreign imports is much higher than the schedule of freight on those lines from one part of the country to another or to be more precise, the rates inland from export towns are generally lower than between two intermediate stations. I am quite prepared to concede that, in cases where goods have to be transhipped at a junction station, an extra charge for handling is fair. But making every allowance it is difficult to believe that higher rates are unavoidable. We have every right to insist that both external and internal trade should receive the same and the same treatment on our railways, and all distinctions in favour of the former should be removed. Special facilities for the internal trade may perhaps be justified in principle; but as principle will sanction the imposition upon it of particularly onerous terms and conditions, Government might possibly succeed in enforcing a fair adjustment of rates, but it is doubtful if, without State management, perfect equality of conditions for the two branches of the trade could be secured.

"Then there is another sort of serious importance connected with management by Companies. Public opinion in India is ripe for a large expansion of feeder railways by Companies formed by Indians or by firms doing business in the country. The recent decision by the Secretary of State of the British Lane terms testified to the earnest desire of Government to encourage the people. But it appears that under some arrangement between the 14 Companies and Government, these Companies have a powerful voice as regards matters of schedule of feeder lines. They are only fractional owners of the railway system, and yet with them lies the final say whether a proposed feeder line to a particular railway should be constructed or not. This is wrong. Messrs. Kailash, Nizam and Company, for instance, had some time ago two schemes—Nadial to Kozhikode and Godhra to Lathwade—connecting the Bombay, Secunder and Central India Railway with the interior. The Government of India sanctioned them, but the British Company raised difficulties in the matter of "Beaute Terms." The sanction required was, however, granted out of the general revenue. But everybody would not be so lenient. The control is practically now in the hands of these British Companies who are expected shortly to appear in the field as competitors for the construction of feeder railways also. This situation is undesirable, and should there be no means of taking away this control from these Companies, that will be reason enough for the State to overhaul the whole system and to assume the management itself. If the system cannot be amended, the drastic alternative of ending it will have to be adopted, however inconvenient the course may be in other ways. There is undoubtedly a case for inquiry, and the time has come when a definite policy with regard to railway management should be enacted by Government. I accordingly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir CHANDRASEKHAR CHITRAVILAS, —" Sir, I beg to support the resolution as duly moved by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. I have more than once expressed my views about the comparative merits of State management and management by Companies of these railways, and I still hold the view that the former has certain disadvantages from which the latter is free. Broadly speaking, it is a question of balance of advantage. Both the greater advantage. I have always been of opinion that State management is less economical under existing conditions. It may, however, be that the present disadvantages of this management will in future be considerably minimized. If they are, I would certainly prefer that to management by Companies. The question has to be decided one way or the other by Government with due regard to the interests of the Indian public. But as the time is coming on for a general renewal or revision of contracts, discussion at the present time is welcome. I feel certain Government will settle their future policy of Railway management on the broad grounds of public advantage and efficiency at a minimum of cost. The war will perhaps introduce for a good long time new conditions in Railway finance. This may involve the raising of increased capital under more difficult circumstances, and also an increase of activities on the part of Government in undertaking new lines without unnecessary delay. What they will be it will be idle to guess now. We undoubtedly proceed to reconsider the whole position, and to decide upon a policy which will be conducive to the best interests of the country. Whatever arrangement is decided will induce unnecessary correspondence and enable people here to reach the authorities with more facility than if the central seat of Railway management under this dual control Government will seriously consider and achieve improvement in the conditions. The final settlement of Government policy would have been a great help. He has throughout the long official career, been watchful of Indian interests, and has worked hard to promote

them. But he is leaving India, and may be succeeded by an officer of conspicuous ability and large experience. I am sure these interests will be safe in the hands of Mr. Gillen's hands if he succeeds to the post. As the resolutions passed forward a consideration of the settlement of railway policy only, there is nothing to object to in it, and I support it."

The Hon'ble Mr. MANSINGHAM, Hon'ble:—"Sir, I have listened with the greatest interest to the very able speech of my hon'ble friend. I fancy his object has been mainly to provide us with an interesting academic discussion as to what is essentially a rather dull subject; my reason for thinking so is that he has unexcusedly a principle directly contrary to that which is stated, and with which I agree, in Bombay. He then stated that it was not desirable that the Government of India should involve itself in the details of commercial and other undertakings. He now proposes that the Government of India should involve itself in an enormous undertaking. I am glad to see my hon'ble friend Mr. Clerk is looking a little happier than he might be under these conditions: for rather I gather that it is not his intention to leave to his successors what would be a most terrible burden."

"Now, Sir, the resolution as worded presupposes that there is no Government control; I have been in this country since 22 years, and even railway men I have heard nothing but complaints of Government control and interference with private Companies. I know it is not nearly as bad as it was, but it still exists and we hear of it frequently in public speeches at Chambers of Commerce and other such places."

"My main objection to the principle here enunciated is that it reverses our very important principle, namely, decentralisation. My hon'ble friend's proposal, instead of spreading out responsibility and general control, aims at bringing it all into one place, where Hon'ble Members and many of the public, apparently, will come to and take their part. My second objection is that it is adding a great deal of responsibility to a Department which is already overwhelmed with work of a very varied nature. My third, and I think a very important objection, is that it aims at reducing the power and the initiative of the managers who are primarily responsible for controlling railways."

"Company management is not, of course, perfect, but I think, on the whole, it is possibly rather more so than State management, and I should like to see the object aimed at rather to improve the system of Company management than to introduce what I feel to be the disunities of Government control. I perceive it is not suggested that one individual could possibly personally control all the railways in India: the question therefore is how best to secure decentralisation and efficiency. To get the best out of individuals and out of corporations it is desirable to create an esprit de corps and enthusiasm for the service to which they belong, and managers should have a free hand to enable them to produce and carry out original and good work and they should be sufficiently long and sufficiently personally in their posts to enable them to complete important works which they have undertaken. Thus, I think, some much more thorough Company management than through Government control: they may to some extent be present under Government management, but it is undoubtedly the case that State railway managers are transferred from one place to another and they do not know where they are going to be so transferred; therefore, they have not the same inducement to build up and carry out important and original works as Company managers have. I have said that Company control is not perfect, but I think it is more calculated than State control to get the best out of things. Company management would be more effective if some of the restrictions which are now placed on it were removed and if managers were also more free from the control of their Boards at Home in matters of detail. Presumably a railway manager, like other managers, is appointed because he is at the top of his profession, and he is absolutely trusted. If that is so, why a Board or a Government should place the utmost reliance in, and give the utmost power to the man on the spot whom they have appointed because they think he is the best man. These Boards are valuable because of the experience, energy, other things, of those who form them. Boards: they naturally should be consulted and should deal with all important matters of policy and other large questions; and no doubt they are exceedingly useful in that they are in touch with the largest money market in the world, and they also are able to get into close touch with the Home Government: but I should be inclined to reverse the present position as between the railway managers, and the Company Boards. Instead of limiting the Hon'ble Boards to vital matters and to large questions; I should leave details and ordinary routine work to the general management of the man on the spot who has been appointed because he is supposed to be capable of carrying out his work: if he prove not to be capable of doing so, then the simple solution would be to remove him and to replace him by another."

"My hon'ble friend's proposal that railway companies should gradually be eliminated with a view to State control seems to me to involve a very important (interesting) progress, namely, healthy competition between two separate entities. What he said with reference to the Muttia-Aligarh railway is, in my opinion, perfectly correct: as in Bombay, during my considerable experience, have several times had to pass on Government the necessity of constructing and extending certain lines. We have had to wait very often a great number of years, but I do not remember any line which we have believed to be necessary that we have not in the end succeeded in getting. I feel perfectly confident that in good time—perhaps in a good long time—we shall, in the matter of the Muttia-Aligarh line, also achieve our object."

convicted that the advantages of economy are counterbalanced by the disadvantage incidental to the present arrangement for division of profits. For a proper abolition of this point a detailed and extensive analysis of the whole problem would of course be necessary, such as a body of experts, working jointly with the Railway Board, alone can undertake. And this I confidently hope Government will take in hand at an early date.

Apart from the commercial and business aspect of the question, there are facts which would make one pause in his advocacy of management by Companies. The first and most foremost of course is the one relating to the differential treatment as regards rates on these Company-managed lines of internal and sea-borne commerce, to which the Hon'ble Member has referred. The general complaint among merchants connected with the inland trade is that the schedule of freight on these lines for exports and foreign imports is much higher than the schedule for goods moved from one part of the country to another; or to be more precise, the rates inland from seaport towns are generally lower than between two intermediate stations. I am quite prepared to concede that, in cases where goods have to be transhipped at a junction station, an extra charge for handling is fair. But making every allowance it is difficult to believe that higher rates are unavoidable. We have every right to insist that both external and internal trade should receive one and the same treatment on our railways, and all distinctions in favour of the former should be removed. Special facilities for the internal trade may perhaps be justified in principle, but so powerful will motive the importation upon it of particularly onerous terms and conditions. Government might possibly succeed in enforcing a fairer adjustment of rates, but it is doubtful if, without State management, perfect equality of conditions for the two branches of the trade could be secured.

Then there is another fact of serious importance connected with management by Companies. Public opinion in India is ripe for a large extension of feeder railways by Companies formed by Indians or by firms doing business in the country. The recent revision by the Secretary of State of the Branch Line terms testified to the current desire of Government to encourage the people. But it appears that under some arrangement between the 14 Companies and Government, these Companies have a powerful voice as regards situation of schemes of feeder lines. They are only fractional owners of the railway system, and yet with them lies the final say whether a proposed feeder line in a particular railway should be constructed or not. This is wrong. Messrs. Kollick, Nixon and Company, for instance, had some time ago two schemes—Nadod to Kapehatang and Godhara to Lamsada—connecting the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway with the interior. The Government of India sanctioned them, but the British Company raised difficulties in the matter of "Rebate Terms." The assistance required was, however, granted out of the general revenues. But everybody would not be so fortunate. The control is practically now in the hands of those British Companies who are expected shortly to appear in the field as competitors for the construction of feeder railways also. This situation is intolerable, and should there be no means of taking away this control from these Companies, that will be enough for the State to overhaul the whole system and to assume the management itself. If the system cannot be amended, the drastic alternative of ending it will have to be adopted, however inconvenient the course may be in other ways. There is undoubtedly a case for inquiry, and the time has come when a definite policy with regard to railway management should be enunciated by Government. I accordingly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir BHANUJAN CHITRAVATI :—"Sir, I beg to support the resolution so ably moved by the Hon'ble Sir Roehasie Babirade. I have more than once expressed my views about the comparative merits of State management and management by Companies of these railways, and I still hold the view that the former has certain disadvantages from which the latter is free. Briefly speaking, it is a question of balance of advantage. Both managements have certain points in favour of them, but the main issue is, on which side lies the greater advantage. I have always been of opinion that State management is less economical under existing conditions. It may, however, be that the present disadvantages of this management will in future be considerably diminished. If they are, I would certainly prefer that to management by Companies. The question has to be decided one way or the other by Government with due regard to the interests of the Indian public. But as the time is coming on for a general renewal or revision of contracts, discussion at the present time is welcome. I feel certain Government will settle their future policy of Railway management on the broad grounds of public advantage and efficiency at a minimum of cost. The war will perhaps introduce for a good long time new conditions in Railway matters, and also an increase of activities on the part of Government in undertaking new and great developments, and when we reach again a settled state, Government will be in a position to proceed to reexamine the whole position, and to decide upon a policy which will be conducive to the best interests of the country. Whatever arrangement is decided will require necessary correspondence and enable people here to reach the authorities more or less early than if the central seat of Railway management under this dual control Government will necessarily consider and enforce improvement in the conditions. The final settlement of Government policy would have been a great help. He has, throughout his long official career, been watchful of Indian interests, and has worked hard to protect

them. But he is leaving India, and may be succeeded by an officer of conspicuous ability and large experience. I am sure these interests will be safe in the Hon'ble Mr. Muller's hands if he succeeds to the post. As the resolution proposes forward a consideration of the settlement of railway policy only, there is nothing to object to it, and I support it."

The Hon'ble Mr. MANNING, B.A.—" Sir, I have listened with the greatest interest to the very able speech of my hon'ble friend. I fancy his object has been mainly to provide us with an interesting academic discussion in what is technically a rather dull session; my reason for thinking so is that he has associated a principle directly contrary to that which he stated, and with which I agreed, to wit, that the Government of India should involve itself in an enormous undertaking. He then stated that the Government of India should involve itself in an enormous undertaking. I am glad to see my hon'ble friend Mr. Clerk is looking a little happier than he might be under those conditions. For athen I gather that it is not his intention to leave to his successors what would be a most terrible burden."

" Now, Sir, the resolution as worded presupposes that there is no Government control; I have been in this country some 27 years, and from railway men I have heard nothing but complaints of Government control and interference with private Companies. I know it is not nearly so bad as it was, but it still exists and we hear of it frequently in public speeches at Chambers of Commerce and other such places."

" My main objection to the principle here recommended is that it reverses two very important principles, namely, decentralisation. My hon'ble friend's proposal, instead of spreading out responsibility and general control, aims at bringing it all into one place, where Hon'ble Members and many of the public, apparently, will come in and take their part. My second objection is that it is adding a great deal of responsibility to a Department which is already overburdened with work of a very varied nature. My third, and I think a very important objection, is that it aims at reducing the power and the initiative of the managers who are primarily responsible for controlling railways."

" Company management is not, of course, perfect, but I think, on the whole, it is possibly rather more so than State management, and I should like to see the object aimed at rather to improve the system of Company management than to introduce what I feel to be the disabilities of Government control. I presume it is not suggested that any individual could possibly personally control all the railways in India: the question therefore is how best to secure decentralisation and efficiency. To get the best out of individuals and out of corporations it is desirable to create an esprit de corps and enthusiasm for the service to which they belong, and managers should have a free hand to enable them to produce and carry out original and good work and they should be sufficiently long and sufficiently permanently in their posts to enable them to complete important works which they have undertaken. These, I think, come much more through Company management than through Government control: they may to some extent be present under Government management, but it is undoubtedly the case that State railway managers are transferred from one place to another and they do not know where they are going to be so transferred; therefore, they have not the same inducement to build up and carry out important and original works as Company managers have. I have said that Company control is not perfect, but I think it is more calculated than State control to get the best out of things. Company management would be more effective if some of the restrictions which are now placed on it were removed and if managers were also more free from the control of their Boards at Home in matters of detail. Presumably a railway manager, like other managers, is appointed because he is at the top of his profession, and he is absolutely trusted. If that is so, surely a Board or a Government should place the utmost reliance in and give the utmost power to the man on the spot whom they have appointed because they think he is the best man. These Boards are valuable because of the experience, except other things, of those who form them. Boards are naturally should be consulted and should deal with all important matters of policy and other large questions; and no doubt they are exceedingly useful in that they are in touch with the largest money market in the world, and they also are able to get into close touch with the Home Government: but I should be justified to reverse the present position as between the railway managers and the Company Boards. Instead of limiting the control of railway managers, I should be inclined to limit and confine the control of the Home Boards to vital matters and to large questions; I should leave details and ordinary routine work to the general management of the man on the spot who has been appointed because he is supposed to be capable of carrying out his work: if he prove not to be capable of doing so, then the simple solution would be to remove him and to replace him by another."

" My hon'ble friend's proposal that railway companies should gradually be eliminated with a view to State control seems to me to reverse a very important tendency to progress, namely, healthy competition between two separate entities. What he said with reference to the Muttia-Aligarh railway is, in my opinion, perfectly correct; we in Bombay, during my considerable experience, have several times had to prove as Government the necessity of constructing and extending certain lines: we have had to wait very often a great number of years, but I do not remember any line which we have believed to be necessary that we have not in the end succeeded in getting. I feel perfectly confident that in good time—perhaps in a good long time—we shall, in the matter of the Muttia-Aligarh line, also achieve our object."

"With these remarks, I should like to say that I do not desire to support the resolution which is now before us."

The Hon'ble Mr. ARNOTT:—"Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution. I feel that if it is accepted, competition will be killed, and large will rule. Companies are to a rule open to be convinced that the minimum rates should be introduced in certain cases. I have not found State-managed railways equally so. Heads of State-managed railways are usually Royal Engineer Officers, continuously being transferred to other lines, to military duties or sent off suddenly on field service. We cannot expect men under such conditions to be commercial experts. We must have commercial experts managing railways. What State railways are better or equally as well managed as the Great Indian Peninsula, the East Indian Railway or the Bengal Nagpur Railway? I feel that this will be a blow to private enterprise, and I hope that Members of Council will be consulted."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHARGAVA:—"Sir, it is with great hesitation that I venture to take part in this debate, because I am not a business man, I am not a man connected with commerce and do not claim to have that experience which both my Hon'ble friends * on my right and left have. But I venture to offer a few remarks on this question that strike me as relevant. Following closely and with great interest the speech of my Hon'ble friend Sir Denham, so far as I can gather, his complaint against the present system was that the Companies who are in charge of the management of these railways appropriate a good amount in the shape of their share of the profits, and he suggested that if Company management was done away with and State management substituted in its place this amount would accrue to the State. That seemed to me to be the main ground of his proposition. No doubt he brought in other kinds of argument, namely, the present disadvantages of different Companies working different railways—resulting in what are called the kinkly rates, and other disadvantages he tried to be pointed out. But, so far as those disadvantages are concerned, I do not think that those difficulties are insuperable. Even, at present, Government here as doubt certain powers of control over these Companies, and those powers which affect adversely in the manner my friend has pointed out can certainly be dealt with by the State, and measures taken for their removal. If that is so, really it comes back again to the first point that my Hon'ble friend tried to make, namely, that a share of the profits, representing very large amounts, go to these Companies which could well be secured by the State. True, at first sight, that does appear to be so, but what strikes a layman like myself is this, that the management of railways or of any commercial venture by a department of the State can never be so economical or so efficient as management by Companies having a direct interest in the profits. And I should not be surprised to find, if it ever happened that the State undertook the management of these railways, that the profits dwindled, and that even after saving the present share of profits taken by the Companies, the State did ultimately in the result not make more than what is made by it under the present system."

"But, besides that, what I do feel, Mr. Chairman, is that you can never have the satisfaction, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Marshall Reid said, imparted to a Government Department, that is shown in the management of these Companies. The great solicitude that the Companies have to show for the convenience of passengers, for the convenience of their customers, in order to serve them better day after day, is not a spirit that you can infuse into a State Department that works under ordinary routine rules, and that has no direct living interest in the success of the venture such as a Company and its employees have. Therefore, speaking as a layman, it does strike me, Mr. Chairman, that you cannot have so efficient economical or progressive management of railways by a State Department and that the better course is, in my mind, to pursue the present policy, by which the management is vested in Companies who have a direct interest in making their services so acceptable in the public as to bring in every year more and more profits."

"As regards the other disadvantages, as I have pointed out, they can and should, in public interest, be dealt with and removed by proper State control or intervention. Taking this view, I for one am not in favour of the substitution of State management in place of the present system. As I said, I intervene in this debate with great hesitation because I cannot claim to have that great business experience which my Hon'ble friend Sir Denham has, but it does strike me, considering the matter in a logical way and judging it by common sense and general experience, that the substitution of State Agency as suggested by him may not prove successful or desirable. But I understand that all that his proposition seeks at this stage is that Government should give consideration to his suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHITRAVATI:—"Sir, I think we have all listened with very great interest to the speech which my friend Sir Denham Bhikindola has made at the time he moved his resolution, and I desire to congratulate him particularly on the manner in which he was able to crystallise out his facts in the form of his speech, particularly as he is unfortunately suffering from slight ill-health."

"Now, Sir, there is a Member of this Council whose genial presence we miss to-day and whose wit and repartee have not been missed in this Council Chamber this session—I mean the Hon'ble Mr. Vijayraghavan. Mr. Vijayraghavan was also very much concerned in the question of railways, and last year he also moved a certain resolution, not quite of the same nature as the present one, though a certain portion of it had the same effect on the present resolution. His resolution I would point out was more in the nature of a *substantia*. He wanted the Government to straightway appoint a Committee to inquire

* The Hon'ble Sir Denham Bhikindola and the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid

into the whole question, whatever the resolution which my friend the Hon'ble Sir Denham Robinson has moved merely urges that the question of the future policy with regard to railway management may be considered.

"Well, Sir, this is a very large question and I venture to think that there may be something to be said against it, but there is a good deal also to be said in favour of it. I should like, with your permission, Sir, to draw the attention of this Council to some of the salient points in the history of railway development in India. Between 1850 and 1859 the first railways constructed in India were built by Companies under contract with Government which guaranteed to them a fixed interest on the capital. They were also given, by the Government, land free of charge, and under the terms of those contracts the Government reserved to itself the power to purchase these lines at the end of 25 or 50 years. Now, as early as 1855, Lord Dalhousie, however, laid down the principle that the maintenance and control of the railway system should be in the hands of the State. This resulted eventually in the State constructing and managing all railways between the years 1859 and 1879 until, I think, the time of Lord Ripon. From 1880 up to the present time, owing to various circumstances over which the Government of India had no control, construction and management of railways have been carried on partly by the State and partly by Companies with capital raised partly by Government and partly by Companies, the result being that some of the most important lines, such as the Eastern Bengal, North Western and the Oudh and Rohilkund Railways are managed and owned entirely by Government, whereas the only lines of magnitude not owned by Government are Southern Punjab, the Bengal and North Western Railways. The rest are nearly all owned by Government and managed by Companies. Therefore, as my friend the Hon'ble Sir Denham Robinson very forcibly pointed out, out of a total of about 25,000 miles, 6,800 miles are already worked and managed by the State. And thus it will be seen that the net result has been that the greater part of the railways already belongs to the State.

"Looking at the financial side of the question, we see that out of a total outlay, up to 1912, of a sum of 202 millions, Government have already found means to provide 334 millions and the Managing Companies only 18 millions. It seems to me, therefore, that it is only a question of finding the remaining 18 millions to enable the Government practically to own all the railways. The disadvantages of management by Companies under these circumstances are primarily financial loss to the State and therefore to the taxpayer. There are other serious disadvantages in the system. Referring regard to the cost in the working of Indian railways, the rates are seriously very excessive compared to those of other countries, and therefore local trade suffers. This again has been very effectively pointed out by the Hon'ble Member. The principle which guides Railway Companies in managing their lines appears to be a question of making the greater profits without due regard to the broader policy, namely, the convenience and welfare of the public. One instance will suffice, namely, the condition of third-class passenger and third-class carriages. I do not desire to detain the Council by giving a description of what prevails as regards third-class carriages and third-class passengers, because I find that my friend, to whom I have already referred—I mean the Hon'ble Mr. Tjallingii—has cleared—quite very exhaustively with the subject, and pointed in vivid colours the state of things which prevails. In other countries of the world,—England, France, Italy,—third-class carriages are patronised by almost everybody, and there are very well equipped, but unfortunately in India third-class passengers are put to the greatest hardship.

"Then, again, Sir, there is the question of the employment of Indians. I find that out of a total of something like 68,500 employees, including both those on the railways managed by the State as well as those managed by the Companies, there are altogether 57,600 odd Indians; but these Indians are mostly in the lower grades of staff; i.e., in the higher grades the number of Indians I feel certain is comparatively small.

"I therefore, generally speaking, the objection to State management can be summed up by saying that as the controlling agency and the central authority seem to be divided between the Government of India here and the Board of Directors of the managing Companies in London, this dual control stands in the way of progress, and is a definite disadvantage both to Government and to the people; whereas if the entire control and management had been centred in the State the people of the country would have had much greater chance of getting their grievances redressed by appealing to Government, so Government is always approachable, I hope, to public opinion in this country. We are not very much concerned with feeder lines and branch lines. They are certainly on a different footing and Government can well deal with these as they think best. Again, the question of the supply of capital and the aid received from Companies I certainly regard as a myth. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott has pointed out the fact that if the management of railways was taken over by the State, competition will be killed. In that connection I would only like to say that, as far as I have been able to understand from what has fallen from my friend the Hon'ble Sir Denham Robinson, he only meant that the management of trunk lines should be taken over by the State and wishes to leave out the question of branch lines entirely; there is no reason why branch lines and feeder lines should not be made over to different Companies and why healthy competition should and be encouraged. With these few words, I have very great pleasure in recording my hearty support to the resolution which my friend the Hon'ble Sir Denham Robinson has moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNARD:—"Sir, I am very much in the position in which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Stirling is; I am not a business man nor a railway man and I have

and the smallest desire to interfere in this discussion. But, Sir, there is a distinct advantage in a Council like this, where there are Hon'ble Members who are experts and Hon'ble Members who are not experts, there is a distinct advantage in the fact that technical considerations are judged from the large standpoint of common sense. I have listened with great interest to the arguments for, and the arguments against, the proposal of my Hon'ble friend, and I will say at once that I am in strong sympathy with the resolution which has been moved by him. It is in fact an old resolution which was discussed in this Council, and which I think met with the general approval of the non-official Indian members of this Council. Mr. Setalvad objects to the resolution, I think, chiefly on the ground that economic and progressive management would not be ensured if Company management was superseded by State management. Well I wholly dissent from this view. At any rate it is a view which has not been tested. We have a large number of railways which are managed by the State. We have the expectation that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. What has been the outcome of this management? To the Government entrusted with it? Has the management in these cases been progressive and economical? Has it come up to the standard of expectations on the part of the Government? I am inclined to think that the answer will be in the affirmative. At any rate we look forward to an answer on this point being given by the Hon'ble Member in charge. If in the past State-managed railways have been conducted upon progressive and economic lines, if they have given a fair dividend, if they have not been a burden upon the State, we are entitled to ask the Government to extend the sphere of State operations in this direction. But my Hon'ble friend has not met that point, which I regard as the strongest argument in favour of the resolution which has been moved by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola complained of the large profits which year after year go to the pockets of the Companies. I think he fixed it at about a crore of rupees a year. My friend Mr. Setalvad has nothing to say to that. What about those profits? Should they go into the pockets of the Government and the tax-payer rather than into the pockets of Companies located in England? What is the answer to this question? I take my stand upon that crucial position. Unless there are overwhelming reasons in favour of this division of public money I think we ought to stop it, and such reasons have not been stated in this Council. At any rate Mr. Setalvad has nothing whatever to say to this argument. Therefore, unless we are compelled by the exigencies of the situation, by the exigencies of some crisis, to put this large amount of money year after year into the pockets of the Companies, I say that State management must be preferred to Company management. Then, Sir, it has been suggested by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Marshall Hall that it would be opposed to the principle of decentralisation. I am entirely in favour of decentralisation. I think we in this Council Chamber are all advocates of provincial autonomy. We all look forward to that consummation. No Indian member would oppose the development of the principle of decentralisation. But I am convinced that the principle of decentralisation will not be jeopardised by the acceptance of the resolution of my Hon'ble friend. I think I can suggest a means out of it. You have these railways in different provinces, Bengal, Bombay, Madras and so on. Why not place the administration of these railways under the provincial Governments, which I think would be much more feasible, having a closer bond to co-ordinate the administrative agencies of the different Governments. That would be decentralisation coupled with the exercise of central authority for the purpose of co-ordination. What has my Hon'ble friend got to say to this? Then, Sir, another argument brought forward by my Hon'ble friend is that the department is overburdened. Surely with the growth of administration every department is overburdened. I am sure my Hon'ble friends on the other side, Members of the Executive Council, find their departments getting more and more over-worked year after year, owing to the growth of administrative expenses. That is a fact, a permanent fact, which we must face year after year. What is the obvious remedy? Strengthen the department. Surely a great scheme of reform is not to be postponed or sacrificed on account of a ground, I do not wish to use the word disrespectfully, so flimsy as this. Then, Sir, another argument which has been brought forward by my friend is, that the manager ought to have large powers of initiative. Surely the Government can give those powers to a concrete instance. We have Colonel Brown, Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, an admirable officer, I believe he has got a large power of initiative; I do not think the Railway Board interferes with him in matters of detail. Therefore, tested by the arguments on the other side the proposition is reasonable and ought to be accepted. Tested by the arguments in favour of the proposition it is an overwhelming agency. State railways, State management, means management by the Government. Sir, year after year, the Government is becoming more and more rational, year after year our voice is becoming more and more potent; therefore, within a measurable distance of time State management will mean management of railways by the people and through the representatives of the people. That is what State management will ultimately imply. But perhaps it may be said that I am looking far ahead. Let me modify my vision nearer home. At present State management means a management more respectful to public opinion than Company management ever has. State management means a management which pays greater attention to the requirements of the people than to the requirements of S. & C. Therefore having regard to these considerations, I do hope that Government will see their way to accept this resolution. And what after all is the resolution? A most modest resolution, requesting not that the Government should introduce any revenue theory change all at once, but that it should consider the desirability of what should be the future policy in regard to State railways.

"Sir, it is a very modest resolution, I think Government might accept it, Government might consider the proposal, if Government find that the proposal should not be accepted, it may be rejected. But, surely, in view of the fact that in 1919 and 1921 in houses of two Companies will expire, the resolution raises a question of public policy that should be considered and I hope and trust that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department will be able to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKSHANPOUR:—"Sir, the question as to the relative merits of State management and management by Companies of State-owned railways is not an easy question. We have to consider several aspects of the question before we can solve it. To begin with we have to determine whether from an administrative point of view the State can conveniently take over the management of all the 25,000 miles of railway. Besides, there is the financial consideration. No doubt State management is in some respects more advantageous. As the Hon'ble Member has pointed out if the State takes up the management it can secure to itself all the profits without having had to share them with Companies. Sometimes we want governmental rules, if the State has control over the working of its railways there will be greater chance for such rules being allowed. These rules are necessary for the economic advancement and the development of agriculture in the country. Under State management convenience of the travelling public will be better attended to. If the management is in the hands of the State, public convenience will be of primary consideration. Then, again, if the management of the State railway is in the hands of the State, the State can directly deal with complaints and suggestions for improvement. As it is, Government has to refer them to the managing Companies. In many cases provincial Governments have to approach the Companies through the Government of India. The procedure involves delay. If the management is in the hands of the State and some of the powers of the Government of India being delegated to provincial Governments, small matters could be dealt with on the spot and delay and correspondence avoided. These are some of the apparent advantages. Do these advantages outweigh the difficulties? It is a question for experts to answer, they alone can say whether on the whole State management is advantageous or not. What the resolution aims is the consideration of the policy of State management. It cannot be said that the matter is not worth being considered. On the other hand, in view of the fact that the period of some of the contracts will expire by 1939, I think an early consideration is necessary. With these observations, Sir, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAHESWAR:—"Sir, the question of State versus Private management of Indian railways was officially before the Commercial Board in 1920 when, as a Member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Committee, I remember that there were resolutions of the transference of certain lines from State to Private management. The subject was one that had been talked about and was publicly brought up at the annual meeting of our Chamber at the end of that official year, early in 1920, when the Vice-President spoke in favour of State management and was supported in a speech by Sir Kamesh Chandra I refer to this as I wish to say that these were personal opinions and not those of the Chamber as it was known that commercial views were divided. This letter was passed as a subsequent reference to the membership as a result of which no action was deemed necessary in following up the proposals. On the whole the feeling was that opinion tended distinctly in the direction of either relieving the Government of the commercial part of its administration of the railways. The late Mr. T. S. Robertson, who came to India to study and report on Indian Railways, arrived at the conclusion that the disadvantages of direct State management outweighed any advantages which it might possess. He favoured the leasing of all our railways to Companies to work, giving his reasons: firstly, that Government would be in a stronger position to watch over the interests of the country and to hold the balance between contending parties; and secondly, that the public would have the benefit from healthy competition between different Companies. The question is a debatable one as we have seen from to-day's speeches, and I do not propose attempting to answer the many points raised by members, though I would like to ask one question on the one brought forward by several speakers as to the amount paid for lease management. Is it supposed that Governments are going to work railways for nothing? From opinions previously expressed State management will cost more than Private control. Thus with regard to the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Subendranath Bosejee that a Control Board could be introduced through provincial management, I think that if this system was introduced the tag of war now the Madras-Ahmedabad extension would be just as great, if not greater than at present. The subject is debatable and all I ask on behalf of our Chamber is Bengal is that if it is to be considered the matter should be made the subject of full reference and inquiry commercially. Moreover, I have no authority to give an opinion from the Chamber but for myself feel that the outcome of any inquiry would involve as great change in the present system, as to my opinion, subject to improvements in details which we all recognise are possible, we are best as we are. In principle we do not in these days seek centralisation, but rather decentralisation; and on this ground I would not support any action for change."

The Hon'ble Pandit MAHAR MOHAN MALHOTRA:—"Sir, there is no doubt that the question raised by the resolution is a somewhat technical one, and it might well, as such, frighten off a layman from discussing it. But it seems to me, Sir, that if the layman finds the money which experts experiment with and sometimes waste, the representatives of

beginners are entitled to bring to the notice of the Government points which affect the system, i.e., the general taxpayer. In dealing with the question, I will first take up the objections raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott, and the Hon'ble Mr. Montagu. The Hon'ble Mr. Montagu at one time seemed inclined not to commit himself to any particular view, but in his concluding remarks he, too, distinctly showed himself in favour of leaving things as they are. I was surprised to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid characterize the discussion raised by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahmatulla as an academic discussion. I cannot think of a discussion having a more practical bearing and importance than the present one. I do not think that the mere discussion that my friend Sir Ibrahim Rahmatulla evinced a principle to-day which the Hon'ble Member Mr. Reid thought was in conflict with another which he had enunciated another day, affords sufficient warrant for such a remark as he has made. Mr. Reid further said that Sir Ibrahim Rahmatulla's remarks would appear to presuppose that there is no Government control over railways at present. I do not think there was anything in the remarks of Sir Ibrahim Rahmatulla which would suggest that that was so. I thought he distinctly said, on the contrary, that the Government did exercise a certain amount of control over all railways in the country through the Railway Board and its other organs.

But the most important objection taken by Mr. Reid was that the resolution runs counter to the principle of decentralisation. I did not know, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member was so deeply attached to the principle of decentralisation. I thought he had only a practical business man's regard for the principle which was found to be favourable to the business in hand at a particular moment. At any rate there are some business men who answer that description. When we ask for decentralisation is matter of political administration, these good friends say: 'Decentralisation will lead to deterioration and inefficiency; it will lead to a weakening of the central authority, which endures economy and increases efficiency.' But when we ask that the State should manage the railway lines by its own direct agency and not through Companies, the merits of decentralisation are pleaded to us, and we are asked to continue to make us a stunted sacrifice of a cross and more of the public money at its altar. Mr. Reid admitted that the management by Companies did have something to be desired; but he said that the fault lay in the restrictions that were imposed by Government upon Railway Companies and in the restrictions that were imposed by the Boards of those Companies upon the managers put there. Mr. Reid would have the men on the spot practically entirely free, except in certain important matters of principle, which the Board might lay down. That would lead, Sir, to a larger amount of public money being swallowed by these Companies than is being done at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott complained that if the resolution were accepted it would kill competition. Competition between whom? Competition between persons whose sole concern is to make as much profit out of the business as they can and who care for the interests of the public only in so far as it affects the prosperity of their business. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott also argued that the Government will find it difficult to obtain the services of commercial experts. Well, I wish my friend had made himself sure of his facts before he made such a statement. He would then have found that it was the State that supplied the largest number of commercial experts to the Companies both in this country and even on the Boards of these Companies in London. I will tell him something about it by and by.

This therefore is the position. The object of the resolution is to suggest that the system of State management of Railways should be extended so the Government will thereby save a large sum of money which it pays at present to Companies as net profits and the public will receive other benefits besides. We all know that the railways have cost the people of India a tremendous sum, nearly 600 crores, or £400 millions, has been expended up to this day in railways. Up to 1900 railways did not yield a profit, from 1900 onwards they have yielded a profit. True, last year, owing to the special exigencies of the war, the profits came to 53 per cent., and they are estimated to be 32 per cent. only in the following year. But they have yielded better returns in previous years and the net total of the net profits they yield to us is not an insignificant amount and there is every reason to think that if the Government takes up the management of all the railways in its hands, the money invested can be made to yield a much larger return. The Transport Department affords an excellent illustration and argument. A large sum of public money has been invested in it. That Department is entirely managed by State agency and it yields the handsome profit of over 6 per cent. Railways have been largely managed by the agency of Companies, and they have never given much more than 1 per cent. of profit. I doubt not, Sir, that if the management of all State railways is taken up by the State, there will be a distinct and a large gain in the net total of net profits from them.

It was stated by one speaker that railways managed by Companies are managed more cheaply than those managed by the State. That is not so. If I had the time, I would show that the smaller percentage of working expenses shown by some Company, managed lines is due to costs which can easily be explained. For instance, the East Indian Railway Company shows a much smaller percentage of working expenses than the North and North-Western Railway and the North-Western Railway. The reason is that the East Indian Railway has passed through better soil than the other two lines; and owing to its comparative immaturity to a port, has had greater facilities in getting materials for construction and equipment. Then the East Indian Railway traverses the

most densely populated parts of the country; it has got a large number of large towns and cities on the railway lines; and thus commands both a large passenger traffic and a large goods traffic; it has a port for both exports and imports and has few badlands on imported articles and coal, and lastly, what is a most important thing, it has got coalfields on the line. For these reasons the working expenses on the East Indian Railway are less than those on the other lines. The Great Indian Peninsula, North-Western Railway, and the South and North-Eastern Railway have to carry coal from much longer distances and on rugged working expenses. I will now make another statement which has been asked for by the Company management, namely, that the capital invested in the railways has been 90 per cent. of the capital invested in railways in India has been provided by the Indian taxpayer, and only 10 per cent. by the Government. No one will question that this small the Government contributes itself to the Government of India.

"Then, Sir, there is the question whether Government can command the services of men competent to manage these railways. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott has said, it cannot. In answer to that I would point out that at present the State trains a large number of the officers of these Companies, their Agents, Engineers, Auditors, Traffic Managers, etc. A large percentage of these officers are drawn by the Companies from men who have been taken either on leave or after resignation or retirement. Take the Great Indian Peninsula the East Indian Railway, its late Agent, the late Sir W. R. Dyers, its present Chief Auditor, Mr. Marshall, was disengaged in the service of the Government and then transferred to the Company. Similarly in the Madras Railway we had Captain Nageswari, Indian Railway, Mr. A. Mairhead, till lately belonged to the South and North-Eastern Railway. On the Bombay, Mysore and Central India Railway, we had that the late Agent, Major Shelly, the late Chief Auditor, Mr. Kaulera, and the present Traffic Manager, Mr. Wood, were all at one time in the service of the State. The late Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Mr. Munson, belonged formerly to the South and North-Eastern Railway, and the late Auditor, Mr. E. Denwood, was also formerly a servant of the State. So also Major George Smith, Agent of the Nizam's Railway.

"Even after retirement it is the men who have received their training and acquired experience and distinction in the service of the State that guide the officers of the Railway Companies. For instance, Colonel Sir William Bristow, who held a responsible office under the Government is now the Chairman of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Sir Frederick Uppott, late President of the Railway Board, has joined the Board of the Madras Southern Mahratta Railway, and the Assam Bengal Railway Board in London. Sir John Bannister, late President of the Railway Board, has joined the Board of the East India Railway Company as Chairman. Our late colleague Sir T. E. Wyse, who retired about six months ago, as President of our Railway Board, and who was appointed by the Secretary of State, Government Director of Indian Railways in England, &c., to represent the Government of India in all the Boards of Railway Companies in England, has, it is stated in the papers, accepted the Managing Directorship of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company. The Managing Director of the South Indian Railway, Mr. Neville Priestley, was formerly a Traffic Manager on one of our Railways, and the Secretary to the Railway Board of another time. I can give many more instances of this kind, but I will not.

I will not. I have said enough to show that as far as expert knowledge and talent for Company are concerned, the State has commanded it in a much larger measure than any the Indian taxpayer, and not the Company manager, should receive the full benefit of the services of men who have been trained at his expense.

"We might now consider the advantages of State management of Railways. The first advantage would be the saving of a crore of rupees a year, the loss of which I am sure the Hon'ble the Finance Member cannot look upon with complacency—not only the Finance Member, but I am sure as Member of the Government of India we should only allow a crore of rupees to be given away year after year as net profits to Railway Companies, when that crore would do much upon the education of the people, on the course of a few years, change the face of the country, by revealing the people from the ignorance in which they are steeped and the misery and helplessness in which they are consequently exposed. That will be the certain initial gain. But I claim that if the State takes up the management of its railways from Companies the net profits will steadily increase. Under the prevailing system, the working expenses have been growing enormously; under the system we advocate, they would, we expect, be sensibly cut down. There would be more economy generally, less expenditure, more economy and larger profits: this will be no mean advantage.

"The second advantage would be to powermen. At present the interests of passengers are not much cared for. The third-class rate ought to be lowered. It may be said that it is the lowest in the world. But labour also is cheapest of all the world in this country, and the people have contributed the money which has been invested in the building up of the railways. The third-class fare should be brought down to 1½ paise per

mile throughout. At present some Railways are getting the maximum of 2½ pice per mile. On every railway of which the State takes up the management, the rates should be at once made uniform and reasonably low. This will not involve loss to the State, but as the post-office has increased the postal revenue reduced rates will lead to greater traffic, and therefore to a greater total income in the end.

"Nor is the charge advocated less prominently called for in the interests of Trade. The good for it here is, if anything, greater. As my Hon'ble friend, Sir Benjamin Robinson, has pointed out, there are differences in rates that cannot be justified for a moment: there is an absence of the right principle in fixing these. Rates for raw exports are as favourable (that is, for finished articles); rates for foreign imports are more favourable than rates for indigenous articles and for inter-provincial trade. The Council will be surprised to hear that the rates for imported wines and spirits are of the 1st class, namely, 1½ of a pie per mowad per mile, while the rate for foreign water is of the 4th class, namely 1½ of a pie! Wines and spirits imported from abroad are thus far more favoured under the present system than the only water of the Ganges, which the vast millions of this country regard as a thing which every human being will be bent to have a portion of! Then look at other rates. The rates for ghee, an essential article of food for the people, and for oils, are very heavy, while the rate for oil-seeds is very low. There is no doubt a General Classification Committee which fixes rates, but notwithstanding that there are these anomalies, and these would certainly be avoided and corrected if the Government took over the management of all State railways in its own hands and put an end to the competition between the various Companies. There would be then no mercenary interests left which would rejoice in earning large profits at the expense of the general public.

"A third advantage to which I would briefly allude will be a larger employment of Indians on the Railways. It is notorious that at present the number of Indians who receive appointments as men in the higher grades is very small. The Government, I am thankful to say, have taken note of this fact, and have done something to improve matters. I hope that improvement will continue, but the present state of affairs is deplorable. Not only is the number of Indians employed very small, but the few that are employed do not receive fair treatment. As an instance, I may mention, that the Great India Peninsula Railway exchanges passes for European employees of other railways with its own, but it does not issue exchange passes for Indian employees. Indians therefore suffer doubly under the existing system. For all these reasons it is necessary, Sir, that the question raised by the resolution should be seriously taken up and settled once for all in a satisfactory manner.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Marshall Reid and some other members seemed alarmed at the suggestion that the Government of India should take up more business of a commercial nature. The Government of India, Sir, at all the Governments know as—and I have of a few—occupy a very peculiar position. The Government of India are one of the biggest banking, trading, commercial concerns known to mankind. They are a large business firm dealing in different kinds of business. Take the Salt Department and the Irrigation Department—these are very large departments. The Government have managed them, and managed them successfully too. Any department of business which the Government have thought it proper to take up in their hands, they have found men and money to manage them. And here in the matter of the Railways the policy was laid down, as my friend Sir Benjamin Robinson has pointed out, in 1850. The Government decided then that the Government should buy up all the Railways from the Companies as soon as possible. It had steadily carried out that policy. The question raised by the resolution is not that the State should become the owner of the Railways, for that is already in, but that it should take the management of its railways in its own hands. The time for it has come. The existing lease of the East Indian Railway will expire in 1913. If it is not to be renewed, notice must be given to them in 1917. I hope the Government will decide to give them such notice. The East Indian Railway Company have earned enormous profits. They were given a present of 8½ millions when the line was purchased by the Government. Of the 32 millions of capital, at which the price of the line was fixed, 26 millions was paid in hard cash and credit was given to the Company for over 6 millions in their share of the profit. They are now receiving interest on that amount, and, over and above that, they are receiving a good share of the net profits for working the railway. This too should be saved to the people.

"Sir, some Hon'ble Members have said that, if the Government took up the management of the railways, the working expenses would swallow up much of the profits of which we have been talking. That is due to want of acquaintance with the facts."

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor:—"The Hon'ble Member has already used up his time. I must ask him to draw his remarks quickly to a close."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MANOHAR MALAVIA:—"I will, Sir. A glance at the Financial Statement which was placed on the table yesterday will show that what my friend the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robinson has his eye upon is the net profit, which are left after deducting all working expenses, and after deducting all the interest payable on the amount loaned to the railways. They are net profits pure and simple, no deduction will have to be made on them, if the Government should take up the management of the railways in their hands. It will only mean that instead of allowing these profits to go into the hands of the Companies who manage the railways from London, they should be retained by the Government in their hands. The Government of India are in an

friends Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and others have very effectively answered all the objections which have been advanced against the resolution and I endorse all their views.

The first point that strikes me, Sir, is that it seems absurd on the face of it that the Government should have so little control in the management of a concern in which it pays more than 90 per cent. of the outlay. The amount of control which Government now has over the Company-managed railways is really so insignificant that it can exercise very little power in their internal administration. It can never have that effective control of affairs in which as by far the major partner it is entitled to have. Some of my friends have suggested that Government management will not be economical and will lead to loss, and others that Government will be in want of proper experts. Arguments like these only prove the weakness of the cause they advocate and have to be advanced only because there are none better. It is really little complimentary to Government to suggest that it is a wasteful uneconomical body, the body that is managing all the affairs of the Indian Administration. To say that by taking over railways into its own hands it will by its wasted want of economy make them a burden on the people is to cast a reflection that Government has been wasting our money is all that it is doing and has been a burden to the people rather than a help. This is, I am afraid, too sweeping a remark which very few of my friends will be prepared to accept. As regards finding experts also I cannot believe that the persons of the Government will not equal or even excel the powers of the Companies. I hope the Government will not be in any difficulty about getting hold of the best of experts and any number of them that may be required.

Another thing which the Hon'ble Mr. Malviya pointed out and one that cannot be ignored is the question of the employment of Indians both in the upper and lower grades of the railway service. It is only proper that the people who directly contribute to the maintenance and traffic of the railways should have a fair field for employment in the railway service. For this it is essential that the Provincial Governments should have an effective control over the appointments available on the lines that pass through their respective Provinces. This will be possible only if the entire management rests with Government and a process of centralization and decentralization is adopted as in the case of other Government departments.

Further, the course suggested in the resolution is really an adoption of a new policy or departure from any policy laid down by Government. The original agreements with the Companies to the effect that they would have the lines for a certain period only and that after the expiration of that period the Government will have the right to take up the working of the lines into its own hands, by themselves indicate that the Government always contemplated taking over the railways as soon as they had gone through the earlier stages of their development and allowed the Companies sufficient remuneration for their trouble. When Government has faced almost all the capital for the railways, it is unjust to the people as well as to the Government that such an important department should be left in the management of private Companies perpetually merely because they had contributed an insignificant percentage of the outlay. The contracts with some of the Railways are going to expire shortly; and, as the Hon'ble Member pointed out last year and has repeated now, it is time that the question is brought prominently forward for the consideration of the Government. The people want that the Government should have the railway management in their hands; they have greater confidence in Government management than in Company management. And I think the Government should make up its mind, in the interests of the people and in response to their desire, to satisfy them by taking all railways into its own hands as contracts fall due. This will add to the coffers of the State and the convenience and comfort of the public. I trust the matter will receive the favourable consideration of the Government. I wholeheartedly support the resolution as worded by my friends have done."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKR:—"Sir, I trust that the Hon'ble Member who has moved this resolution and those Hon'ble Members who have supported it, will not think me lacking in courtesy if I make an attempt to discuss in detail the complex question which has been raised, the question, that is, of the rival merits of Government or Private management of railways. If I do not do so, it is not that I fail to appreciate the great importance of the problem to Indian industry and commerce, but last year, as Council knows there was a debate on this same question, in the course of which I reviewed the main features on either side, and it would be a waste of the time of Council, if I were now once more to go over the same ground. I explained then that it would be entirely outside the scope of the debate, were I to offer personally or on behalf of Government any opinion on the merits of the conflicting considerations which can be urged on either side of the controversy, and it would be equally undesirable if I were to attempt to do so now."

At the same time I think I ought to offer some comments on some of the points which have been raised as the course of what I think we shall all agree—has been a very interesting and very instructive debate. It was opened by the very able speech of my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. I listened very carefully to it, and it seems to me that the questions which the Hon'ble Member raised revolve themselves into two main questions of principle, firstly, should we work our railways on competitive lines? and secondly, should our railways be run on commercial lines? I am aware the Hon'ble Member did not specifically put the matter in that way. For instance, he asked the question of track rates, and complained that there was harm done to agriculture and industry by the system through which our Railway Company is enabled to charge a specially

big's rate for short distances over its own railway in order to prevent goods getting on to another line. Well, I will go so far as to agree that sometimes that black-and-white system competitive system and represent only one side of the competitive system. Following the principle which I have just associated, I do not propose to say whether I regard the competitive system to be better or the non-competitive system. But we must regard it as a whole, and if there is that disadvantage, we must also realize that there are advantages. One line competes with another and endeavours to give better accommodation to passengers. And similarly they compete to get traffic not only by black rules but by offering lower rates over long loads as agricultural produce down in the ports and agriculture benefits very markedly thereby. On the whole question of rates it seems to me to be too readily assumed that there can be as real control unless the State takes over the railways. Of course that is not necessarily the case. If complaints are brought to the Railway Board about rates now, we bring them to the notice of the Administration and the Administration approach them. I think, in a very reasonable spirit. Also I may point out that it is not necessary for the State to take over the whole of the railways in order to get more control than we have at present. It is also conceivable that on the revision of the current rates, the question may be taken up of giving Government a greater measure of control over rates. Control over rates is consequently rigid in some countries where the railways are not nationalized; in no country in the world, for instance, is control stronger than in the United States; and in France also there is very close control over rates on private railways as well as on railways worked by the State.

"I will turn now to the other point, should our railways be run on a commercial basis? The Hon'ble Sir Bhabha raised this issue when he referred to the possibility of using railways for the promotion and development of our native trade. He stated once it, if I may say so, rather ingeniously, for while saying that Government should give especially low rates for local industries, he contended at the same time that to do so would not cost the State any appreciable amount. I do not think we can at all safely assume that to be the case. It may very easily cost the State a great deal. At any rate, we should be put into a state of complete uncertainty as to our railway revenue if we were once to admit that principle. We had an interesting debate in the Council in 1912 on the question of the Railways' methods of fixing their tariffs. The question was raised by Sir Vilhelms Titchmarsh, and while he complained of the existing management of railways in respect of rates, he admitted very freely that the difficulties arose from their being run on a commercial basis. If you once decide that the railways are to be used as a means of promoting and encouraging industry, you will have abandoned that basis and it seems to me that you must be prepared for possibly a severe loss in your revenue which will have to be made good in other ways. I think that aspect of the case also becomes important in connection with a further question which was raised by Sir Bhabha. He urged—and many other Members agreed—that large economies could be made by abolishing the Companies and so standing all expenses of Boards of London, etc., and by having one centralized administration. That may be so; but if you take those two things together—the passing to run railways on the commercial basis and the economy effected by abolishing the Boards and other expenses in London, and put the one against the other, it seems to me a quite possible thing, I won't put it at more than that—it seems to me a quite possible thing that you may come out on the wrong side. We have heard it urged this morning that railways should be run on very much the type of a commercial basis. I can imagine the shoulder that must have run through my Hon'ble Colleague, the Finance Member, when he heard the Hon'ble Mr. Sardesai's statement saying that they should be worked by the people for the people, saying as he did last year, that Government in managing railways should have a totally different object from a company, in managing railways."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNARD:—"Not immediately? Sir? Later on, I think I said."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK:—"At the present moment at any rate, there is no difference. Our administration of State-owned lines is run on the same lines as Company administration. It is run with a view to make a profit. So far as we can, we endeavour to meet the requirements of new industries, because it is part of the commercial working of railways to work up a new industry with a view to getting more traffic later on, but we have not gone beyond that."

"Now, the present resolution merely recommends the Governor General in Council to consider the desirability of the future policy in regard to State railways being one of management by Government instead of by Companies. It is a great pleasure to find myself in the fortunate, and I am afraid, not too common position, not only of being able to meet my Hon'ble friend's wishes, but even of having anticipated them. Government has already with the sanction of the Secretary of State, taken up an inquiry into this matter especially in regard to the vital question of the comparative economy of the two methods of working. I am very glad, therefore, to be able to accept the resolution. But in doing so I must make it absolutely clear that we are only considering the question of the relative efficiency of the two systems of working. Some Hon'ble Members seem to have thought that if Government accept this resolution, they will be committed to the policy which the Hon'ble Sir Bhabha has indicated to be the outcome of the inquiry."

be advocated. That of course is not so; if it were so, I could not possibly accept the resolution. It must be understood that in accepting this motion and in instituting the inquiries which we have instituted, the Government of India are in no way committed as to the conclusions which they may eventually form. We are merely comparing the respective results of the existing workings of the States which are now managed by the State and of those which are now managed by Companies, and the sole object we have in view is to collect the necessary data for forming a judgment on this question. I should like to add in regard to what was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Montagu that in any inquiries which we may make on the subject we shall certainly consult Chambers of Commerce and other bodies in order to ascertain their commercial view. I accept the resolution on the terms, which I have explained."

The Hon'ble Sir BENARSI BHANUJAN:—"Sir, I am indebted to the Hon'ble Member for accepting my resolution and I trust that when the question is considered, and before a final decision is reached, all sets of commercial opinion in India will be consulted by Government; I understand that that is the intention. I would have, under the circumstances, not troubled the Council with any reply at all, but I hope, I will be permitted to say a few words in regard to the criticism that has been obtained by some of the unofficial members. I will frankly confess that I never expected the support of the representatives of Chambers of Commerce for the very hard matter which the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall had given. He said 'it will take time, but we will have our way in the matter of the Metro-Aligarh Section as we have always had our way with Government.'"

I cannot expect support from contented and self-satisfied people. I have brought forward this resolution in the interests of the Indian tax-payers and I think the general consensus of unofficial opinion in this Council must have convinced Government that they regard it as a matter of great importance that the management of railways should vest in the State. Sir, I have only one more word to say in conclusion, and that is with reference to the point that the railways are worked on a commercial basis. He also disputes the fact that the railways should be worked on a commercial basis. What we object to is that they should be worked purely as a commercial basis, irrespective of every other consideration. All we ask is that in working on a commercial basis, care should be had to the economic and industrial interest of this country. In the consideration of all these questions, I want that Government should bear prominently in mind not only the question of making revenue out of a monopoly which they hold, but that in settling such revenue they shall bestow careful considerations to the question of encouraging industries in India and promoting the economic interests of the people of India, even at the sacrifice of some portion of such revenue. I need not add that as long as I am a member of this Council I shall continue to press vigorously to the notice of Government that India wants satisfactory measures to be adopted for the promotion of the economic interests of this country."

The resolution was put and adopted.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 25th March 1915

BURRO,
*the 29th March 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

J. F. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 25th March 1915.

PRESENT :

His Excellency HARRY HARGREAVE, C.B., C.S.I., M.C.S., S.A.S.,
R.M.S., D.M.S., I.M.S., Secretary and Governor General, presiding,
and 59 Members, of whom 51 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Raja KOTIRAJPAL SINGH asked :—

1. "Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to place on the table a copy of the proceedings of the two Wheat Conferences and the Indigo Conference recently held at Delhi?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the answer which I gave to his similar question at the Council meeting of the 15th January last. Government regret that they are unable to lay reports of the Wheat or Indigo Conferences on the table as the proceedings were of a confidential nature. In the case of the former, I may refer the Hon'ble Member to the statement which I made in Council on the 22nd instant, in which I explained the policy which the Government of India propose to adopt. As regards the Indigo Conference, a *Compendium* will probably be issued shortly."

The Hon'ble Raja KOTIRAJPAL SINGH asked :—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some Railways charge relatively higher rates of freight for indigenous sugar than for imported sugar?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied :—

"It is the case that railways are able to quote relatively lower rates of freight for sugar offering a large traffic from the ports, which is, as a rule, carried for long distances in full wagon loads, whereas traffic in sugar manufactured in the country is comparatively small and generally carried for short distances in consignments of less than wagon loads, all of which are liable to incur greatly to increase the cost of carriage."

The Hon'ble Raja KOTIRAJPAL SINGH asked :—

3. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the production of sugar is being promoted by various forms of State subsidies in Formosa?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to an article entitled 'Formosa Sugar Industry' in the 'Indian Trade Journal' of the 18th December 1913. It appears that the direct subsidy to the sugar industry in Formosa ceased in 1912, but that the Japanese Government gave considerable assistance to the industry in other ways during that year. A statement showing the loans granted during 1912 and 1913 is laid on the table. It will be observed that the total grants were reduced from £26,700 to the former year to £18,880 in the latter. Similar information for the year 1914 is not forthcoming."

The Hon'ble Raja Jai CHAND asked :—

4. "Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) What is the total number of civil assistant and military assistant surgeons in India?

(b) What is the salary on which such surgeons commence service, and the highest post they reach?

(c) Are these appointments equally open to Indians and to persons of European or mixed European and Asiatic descent?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN replied :—

"(a) There are 241 civil assistant surgeons (including 96 temporary officers) in British India. The increased strength of the ranks of military assistant surgeons is 725 and 726 are at present in actual employ. The following statement regarding civil assistant surgeons is based on the latest information available, but it is believed to be approximately correct, though as the orders are provincial, local Governments may modify them within their financial powers."

"(b) The salary on civil assistant surgeons is paid down by civil assistant surgeons on appointment to the same in all provinces. The lowest starting pay is Rs. 100 and they are paid to civil surgeons or pay the maximum of which varies from Rs. 500 to 700 a month. The minimum pay of military assistant surgeons is Rs. 100 and they also receive civil surgeons on pay rising to Rs. 700 a month."

"(c) Indians and persons of European or mixed European and Asiatic descent are equally eligible for appointments as civil assistant surgeons, but the former are not eligible for appointment as military assistant surgeons, whose duties when not in civil employ are confined to services to British troops."

The Hon'ble Pandit Bhanu Narayan Das asked :—

5. "Do the Government propose to consider the desirability of recommending to His Majesty's Government Parliamentary legislation which will enable them to appoint Vakil and not only Vakil to the office of Law Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General and Chief Justice of an Indian High Court respectively?"

The Hon'ble Sir Ramesh Chandra replied :—

"The Government of India are not overladen of the expediency of taking action on the lines suggested."

BUDGET, 1915-16.

The Hon'ble Sir G. Curzon :—"My Lord, it is an exceptional Budget that we have to deal with to-day; the shadow of War is on every page of it. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has given us a full summary of the whole position. In the light of the circumstances detailed, one is fain to admire the ingenuity and resourcefulness he has displayed in a very trying situation, and the care and sympathy with which he has throughout sought to mitigate the resultant evils. On the whole, the financial arrangements, both of the current year and of the coming year, will command general approval. I have already, in the course of a separate debate, expressed my doubts as to the policy of setting funds aside in waiting contingency to finance new railway lines, but that is a minor matter on which I need not dwell further. It is a reassuring fact that, notwithstanding a heavy deficit, there is to be no fresh taxation and that the financial position of Government is strong. It will be difficult to suggest more effective measures for filling the State coffers without pressing unduly upon the resources of the people. I will only suggest that in favouring the proposed Ropes loan, care should be taken not to dip into further the market for the existing three-and-a-half per cent. and the three per cent. These form the bulk of the people's holdings, and a sudden slump in their market value will cause considerable anxiety to all holders, and added to the weak and the ready among them. I have every hope that the matter will receive due consideration at the hands of so cautious and sympathetic a Finance Minister as the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer."

"2. My Lord, I beg to associate myself with the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Cradock in the encouraging words he speaks of the work of the police who he introduced his Budget bills for discussion. The police in some of the provinces are working under great difficulties, some areas at the risk of their lives, and they deserve encouragement and sympathy for their faithful discharge of duty from all loyal and right-minded people."

"3. My Lord, as a result of our Revolution of September last, the War will entail a direct expenditure to India of \$14 millions, or a little over ten crores of rupees, and the whole amount is required for the cost of our troops sent to the Front. This is certainly far more than our first estimate, but we have no reason to grumble at the excess expenditure. The whole expenditure is being composed to what even neutral countries have had to incur in strengthening their armies and navies in view of contingencies. And India has an independent Empire, and is not bound a part of the British Empire, our extraordinary expenditure would have been enormous at a given scale like this. It is a fortunate circumstance that our connection with the greatest Empire of the world secures us safety from foreign aggression and internal peace at a minimum of cost. While, therefore, we have not just ground for complaint in the score of extra rupees, our contribution to the cost of the War, inconsiderable though it may appear to be in comparison with that of the Dominions, will not be found to be a negligible quantity. In this, after all, a poor country, and the financial resources of Government are not what one would wish they were. It should also be remembered that, besides the public expenditure, the private and the people have subscribed liberally to the various War Relief Funds. Individual citizens have also offered their personal services, and some are at the present moment actually fighting for the Empire. The gallant sons of our Princes and our colleagues Mulla Umar Hayat Khan and the Khair of Thakur have already striven valiantly at the highest quarters. It would be ungrateful not to acknowledge that we Indians in our own humble way are rendering to the Empire at this crisis as good and as loyal a service as is practicable with our limited means and limited opportunities."

"4. My Lord, the attitude of the people during the whole of this anxious period should be given due prominence. But for the great restraint they have all observed, despite of a serious economic situation, the difficulties of administration would have increased enormously, and if there have been some troubles here and there, they are negligible when the large extent of the economy is considered. It must not be forgotten that for one who means or desires evil, there are thousands who chafe under the restriction that prevents them from taking part in the War and dying for their King and the Empire. This is the first great occasion after the Mutiny when the loyalty of the people has been severely tested, and it should be a matter of genuine satisfaction, not only to this Government but also to the Imperial Government, that India of her own free will has joined her with the Empire. This is the greatest triumph of British India Rule. It is likewise India's inalienable title to a just estimate of her participation in the War. It would be difficult and unwise to appraise the credit between the two great nations of the community. Hindus and Muslims have both displayed noble and good-will; the Muslims under circumstances of peculiar importance and stress."

"5. My Lord, in then referring to India's attitude, I do not for a moment lose sight of the fact, noticed at some length by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, that the withdrawals from the Postal Savings Bank deposits have been immeasurably large. To all other seeming this might denude our professions of loyalty, but I am glad the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has

take a juster view of the situation, and the circumstances, according to his explanation, is a coincidence with our withholding deposits from Government. The Treasury are mostly men of business; and at the first stroke of the War, obviously aware of the necessity of money, was some; but when the Government made their deposits get foreboded, and wished to have the savings from the Savings Bank. We Indians are an intelligent people, and we cannot be slow to perceive that it is far safer to keep our money in deposit with a powerful Government than to give the money for all concerned. It is in our interest to strengthen the financial position of Government by deposits. The financial strength of Government is our national pride. The Government accounts and check, with plenary powers of issuing greater confidence in the wise application of Government funds, and, consequently, in the financial stability of Government.

[illegible]

"7. My Lord, we had a good deal of discussion this session as regards the promotion of India's industries during the war. In this connection I am glad to congratulate the Government on the appointment of a gentleman at the Board of Trade in England. He was appointed head centre of exports of Indian raw steel manufacturers, and also to control the export of Belgian goods, and also to take good the heavy losses in her trade with France and India with the two critical enemy Powers came off at a stroke since £11,000,000 of the balance of advice for Belgium now in England thanks to million Indian products, a channel of equity and more or less open, seized by Germany and Austria. It will also have the effect of recognizing India's special goods and needs in this war against German trade.

8. My Lord, we all look up eagerly to an early and successful termination of this great war, the consummation of which means not only so many waste of valuable life of the present generation, but the wiping out of many future generations. No one doubts the best days seem run, say, for the civilisation and progress of the world. With military armies around the houses, republics and the purpose of civilisation is based to animate the future policy of the world by the values, freedom, and devotion of the Indian troops, and India stands and takes-keeping of these soldiers who have the privilege of fighting for their King and their Empire. Some of them have already won the high distinction of the Victoria Cross. It is a disgrace to us, it is the blemish to our conscience, that India will occupy a belated chapter in the history of this war. Our good name, raised in the field of battle, and our behaviour within the history will be irretrievable loss in the future advancement of India's republics both within her borders and in the world abroad. We, therefore, hope that our countrymen will create an honourable and constant themselves at this crisis in a manner which will redound to the credit of the whole country.

"9. My Lord, in this connection, I cannot but allude to the great toll of death during the year. It is a matter of deep sorrow that we have to record not only the loss of men rich in talent who have reached the allotted span of years, but also the deaths of many young men

valiant servants of the Empire fallen either on the field of battle or died subsequently of wounds received in action. I hesitate to publicly express sympathy with their relatives, because personal grief such as this seems to me a mixed thing, to be treated rather with more reverence than with words. We cannot, however, but admire and praise the courage and fortitude with which these faithful and loyal servants of the Crown from the highest to the lowest who have been their masters are working. May the souls of those who are dead in the service of their King and Empire rest in comforting peace and happiness!

"10. My Lord, we all regret Your Excellency's approaching departure. You have worked under circumstances of exceptional difficulty and with a sole view to India's interests. You have secured our esteem and confidence, and we all hope that you will be allowed to remain until the war is over, and, when you leave, you will carry with you our best wishes for your happiness and prosperity."

The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chandra:—"My Lord, the Financial Statement for 1918-19, so judiciously presented by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, reflects the tireless exertions of the whole Indian continent to succour and cheer those of the economic and financial disturbances developed by this international conflict, which is second to none in the annals of the world."

"It is quite true, as my Honourable friend the Finance Member remarks, that India has not been directly affected by this gigantic struggle, and so I think other British colonies too, like New Zealand, Canada and Australia and so forth, have not felt the direct impact of the war, though some of them, including India, and even the non-combated and neutral countries like the United States and China, have been able to emerge the better after realising the triumph. However, considering the poverty of the country, which at present prevails all over India, I cannot but warmly congratulate the Finance Member on his splendid presentation of facts connected with the recent development of the history of India and fostered during the last few months, and on his masterly review of the measures adopted by Your Excellency's Government to sustain the financial system, to develop trade, to uphold exchange, and to help currency."

"Speaking on the last year's Budget I had drawn the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the backward state of the Punjab in sanitation and education, particularly female education, as being antithetical to steady progress and advancement in the same direction to other provinces of India."

"I had also distinctly referred to the deplorable poverty of the martial tribes inhabiting the Punjab, and, as a remedial measure, had insisted on the paramount necessity of providing them with some land in addition to their own ancestral holdings, which are quite insufficient to meet their ever so many wants throughout the year."

"The Indian martial tribes, whose glorious deeds of exemplary valour and chivalry, tenacity, and endurance in the battlefield have won the admiration of Field Marshal Sir John French and of Allied Armies, have regarded themselves of the heavy responsibilities in a way worthy of their best traditions. Thus, when they have readily responded to the stern call of duty in a crisis like the present, with unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Cause, it remains for the Government to strike a smashing blow at the root of the evil, which leads to their misery and domestic anarchy."

"My Lord, it is a source of immense gratification to me to find that the Punjab Government, fully realising the need of the hour, have adopted the precedent and heraldic step in the shape of grant of some land than was previously sanctioned for distribution among soldiers whose gallant and distinguished conduct in the field brings them to the forefront."

"It is a boon for which the whole of the Punjab, province in general, and the military tribes in particular, owe to the wise and able Lieutenant-Governor a deep debt of gratitude."

"There is one point, however, which I wish to elucidate. Some officials, as an English newspaper remarks, may have taken an unwelcome view of the fact that some military grant, not being estimated by a class of agriculturists, will their lands to other uses, and so they have to sow other than money-making. It may serve to hinder and impede the steady progress of agriculture. But, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab makes the following observation in his review at Lyallpur:—"There is no cause for regret in this," says His Honour, "if, as appears to be the case, transfers were made generally by military grant, whose lands were sown in the colony, and they have probably given way to men who will make better agriculturists."

"Now, whether the military grants keep the land in pasture or sell it to some other capitalist to his own advantage, makes little difference. The fundamental point at issue is that he should not be deprived of grant of land. The bare fact of his selling land is no justification at his deprivation from the boon."

"My Lord, there are other points, too, which I would have liked to bring to the notice of Your Excellency's Government, but being fully alive to the gravity of the current situation, and to the serious complications and anxieties created by the war, which we all wish to see soon ending in the victory of British arms, I refrain from entering into discussion, and hope that I will have a better opportunity later on, when things assume their normal course, to voice the feelings of the Punjab landholder, whom I have the honour to represent in this Council."

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel BLACKBURN:—"My Lord, I must apologise for occupying the time of the Council to-day on the subject of military progress in the North-West Frontier Province where probably a number of other subjects of interest will come under discussion, but the progress of the Hon'ble elected members representing the Central Provinces and United Provinces, during the first stage of the discussion of the Financial Statement, for the contribution of the Railway programme in favour of the development of Education and

Sanitation have indicated the public interest which these two departments continue to focus, in spite of the temporary preoccupations of the present hour. The somewhat fiscal reference, also, by the Hon'ble Mr. Dainoffsky on the same occasion to the sanitary condition of the Provincial Headquarters' city might, perhaps, create the illusion that equally worthy elsewhere. It has occurred to me, therefore, that a few words expressing the views of the North-West Frontier Province on this subject in the annual report of 1914 might be of service to the Government, to which reference is made in paragraph 108 of the Memorandum of 27 lakhs for details of the situation, may promote the cause of my Province, since, if I may say so with-
out impropriety, it is the only Provincial head which frequently receives in the appropriation of the audience than the written, as in all events the officially written word, the realization of their needs may help to secure the representatives of the tribes communities in my Province, whose city sanitation has of late been rapidly advancing, that their efforts meet with recognition and should encourage their progress in the direction of reform.

"The North-West Frontier Province is regarded, I fear, in some extraneous quarters as merely a land of lawlessness and anarchy by troops; as a scene of pillage and rapine; where the midnight feuds of hillmen alternate with the tyrannical Government. There is, however, another and a very important side to the shield, a side connected with the law and the order of the day, which is the subject of my Province, with their education and their introduction to the benefits associated with civilization. Naturally, the first and most heavy responsibilities of law and order; but the policy of improving the material condition of the people of India, has been steadily and late, thanks to the liberality of Your Excellency and the Government of India, very actively pursued. It is curious to observe, however, by way of comment on the amount of preparation publicly displayed in various matters, that the completion of so vast and so important a project as the Upper Swat River Canal, which will have a far-reaching political interest than, for instance, an abortion attack by some transfrontier misadventurer on a border post.

"But, my Lord, I will not detain the Council by recounting even briefly what has been done recently on the North-West Frontier under the heads Education, Communication, Public Works and Medical Relief. However, regarding the resistance of local schemes may be to local patriots these schemes cannot be expected to result and hold the interest of others. Nothing will I refer to detail to the progress being made in law maintenance. I think, however, that the sanitary condition and Municipal administration of the historical and beautiful city of Peshawar, the first Indian city to be seen by those hosts of travellers from Central Asia, Persia and Afghanistan, who enter British territory by the various routes converging at this point, are fairly close something more than local concern. Owing to its position in the forefront of Empire on the extreme border of British India, I hope that all representatives of an Imperial power must hold the opinion that it should attract the attention of the strategists who come to it and pass through it in such numbers, and must deem that its Municipal arrangements and sanitary condition should bear worthy testimony to the altitude of Government. This brings me, my Lord, to the main ground on which I value the scheme of my Province to share in the Imperial sanitation scheme of 77 lakhs. An extensive sewerage scheme, involving improvements also to the water supply, is now being worked out for our local capital, but several have been carried into effect by the Municipality without help from provincial funds. This has meant starving projects elsewhere and one check the awakening spirit of Municipal sanitary reform in the Province which it was desirable to foster. I trust, therefore, that when our appeal to the charity of the Government of India for a special sanitary grant, is addition to the mounting grants which we are now enjoying, comes to be made, it will be successful in spite of the instant competition of hospitals to which expenses have already been given in the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dainoffsky:—"My Lord, I do not know whether the Hon'ble the Finance Minister reads the newspapers, but if he does he will have noticed the chorus of approval with which his Budget was greeted by the accredited representatives of public opinion. We, who are of the public, associating ourselves with this popular sentiment, desire to offer him our heartfelt congratulations. I think my Hon'ble friends will have no difficulty whatever in discovering the merit of this national feeling. We all expected to be taxed, directly or indirectly. We have been saved from that situation, and we hasten to offer our grateful thanks to our deliverer. But, my Lord, gratitude implies a sense of income to return. We have indeed got over our present difficulties, but what about the future? It is perhaps too early to make a government with regard to that, but judging from the conduct of the Government of this year, at a critical time, I think we have the assurance and the guarantee that no future there would be less alive under the pressure of a permanent necessity. My Lord, the Budget has been framed on the assumption that the war will continue for one year. It is certainly not war themselves before that time, the situation will have been read and our anxieties will have been partly dispelled. My Lord, the Budget is a War Budget, but the most interesting thing about the Budget is that although it is a War Budget, it does not add to the military expenditure; on the contrary, the military expenditure is slightly less than that which had been budgeted for. The cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force to Europe will come up, for the year 1914-15 and 1915-16, to about 7 millions, or, perhaps, a little less than 7 millions. My Lord, we are not exempted and, but there is no cloud without its silver lining, and this war has

afforded India an opportunity of demonstrating her loyal devotion to the Empire in a manner which has produced a profound impression upon the public mind of England. The attitude of Indian opinion has been enriched and enriched. The eagle of vision with regard to Indian affairs has been changed, and, in the words of Sir James Macdonald, a bright day is about to dawn in the East, when, as I hope, India will take her place as a component part of a great and federated Empire, in the full and free enjoyment of the rights belonging to that status. This hope inspires our people. May it be realized and may the Empire of His Majesty be broadened upon the pedestal of the sentiment and the happiness of the people of India.

"My Lord, an educated Indian can speak upon a Budget statement without reference to two matters which find a prominent place in his mind, namely, sanitation and education. They are the watchwords of the Government of India. They are also our watchwords, and it then we second a prominent place in our public work. Unfortunately, there has been no Imperial grant in respect of either for this year with the exception of 10 lakhs, which Your Excellency was pleased to announce at the Convocation of the Calcutta University, for hotels. My Lord, the building of hotels is a matter of the utmost urgency, having regard to the interests of discipline among our students. I am sorry to have to say that the work is not proceeding so quickly as it ought to. I know something about these hotels. In connection with the hotel for the Bikan College, in which I am directly interested, and the Metropolitan Institution of which I know something, the land has been acquired, the plans are ready, but the buildings have not been yet taken in hand. I hope and trust that with the 10 lakhs of rupees which have been granted the work will be taken in hand at once.

"As regards sanitation, we have to make the same complaint. The administrative machinery moves slowly. It does seem to me that it needs to be revised and must upon once revised basis. We are looking forward with some hope and expectancy to the resolution which you Sir (the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler), have proposed on the question of local self-government. I can only hope and trust that as you have signalled your administration in the Education Department you will also have an influence made upon the system of local self-government by laying down the broad and liberal lines of progress which should distinguish that institution.

"My Lord, my Hon'ble friend, the Finance Minister, did in regard to certain observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai that there was no desire on the part of Government to go back upon its policy in respect of sanitation and education, but that the speed had been somewhat slackened. We can only hope and trust that with the nature of normal conditions more money will be spent and greater energy exhibited in the matter of sanitation.

"My Lord, with regard to the provincial councils, the way has indeed the endorsement of that council with my province. May I plead for my province and urge that when the terms have been fixed, they may be so settled that Bengal may be a self-contained province able to pay its own way without the assistance aid of those Imperial dues which my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister, in his capacity as a Member of the Desamutdar Commission, endeavored to denounce? The provincial system must be worked up to the stage of fiscal autonomy, which is the basis of provincial autonomy. My Lord, that is the clear demand of Indian public opinion, and that demand has found a response only in the great despatch of the 25th August 1911, with which Your Excellency's honored name will be imperitously associated in the history of India.

"With regard to the question of the industries, My Lord, the discussions in this Council and the discussions which have taken place elsewhere have brought out the fact prominently that Indian opinion demands that there should be a definite change in the policy of Government in this matter. Government cannot stand where it is; it must move on according to the requirements of the country and the demands of an advancing public opinion. What the educated community want is that Government should actively participate in the fostering of our industries by financing the more suitable ones and rendering them such help as they may need. That is the clear demand of educated public opinion. The question will be brought up again and again in this Council and in the Provincial Legislative Councils, and I should like to put the question to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry, "How long does Government propose to resist the rising tide of public opinion becoming more and more insistent and important with every shock and every demand?"

"My Lord, there is one matter which at the present moment weighs heavily upon the minds of the educated community not only of the United Provinces but of all India. I mean the rejection of the proposal for the creation of an Executive Council in the United Provinces.

"My Lord, this proposal was made by the Government of the United Provinces and was supported by the Government of India and by His Excellency the Secretary of State for India. It was in entire conformity with the recommendations of the Desamutdar Commission and was backed by the unanimous vote of the non-official Indian Members of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, who, I give you, are in close touch with the better mind of their countrymen, and with the sense of the welcome wishes of the United Provinces, Sir Lord Macdonald, who left the country about 20 years ago, than Lord Curzon, who left India 10 years ago, or than Lord Sydenham, who was but was within a measurable distance of the United Provinces and knows little or nothing about them. My Lord, it is not only a question of administrative efficiency, which, in the words of Lord Morley, Indian rulers are worthless up to put a fifth toe presiding in the footstep of their consideration. The issues involved are much deeper. His Honor Sir James Macdonald summed the true note of the situation when he said that the object of this reform was to introduce Indians into the inner councils of the Government, into the Holy of Holies, if I may say so without irreverence. My Lord, it is

most unfortunate that this proposition should have been rejected at a time when India is still with a few and on a small scale of devotion to the Empire. Already it is beginning to be asked—Is this the best-fruit of that struggle in the angle of vision which had been presented by a high authority? The only redeeming feature about the situation is the attitude of Lord Curzon, who is enabled to pursue the matter. We wish him all success, and we desire to see in his Lordship of the epiphany, the uncorrupted sympathy, of the millions of my countrymen in this matter. My Lord, does the question affect the United Provinces only? Not at all. It affects the whole of India. We there with the United Provinces too deep disappointment which they feel. Not only that, the question has raised constitutional issues of great moment. The House of Lords may block point reforms in India by strong difficulties as they have done in this case. My Lord, I hope and trust that Lord Curzon will revive the India Council Bill, which also was rejected by the House of Lords. We were not advocates of the Bill; we thought it ought to have been sent upon broader and more progressive lines. But such as it was, it was a distinct improvement on the existing conditions of India, for it recognized, although it might be in an attenuated form, the elective principle and the statutory right of the people of India to be represented in the highest Council of the Indian Empire.

My Lord, there is another matter, somewhat of a controversial character, which I feel it my duty to mention in this Council, because what I am going to say represents the public opinion of my countrymen. It is somewhat unpleasant, but we have sometimes to say unpleasant things in this Council. My Lord, the Government of India have paid compensation, say or otherwise, to the members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Police Service above a certain grade; and this was done at a time when it was known as a matter of practical certainty that there would be a deficit in the current year's Budget, and when there was a forecast of a deficit in the Budget of the coming year. My Lord, that step, I cannot help thinking, was ill-advised. Why, when every subject of His Majesty—high or low, rich or poor, prince or peasant—was suffering from the pinch and the pressure of war, two well-paid services should have been singled out for this preferential treatment, passes my comprehension. Yesterday, in reply to a question which was asked here, it was said that the object was to compensate the members of these services for the loss in promotion. My Lord, there are other branches of the Public Service which suffer from similar unconformities, from a similar strain. Have they received any relief? My Lord, I have already observed that this is a somewhat controversial and unpleasant matter; but there is a very strong feeling among the Council in the country as large, and I have felt it my duty to refer to it here in the hope that the question may yet be reconsidered. At one time some of us thought of giving notice of a resolution, but we wanted to avoid any thing like a controversy.

My Lord, in conclusion I desire to associate myself with the observations which have fallen from my Hon'ble friend Sir George Curzon in regard to Your Excellency. My Lord, we say not always our eyes to you with Your Excellency's Government in regard to matters of education; but, My Lord, your administration has been one of the noblest and wisest in India's history; and, My Lord, if I may be permitted to say so, Your Excellency will take your place among the great luminaries of Indian history—by the side of Rameswar, Channing and Ripon. Therefore, I unreservedly associate myself with the observations which have fallen from my friend; they represent the deliberate judgment of public opinion, and of the educated community, over this wide, wide continent.

The Hon'ble Pandit Bhanu Nath Das:—My Lord, I thoroughly associate myself with the Hon'ble Member in the well deserved compliments they have paid to the Hon'ble Finance Member on his excellent Budget. I cannot say that I am quite satisfied with the policies made for education in the coming year; but considering the present situation I make no complaint.

My Lord, education is England's greatest gift to India, and it has not yet found a more ardent and more passionate advocate and supporter than Your Excellency. The whole country fully appreciates Your Excellency's noble efforts in this direction and is filled with feelings of deepest gratitude for what you have already done. The members of the Hindu University movement are particularly deeply indebted to Your Excellency for Your Excellency's generous support in their great undertaking, and it is as an honorable advocate of Your Excellency's liberal educational policy that I wish to submit a few observations on one or two features of that policy which seem to have failed to command themselves to a notice of the Indian Public. I know that the Government sincerely desire that education should spread as widely as possible and as rapidly as possible. But unfortunately the rate of progress which seems to attain them does not satisfy us. Their aims seem to be to subject the requirements of educational expansion to those of educational efficiency. Our position is, efficiency by all means but not at the cost of expansion, not at the sacrifice of a wider diffusion of knowledge. My Lord, India has been under British rule for nearly 160 years and yet what is the state of our education as shown by the latest figures on the subject? According to the last quinquennial report on Indian education 27 per cent of the population were at school in 1911. Now we have 3 as against 1 per cent. So that according to the latest figures 97 per cent of the population at this moment are condemned to pass their lives in utter ignorance. In this respect India does not compare favourably with any civilized country in the world. The demand for education is growing day by day; but from every Province comes complaint, not by the hundred but by the thousand, that there are more boys desiring of learning than can be accommodated in our schools or colleges. Restrictive rules have been made in every Province because there are not enough schools to accommodate our boys. My Lord, in the existing state of India we do not want better school buildings but more schools. A good education imparted in flimsy hall; which is a very desirable thing, but any education is better than none.

"My Lord, there is another point upon which I want to say a few words. My Lord, we Indians find it very difficult to understand why the Imperial Educational Service has been almost monopolized by Europeans and why so many Fellowships and even Honorary Fellowships are given to Europeans in preference to Indians. In my Province, if I am not mistaken, there is not one Indian in the Imperial Educational Service.

"There are qualified Indians certainly, not inferior in mental and moral equipment to many of these English teachers and professors who are sent out here every year from England. A larger employment of indigenous talent would be good not only on economic grounds, but would in a large measure satisfy one of our legitimate aspirations. But I place the claims of Indians to be appointed more largely in the higher ranks of the Educational Service on a higher ground than that. One great object of all education is the formation of character, and the Government has of late rightly laid stress upon the cultivation of that object. Another aim which the Government has rightly set before itself is that the development of Indian mind and character should be on Indian national lines. My Lord, is it seriously believed that the character of the youth of India will be formed on its national lines under the influence of English teachers and professors, however able and high principled they may be? My Lord, this is a delicate question. But I do not speak in a controversial or party spirit when I say that the policy of increasing the number and extending the influence of European teachers and professors, possessing little knowledge of Indian life and conditions, and themselves living here under the influence of their own country and isolated from the daily life of the people among whom they have to work, I say that the policy of extending their influence over the formation of the intellect and character of the Indian youth, is causing dissatisfaction to the intelligent section of the Indian people; and they are watching with anxiety and even apprehension the effect of that influence upon their boys, whose mind and character will then be formed, not on their own national lines, but in accordance with the ideas of teachers drawn from a different race and inspired with the spirit of a different civilization. It is not a whitened apprehension, but a real one in my opinion, about which we may not hear much now but which is growing and will make itself heard before long.

"My Lord, we the people of the United Provinces are deeply grateful to Your Excellency's Government and to Sir James Macdonald for recommending to the Secretary of State the creation of an Executive Council in my Province, and to the Secretary of State for his gracious acceptance of Your Excellency's proposal; but that proposal has been rejected by the House of Lords, because some noble Lords with Indian experience considered it a revolutionary measure as if the creation of an Executive Council meant the founding of a new republic in the United Provinces. Bombar and Madras are each under a Governor in Council. Bengal was that once in Your Excellency's liberal and generous statement. The new province of Bihar and Orissa is equally indebted to Your Excellency for its Executive Council. In what respect would it be a revolutionary change to bestow the same gift upon an older, richer and more populous Province? The noble Lords seemed to find much satisfaction and security in an old order of things which is daily growing obsolete. They are welcome to the system they have sought for themselves for they have taken refuge in the traditions of the most powerful and most exclusive bureaucracy in the whole world. Nevertheless, they have, in my humble opinion, committed a gross mistake. They have disregarded the public opinion of India and disregarded it at a time when it should be consolidated. There was a demand made, not by an individual section of the Indian community, as one noble Lord said, but by every class of the people of the United Provinces, for whose good opinion and good-will Government cares, a demand upon which Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald who are supposed to be always ready to fly at each other's throats were unanimous, upon which the ministers and the members were equally united, and which was supported by Sir James Macdonald, the popular and well-liked Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, by Your Excellency's Government and by the Secretary of State, a demand which was extremely moderate and manageable in its nature and which meant nothing more than that a long-deferred hope raised by the liberal policy of the Government should now be fulfilled, and that a concession which had been made three years ago to the new province of Bihar and Orissa should be made to an older and more important Province, and which had been withheld from it because its then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hewitt, who was brought up in different traditions did not like it; this demand has been rejected by the Lords on the flimsy, shadowy ground that the people did not want it, that their religious consciousness forbade its consummation and that its consummation would revolutionize the administration. What would be the effect of the action of the Lords in the United Provinces, and indeed in the whole country? Your Excellency has rightly observed more than once in this Council that the present is not the time for political controversies and political agitation. The leaders of the various Indian communities have recognized this fact from the very commencement of the war, and have urged upon their countrymen the urgent and sacred duty of forgetting all domestic differences and rendering whole-hearted support to the King-Emperor and Country in this hour of crisis in the life of civilized mankind. Their advice has been gladly, enthusiastically followed by the loyal Indian people, all political controversy is hushed, all domestic disputes are forgotten; and one reason and most striking proof of this is the Defence of India Act, the most drastic measure ever passed by the Government of India, measure open to grave objections, but which was unanimously supported by the Indian Members of this Council because with the fullest confidence in the justice and benevolent spirit of Your Excellency's remarkable administration, we, the representatives of the people, considered it against our legal duty to Government to stir up controversy and thereby cause public storm. This is how the Indians have acted in the present political situation, and the Government on their part have, we have most gratefully acknowledged, put off the consideration of all controversial matters in accordance with the widespread desire of

the Indian people. But the Lords have shown this of all moments for practically rejecting our demand, in spite of the fact that we were acting at the Secretary of State. And the immediate effect of that and blunder which it has already caused deep disappointment to the people of my Province and may before long reach the political agitation there, which to my mind will be nothing short of a calamity. If this is the attitude of our ex-Viceroy and ex-Governors towards us during the war, what will it be after the war? They have been crying on high and extremely flattering compliments upon our loyalty and devotion to the British crown; and yet in the same breath they tell us that we are in such a backward and primitive condition that even an Executive Council would be too good for us. My Lord, you also imagine the effect of these contrasted and contradictory statements upon our people. The most-of short-sighted statesmanship has always been: *India's demand, when you can grant it with impunity, grant it when you cannot refuse it without peril.* My Lord, my Province is one of the most advanced in all India, a Governor-in-Council was appointed to it long ago, and henceforward, if I am not mistaken its temper and drive, it cannot just be contented with anything less than that. The acceptance of our demand for a Governor-in-Council will be run forward step towards the realisation of the ideal set forth in your Excellency's somewhat his Indian despatch, namely, 'a larger measure of self-government under which India would consist of a number of administrative, autonomous in all Provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all, and possessing power to interfere in cases of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern.' My Lord, it is this policy of non-resistance, ordered freedom, and friendly co-operation between the rulers and the ruled that has defeated Your Excellency's aims to the heart of every Indian. Our claim for a closer association with the administration of the country, for a more effective co-operation with our rulers in all the departments of Government is in accordance with the spirit of that policy.

"My Lord, the war has demonstrated India's unswerving loyalty to British rule, which we never doubted by Your Excellency. We have acted with sincere gratification the impression made upon British public opinion by India's services to the King-Emperor and the empire in these critical and fateful times. English statesmen have held out high hopes to us. The Under Secretary of State for India said the other day that India was not a dependent but a partner of the Empire. Even the hearts of colonial statesmen have softened towards us. All this has brought the fulfilment of our demands, such as a larger employment of Indians in the Civil and Military services of the country and a satisfactory solution of the question of the status of Indians in British colonies, much nearer to us than before. So long as the war lasts we shall not press any of our demands; but after the war, when the triumph of British arms is complete and peace is declared to the civilised world, we shall ask for a substantial satisfaction of our demands not as a reward of our loyalty—but loyalty according to a high nobility must be unconditional and must seek no reward—but as a right which we shall be justified in claiming as citizens of a free Empire.

"Of course, progress must be gradual, concessions must be made on motions here. We must not take the second step before taking the first. We must remember that in practical politics it is not logical argument but the logic of facts that tells, and we must fully trust in the high aims of British rule in India which, with all its debates and shortcomings, is yet, as J. S. Mill said, the best and purest in history ever seen among mankind. On the other hand, My Lord, I appeal to Government and through the Government to the whole governing class in this country to win our free regard and affection by treating us and trusting us as equal subjects of the King-Emperor, for the noble words of Jeremy Bentham are as true now as when they were first written: 'In order to gain mankind you must appear to love them and the best way of appearing to love them is to love them in reality.'

The Hon'ble Sir Sayyid Ali Mohammad Khan.—"My Lord; with your permission, I beg solemnly to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the able manner in which he has prepared the Budget. The year to which the Budget relates a magnificent landmark as no year for the first time in the history of this country to show the expenditure on the noble cause of the defence of the Empire, of which India should be proud. My only fear was that our finances did not permit of an allotment of a larger sum of money towards the war than has been budgeted for by our able Finance Minister.

"To normal times I would have pressed the need of the United Provinces for a handsome allotment towards Education and Sanitation and under other important heads, but then, My Lord, I do not think, is the proper time for it. However, a change, or rather a reduction, in the budget for the United Provinces may be necessary owing to the deplorable action of the House of Lords in throwing out the proposal for an Executive Council for the United Provinces. Any saving that may thus become coming the year should be employed on the crucial needs of the Province.

"My Lord, this decision of the House of Lords has come to us as a great shock and has created a great disappointment and uneasiness throughout the Province. I do not know the source of information of Lord MacDonnell who, in moving the Resolution in the House of Lords against the creation of an Executive Council, and that it was only a small number of people of my Province who wanted it and the majority were not in favour of it. I cannot but emphatically retract this statement.

"My Lord, in all matters of administration it is the aspirations of the educated and thinking masses which play the important part in determining the public opinion. The Legislative Council of every Province is the recognised and effective medium of ascertaining the voice of the people through their representatives.

"My Lord, the majority of non-official Members in the Council of the United Provinces who voted in favour of the Executive Council did not witness the statement made by Lord MacDonnell. But it appears that he, like others who have left this country long ago, is quite out of touch with what is going on here.

"These resolutions of the House of Lords, My Lord, would be well advised to support the Government of this country and to accept the advice of the Ruler on the spot. The decline of the House of Lords is really a severe punishment inflicted upon a very great section of the aristocracy, worthy and loyal subjects of His Majesty, and the reason of it, My Lord, is that we were after preference as being only for an Executive Council for our Provinces. The importance of our Province. My Lord, demands the creation of an Executive Council with a Governor, and I feel absolutely confident that the past Government of Your Lordship will be pleased to consider the feasibility of creating a Government for the United Provinces.

"My Lord, without any idea of jealousy or slight to the sister Provinces placed under Governor in Council, I beg leave to submit that the claims of the United Provinces in this respect are next to none in India.

"In conclusion, I beg to add that in my humble opinion it appears absolutely necessary that the enactment by which the Proclamation creating an Executive Council has to be tabled in both Houses of Parliament should be rejected. It is not the first occasion on which the House of Lords has been made to interfere in matters connected with the administration of India.

"My Lord, this is really not the proper time to enter into any lengthy discussion on matters controversial, and every faithful subject of His Majesty would avoid, so far as possible, every kind of agitation at the present juncture; but, My Lord, the situation has been forced upon us by the House of Lords."

The Hon'ble Mr. SEAGY:—"My Lord, in that portion of his speech which dealt with Education, I understood the Hon'ble Pandit Bhabu Narayan Das to make two statements which should not go unnoted. He said that only 3 per cent of the population are educated and drew from this the deduction that 97 per cent of the people are condemned to ignorance; and I think he added that this state of things was probably worse than in any country in the world. I need hardly say that this deduction is not correct. I also understood him to say that there are no Indians in the Imperial Service of the Education Department."

The Hon'ble Mr. Pandit Bhabu Narayan Das:—"In the United Provinces."

The Hon'ble Mr. SEAGY:—"I beg the Hon'ble Member's pardon. I thought his remark was general."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAS:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Member has received quite a shower of congratulations and felicitation—these offered to him in the columns of the newspapers and these he has received here. But as the Member in charge of Finance is contented to deal with the smallest copper, a pie, I desire to offer any pie of congratulations which may, I hope, be acceptable to him."

"I associate myself with most of the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Sir George Arthur Chelmsford, and I wish to refer to the last paragraph of his speech in which he referred to Your Excellency's coming departure. He referred to it with a show of regret: no doubt, if it does come to pass, it will be a cause of regret. My Lord, unfortunately here after visiting India, and the most recent misfortune was one to which reference was made by the last few speakers; I mean the stranding of the House of Lords with regard to the recommendations for an Executive Council for the United Provinces. Misfortune have befallen India, but the worst misfortune would be that which would remove the commander of the vessel at a time when a storm was blowing, when the waves were dashing against the ship of administration, when there were small crews on the horizon, the distress magnified of which could not at present be grasped. To remove the commander of the vessel at a time like this would be perhaps the worst calamity that has befallen India. It is not the qualifications of the captain, or the commander, the man at the helm that count. He may have any amount of knowledge of steering his vessel, but the most important thing in troubled times is the confidence of the people in his efficient commandery. If the people have not confidence in him, the people themselves will contribute to the destruction of the vessel, whereas if the people have confidence in him, their conduct, their behaviour, their steadiness, will save the vessel as perilous times. I do hope that such a calamity to India will be saved by the King, as I am sure India will be saved from such a calamity by God.

"My Lord, about this time last year, I asked one or two questions in this Council in order to ascertain the number of Indian Christians in India, and so to ascertain there were any special provisions with regard to their education. The answer given to me was that the number of Indian Christians is a little over 24 millions, and in answer to the question whether there was any special provision made for the education of this class, Government said, 'It is understood that special provision is made to certain places for the education of Indian Christians boys and girls, but the Government of India have no power to interfere in the matter.' There is no provision for this purpose even in the present Budget. This answer shows that the Government of India have little or no interest of people in the end. There is actually an apathy, there is a want of concern in the education of these people; and it is to be noted that several thousands of able-bodied men are the education of these people; and it is to be noted that several thousands are not ordered themselves equal to Government in public services, and equal generally in the private walks of life. If this community had a representative here, he would certainly have been in a position, from his seat of authority, to answer these questions, to show how regrettable, how undesirable,—if the Government of India seems to show apathy to this class, and

such apathy. But there is no representative of the class here, and consequently, as a member of that community, I beg to draw the attention of Government to the fact that as several departments, almost in all departments of the public service, members of the Indian Christian community have rendered distinguished service. If we go to the Medical College in Calcutta, we shall find that there have been professors who have rendered very useful service and added to the popularity of the institution. If we go to the Barua House in Calcutta, we will find there things to remind us that the Indian Christian community has not been behind other communities in fostering and helping onward the progress of education. It will not be possible for me to refer to the lives of these men, for if I were to do so, I suppose the time limit would terminate my speech long before I could describe their lives.

My Lord, as regards the loyalty of the Indian Christians, that was put to a very severe test in the last century, and yet I find that, notwithstanding the snows given a year ago, there is no prejudice in the present Budget for the education of the boys and girls of the Indian Christian community; and yet there cannot be the least doubt that they have need of special education; and the reason for this neglect seems to be that they have no representative in this Council.

My Lord, it is a strange and curious fact that the Indian Christian community is the only Indian community whose laws of succession, marriage, testamentary dispositions, and divorce were forged on the anvil of the Legislative Council. Laws of succession, laws of marriage, laws as it were the foundations of any society or community. Hindu and Mohammedans have their laws which are drawn from the *Shastras*, etc., and those laws of succession, marriage, and divorce, which apply to Indian Christians at the present day, were not made to suit the requirements of that society, but though they had been originally framed to suit the requirements of another society, they were extended to this society. So it was really like putting new wine into old bottles. The result has not been very favourable, but simply because there is no representative of this community on this Council, the convenience which it suffers has not been brought to the notice of the Government. The last census shows that between 1901 and 1911 the community has grown by 32.6 per cent. It has been more than doubled since 1881 and it has been trebled since 1872.

In referring to this matter, I should like it to be distinctly understood that it is not my intention, far from my intention, to detract any of the existing representatives in this Council. The Indian Christian community have been treated with freedom and confidence by the Hindus, Mohammedans and non-official Europeans. Elections before considering of them are have elected Indian Christians as their representatives in the Legislative Council. I would be coming for myself and for the community regardless of I were to say that there should be a seat for the Indian Christian community at the expense of any other community. But what I do believe, Sir, is that there is ample room at the back of the door is a little widened, then is ample accommodation for us more and. I will conclude this part of my appeal with the Latin expression *et vos non frustis*.

Reference has been made, My Lord, very often in this Council to the industrial problem before us and the question was raised in very eloquent terms by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee when he was addressing the Council a few minutes ago. The sentiment with which the question has been brought forward, the sentiment with which it has been pressed forward, shows that there is a very strong feeling in the country about it. At least I should like to draw the attention of Government to the existence of such a feeling. The feeling in the country is that Government ought to feel its obligation to help the development of industries in this country. Every Government, of course, is under the obligation to develop the industries of the country in order to bring about and increase the prosperity of the country; but in this particular case an additional moral obligation has been superadded. There has been an industrial awakening in this country during the last few years, and this industrial awakening has led to a study of the industries of India in the past. And a study of history of the past has led the people to believe that the discharges, decline and the present wretched condition of industries in India are due to a great extent to the industrial influence of British rule. That is the feeling of the country and hence arises a moral obligation on the part of Government. That is the feeling of the masses who has taken to the plough, leaving his loom; that is the feeling of the artisan whose hand stands paralysed to-day; that is the feeling of the artisan who has taken to English education with a view to get employment as a clerk, but failed to secure such employment; and that is the feeling of an old man who has accumulated intimately with energies during the last quarter of a century and has watched their struggle for existence. We Indians, My Lord, always look upon people in authority with feelings due to a father and accordingly expect sympathy from them. I know feeling is more sentiment, and a sentiment has no value at the Royal Exchange in London; but a sentiment is an invaluable asset to the credit of a foreign Government. I do not want to get into the details as to how and under what circumstances British influence exercised an unhealthy influence over Indian industries. That may lead us on dangerous ground. That may lead me to condemn the houses of people in authority who advanced their influence and the influence of their position and authority in doing about injury to the interests of India and such other, have been living houses being sold dogs. At a time like this, when we are no longer the other day to the necessity of passing an emergency measure for the relief of the famine, I do not propose to re-examine to analyse or criticize the reasons. I have very often noticed that the Hon'ble Member in charge of Commerce and Industry in his replies used the expression 'Government cannot do this, Government cannot do that'. While listening to his replies sometimes My Lord, I felt as if I was listening to the voice and the sentiment of the London Chamber of Commerce, and I admired his speech as a successful feat of oratory. My Lord, such replies in a debate in this Council do not produce the balm of Gilead to dispassionate feelings; they simply tend to intensify the feelings.

"My Lord, I feel that, at no time in the history of England were the principles of international justice, the principles of international security, and those noble principles which regulate the relations between man to a worker, at no time were these principles so pressingly before the British public as they are now; in consequence of the wrong done by Germany to Belgium. The whole nation's sympathy has been aroused. The whole nation has been moved with righteous indignation and justice has formed themselves, — the whole nation is fast, young and old, rich and poor, have formed themselves into one body, one soul, — the whole nation is (as if it were one man) inspired with a martyr's fiery zeal. On the other hand, we have a Viceroy whose loyalty of administration has been sympathy for the people and confidence in the people, and who has shied by that policy in times of suffering, Government and trial. I should at this time beg, not only to support the Honorable Member in his speech of the Department of Commerce and Industry (unfortunately he has gone away at this time) to take note of this: not only to concentrate his attention on the economic principles which govern commerce in England, but to take note of past events in the past: commerce of England with India; to take note of the moral obligations which arise out of that past commerce, and to advise himself to the problem before him; to take the people into his confidence and then to set down and see if anything cannot be done to help the people in this industrial awakening."

Hon. Member for the Treasurer:—"I must ask the Hon. Member to conclude."

The Hon. Mr. Dan:—"I beg to conclude."

The Hon. Mr. Dan:—"My Lord, the Finance Minister who can do without additional taxation in spite of an estimated deficit of 9½ million pounds sterling in the two years covered by the Financial Statement, certainly deserves the best thanks of the country. I do not know which to admire most in the Honorable Sir William Meyer, — his sympathy, his benevolence or his conservatism is a situation the inherent difficulty of which has been increased twofold by its extreme uncertainty. The maintenance of a balance for one thing, was enough to strain to the utmost the energy and the capacity of a lesser genius. The financial trouble of 1917 and 1918 was so nothing compared to the present crisis, and yet sterling exchange is as firm to-day as ever, and Council Bills for fairly heavy amounts have begun to be placed on the market at 4½ for Telegraphic Transfers and 5½ for penny bills for D. A. Bills. The tone of the market from all reports is very firm. This is a complete answer to Mr. Herbert Todd's alarming description of the situation in the Investor's Review. If trade had continued as dull as is supposed late, a further and dangerous depletion of the Gold Standard Reserve would perhaps have become inevitable; but judiciously in hypothetical comparisons is needless. The position is decidedly brighter now than it ever has been during the last eight months, and it is but just that the Minister who has steered us safe through the crisis should have our warmest congratulations."

"My Lord, the financial strength of Government, so skillfully maintained by the Hon. Mr. Sir William Meyer, ought to inspire general confidence. Of the 9½ million deficit of 9½ million pounds sterling referred to above our special war expenditure accounts for 6.7 million pounds sterling. The balance is less than the amount of normal annual borrowing for capital outlay on railways. Ample provision has also been made for railway expenditure in 1915-16. Indeed, generally the whole of our estimated borrowing next year will be necessary for financing our railways and irrigation works, the capital outlay on both being taken at £14 million pounds sterling. And this despite of a heavy falling-off in revenue expenditure with such heavy war-expenditure expenditure. The total of our ordinary debt, as the Hon. Mr. Finance Minister has pointed out to us, is negligible. It has gone on diminishing heavily, until we have reached the extremely low level of 12½ million pounds sterling against a productive debt of 265½ million pounds sterling. The Paper Money continues firm. The total estimated debt of 269 million pounds sterling is not excessive. The Government Reserve is ample, and the estimated closing provisional balance at the end of 1915-16 are sufficiently strong. The whole position is thus satisfactory. There is absolutely no cause for alarm. On the contrary, business is looking up, and the prospects of normal commerce are distinctly encouraging."

"My Lord, the announcement in the Budget relating to the proposed Paper Money demands a few observations. The Hon. Mr. Sir William Meyer has made a significant reference to the terms and the character of the loan. Evidently, this issue will be of a special nature. There is absolutely nothing to be said against the reservation by Government of complete liberty of action. All arrangements of loans are subject to a possible variation in the usual terms. We do not know what reserves the Hon. Mr. Finance Minister has in view, and it would be premature to attempt to make any helpful suggestions; but my submission is that Government will be pleased to very carefully consider the possible effects of a change in the level of interest upon the existing heavy loans. I do not suggest that a change is unnecessary; on the contrary, I am of opinion that if in the exceptional conditions of low market the three-and-a-half per cent, do not gain in popularity within a short time, the proposed loan must carry a higher rate of interest to make it attractive to the Indian market or public. But the possible results of such a change must needs deserve consideration at the hands of Government before it is made. Should the present market for three-and-a-half per cent. be further depressed, it will have the effect of a heavy up-pull which is likely to cause not only loss to the holders, but also to the issue. There is also the security for taxation but an increased rate of interest forces Government Paper into an undesirable competition with the Post Office and Municipal Debentures. The position

requires delicate handling, and it is entirely desirable that the conditions of the new loan should be settled by Government in consultation with financial experts and bankers. The Honorable Finance Minister will have a precedent for the suggested course in the procedure adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer not very long ago with emergency success. A secret conference of a few trusted representatives should be able to give Government sound advice in this matter of the new loan. The question of leaving metals at 4 per cent. interest would be for small amounts, referable at short notice through the Post Office, may also be considered by Government before determining finally the particulars of the proposed loan. There will possibly afterwards be the field of a new and smaller class of investors.

My Lord, the war has focused public attention in India on the Post Office Savings Banks, increasing largely since the war started somewhat into a panic among the common people which led to sudden withdrawals. This of necessity caused a great strain upon the financial resources of Government, at a time when they were seriously affected in various other ways to an enormous extent. It has likewise caused a large loss of income to the mislaid deposits. It is welcome news that the drain has materially diminished. How long we expect a healthy recovery. But I would request Government to consider the advisability of increasing the rate of interest upon these deposits by, say, half a rupee per cent. We have been to deal with a poor class of investors to whom very famous shows in this direction will be most welcome. Some years ago the rate was higher. I do not know why it was reduced; in my humble opinion, a slight increase will popularize these banks still further, and Government will have always ready to hand an increasingly large amount of cash for constructive employment. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has done a great deal to make the deposit attractive. I hope he will increase these advantages in the way suggested even though it involve a small addition to our usual expenses here in interest charges. Some loans are made at a discount; the interest is paid on the face value. It would be far more economical to pay the same rate of interest upon a debt which is raised at par.

My Lord, the Honorable Finance Minister has very thoughtfully added to the Financial Statement a detailed account of the proposed balances. It is helpful to a degree. The value of the annual Budget would be still further enhanced by the addition of a detailed statement of the expenditure for Buildings and Sanitation, both Imperial and Provincial, revealing and summarizing. In the Financial Secretary's Memorandum details of the Capital Expenditure for Railways and Irrigation are shown separately. It helps the public to have a clear grasp of the situation. An account, as far as possible, of the expenditure for the acquisition of additional land, and the expenditure would depend upon the nature of the acquisition, and would give us a knowledge of the details which is the first condition for helpful criticism. At present we cannot ascertain from the memorandum what and how many schemes are proposed to be financed and what and how many are held back. This absence of fuller information may, and sometimes does, give rise to misapprehension.

My Lord, the serious situation created by the unexpected depression in cotton has been handled by Government with commendable promptitude and boldness, and it is a great satisfaction that the action has had upon the people a great moral effect. Prices have steadied somewhat; a still better tone should prevail in the weeks before the next harvest is sown. The important question, however, that confronts us is, whether the cultivation should actually be restricted. I would act, upon the materialist basis, as based on quality one way or the other. I feel, submit, for the consideration of Government, that careful inquiries should first be made as to, with a view to ascertain the quantity of needed cotton in the market. If the result appears that there is still a large stock of it, the proposed restriction upon cultivation should be deferred; if, on the other hand, the inquiry show that the stock is small, all restriction action as the part of Government should be abandoned. Cultivation cannot be stopped all at once without some inconvenience and loss to both the cultivator and Government, as in the event of a change a revision of the revenue assessment on a lower scale must become necessary. Any further interference with the normal course of cultivation should accordingly be undertaken after a close consideration of the needs of the trade.

My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has referred to the injurious effects upon the internal trade of the embargo among the Mohammedan (big business) centers. It was an important move, inconsistent with the altered business habits of these people. It is, however, a promising first which Government ought to know that individual Mohammeds have and those did stick to their business, and prominent among them was the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer. The Kandahar Days in the Central Provinces. This gentleman has been a leader throughout the whole system ready to finance trade, and did finance a large volume of it even at some personal sacrifice.

My Lord, in dealing with the Financial Statement on 9th March evening, the Honorable Home Member drew public attention to the paramount necessity of increasing our expenditure for the Police, and, truly, a more important department of civil administration it is difficult to find. The Police force, seconded as it is with the every-day administration, renders perhaps a greater service than even the military. I have as high a conception of the arduous duties of the police as the Hon'ble Sir Egmont Graham, but I go further; even then, he is my recommendation for larger expenditure for the department. In my humble opinion, here is ample scope for the profitable employment of all the funds that the Government can spare for this purpose for years to come. The Indian Police Commission found that the police force is far from efficient. It is generally regarded as corrupt and oppressive; and it has

utterly failed to secure the confidence and cordial co-operation of the people. Efforts at improvement have been made all these years, at some considerable expenditure, but they have as yet touched only the fringe of the problem. The public verdict to-day is hardly more favourable. The great defect in the Police is its disconnection from the people in every, and does not enjoy their confidence. This cannot be all the fault of the people. The Police must inspire public confidence and attract public co-operation. It has admittedly not done this; it has thus failed to discharge one of its most important functions. This absence of confidence and co-operation by between the Police and the people is not endemic to India. It was noticed even in England by the English Police Commission of 1920, but whereas there the Police has by its subsequent conduct become the trusted friend of the people, the Indian Police, by following an opposite line of policy, is becoming isolated more and more every day, shunned and distrusted by all. The Indian Police Commission made certain recommendations for improvement on the part of all. The Indian Federal and Revenue Departments, but these did not go far enough. In my humble opinion, the Provincial Police Service should be placed on the same level as the Provincial Judicial and the Provincial Executive services, with the same scale of emoluments and the same position, and the qualifications for appointment to it should be as high. It is only by the same situation of men with the highest educational qualifications into the service that it can be effectively improved. Patchwork reform will not do, but a root-and-branch reform is needed. A sprinkling of graduates among a large mass of ill-different material cannot effect much. It is a matter worthy of notice that the experiments so far made in some provinces of appointing a few lawyers to the Police Service as Court Inspectors appear to have failed. Most officers, especially in Bengal, have left the service after several years. There must be some reason for their action. It is not every lawyer who turns a handsome income at the bar; yet why is it that these lawyers have preferred to leave derivation there to continuing in office under Government with pay prospects? This is a note for inquiry, and the answer it is undertaken the better for all concerned. Investigation of men who is as scientific as possible. An expert from London should be able to suggest a remedy for the existing evils. The cost incurred in securing the services of such an expert will be money well spent. I am confident the matter of Police reform will engage the serious attention of Government.

"My Lord, we are to-day affected by the thought that before we meet again at Delhi, Your Excellency will have completed your term of office. Your Excellency has by your remarkably able and sympathetic guidance, inspired in the people such great confidence that the prospect of your retirement before the war seems to a successful termination is not only distressing to them, but is viewed by them with deep and unalloyed concern. Amidst physical suffering and privations, amidst administrative worries and dangers, Your Excellency has been as a rock unmoved in your firm faith in the ability of your nation and the high purpose of your unimpaired determination. India can ill spare such a Ruler now. As a representative Member of this Council, I humbly pray that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to extend Your Excellency's term of office at least till the war is over."

The Hon'ble Maheswari Mahantia, CHAIRMAN, NAGPUR.—"My Lord, I congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the highly satisfactory able and clear Financial Statement that he has presented to the Council. During the financial year that is about to close the Government have had to deal with an emergency as unprecedented as it was unexpected. This time last year as you in this Council had my predecessor as expected well was unexpected. The Budget for 1914-15 was prepared on a peace basis. Nevertheless, since August last and across war conditions with all the consequent dislocation of trade, financial policy and falling off of revenues have prevailed and yet, as the Hon'ble the Finance Member has proved to ourselves, the financial position of the Government of India was never stronger than it is to-day. True, the estimated surplus of £1½ million for 1914-15 has been converted into a deficit of £4 million, while under the Budget there has been a drain of nearly £27 million." But this does not by any means diminish the sterling position of affairs. The decline of the heavy drain caused by the war.

"The revised estimates for 1914-15 show decline of revenue under many heads, the largest being under State Railways. An unexpected cause of increase led to large withdrawals from Post Office Savings Banks. The trade with enemy countries entirely ceased, while trade in other directions languished. The position because as governments can be considered and we are still in the full throes of the crisis. But the credit of the Government remains unshaken, and the financial position is as sound as ever. The other difficulties that the Government have had to face has been added the alarming rise in prices which has led to the restriction of the export of wheat. It is gratifying to note that India has now entered and the prospects of the next crop are encouraging. In the budget estimates for 1915-16 no additional taxation has been recommended and this is a fact upon which the Government must be congratulated."

"The Hon'ble the Finance Member proposes to raise a loan of 40 crores later on in India, or to increase the borrowing from the Gold Standard Reserve. He has rightly proceeded on the assumption that the war may continue throughout the next year. The reduction of the Railway programme from £20 to £10 million is a wise step and the restriction of expenditure in other directions is inevitable. It is particularly gratifying to see that, notwithstanding the emergency a few days ago at Calcutta, 10 lakhs of rupees have been given to the Calcutta University for bursaries. The sanitary condition of Bengal is very bad, some additional expenditure under this head would have been a great boon in Bengal."

"My Lord, the terrible drain on men and money demanded by the war has as yet no signs of abatement, but we are convinced that the worst is over and the tide will soon take a decisive turn. When at length peace is restored, the British Empire, of which India is so important a part, will enter upon a fresh period of financial and material prosperity."

The Hon'ble Mr. MANSFIELD:—My Lord, on previous occasions I referred to this Budget as being essentially a business-like one, and I recently cannot be described in the language of high financial authorities as 'over-ventures.' It forms a pleasing contrast to a budget of not very many years ago when, in more or less unaccountable straits, taxation, most of it of a rather peculiar and petty character, was resorted to unfortunately to deal with a temporary situation. The great professional money-bags, the money-bags, have been necessary, and we have again in the meantime evidenced the large sums of money which were awaiting investment and the Government have very properly resorted to that market. When an English money fund money-seekers investment then on a progressive and loyal India with enormous accretion in the railways, and—in spite of what some of my colleagues have been saying—very profitable railways indeed? Railway construction, for which some of us have provided, incidentally provides gift-edged securities which on occasions like this stand on every good stand. We have cheerfully accepted eight millions as our railway dividend for the coming year, but we hope that the deficit will in future be made up to us, and that a higher standard, something like 15 or 16 millions, will be adopted for the future.

"I desire to offer one little criticism on the budget: the possibility of a 4½ crore rupee loan has not been received in the market, and a good interest is of permanent importance to Government; I assume that the opening is not actually contemplated, and no doubt the Finance Minister has other alternatives up his sleeve: I would suggest that he should put those other alternatives in the forefront and put the 4½ crore loan in the background.

"I regret, my Lord, it has been necessary to notice the progress of New Delhi. Some Hon'ble Members and their constituents may have occasionally considered that the scheme has its defects as every scheme in this world has; but it is well to be noted by the command of the King-Emperor and supported by the very strong argument of decentralisation. I hope that the Delhi is now well in a successful or what you will—will not take long to question into a living city.

"The development of indigenous industries has taken a very promising place in the budget debate. I regret that no practical conclusion has been arrived at, but it is no wonder, for it is indeed a very complex problem. Hon'ble Members have generally been agreed that, the disease of backwardness exists, and they have almost all supported the same remedy. Government should do it, but I have not heard any serious attempt to diagnose the disease. My own personal experience in industrial matters is somewhat limited, but I would offer my suggestions for what they are worth: the first essential in industrial success is industry and energy: for the people of India industry and enterprise in the Western sense of the word? I fear the answer must be, 'No.' I have not myself during my experience seen any great industrial enthusiasm. I know of classes of workers whose hours and whose days of work are regulated by the price of food-grains, and whose subsistence is limited by the immediate needs of the month; they have to feed. Then there is the rather better educated class whose modern education enables business and handicrafts to raise the standard of industrial development, but better educated class which we have in India and which we should expect to do this work, have not yet fully appreciated the dignity of manual labour; under such conditions progress and efficiency in industry must remain imperfect. There was a striking illustration of the outbreak of the war as to the extent to which Indian industry has progressed. Considerable might to replace German wares in the Far East and other markets by Indian manufacturers. My own experience and that of many others was that we were not with the reply that Indian manufactures were unreliable, irregular and could not be guaranteed. The remedy must be slow, and it is difficult to know where to begin; but work will be gained if the danger and the trouble can be truly diagnosed. The perspective of the question has been somewhat upset by the assumption that German industry and enterprise were to be destroyed, and were to be replaced by indigenous industries which would grow up in a night. But Hon'ble Members should be under no delusion in this matter. It has taken years of patient toil to develop the spirit of industrialism in Germany and it cannot be destroyed, for it is the very life-blood of the country.

"There was, however, the fact that I have said and will not dwell for the good of the world to see German industry and enterprise destroyed. India, in her own interest, certainly cannot wish to see German industry destroyed, for when the end of the war comes we shall look to regain one of the largest and most important markets for the produce of this country. The fate of the British dye industry shows that England fully recognises the essential features in the position: the original scheme provided for 2½ millions of Government money and 2½ millions were to be advanced by those who were interested in the manufacture. A fortnight ago we learned by telegram that the scheme had been altered to 2½ millions Government money and 2½ millions public money: we learned yesterday that the scheme had been dropped entirely because hard-headed Englishmen and hard-headed Reichsmen had made up their minds that to compete in the market against a foreign article for which they are not well placed is more waste of money. Now, what can Government actually do on the way of developing industry in India? I hesitate, from my own experience, to say that they have done much useful work in demonstration; the practice has been for Government, when they are satisfied that an industry is likely to succeed, to buy up commercial machinery and lease it to those, whether Europeans or Indians, who are willing to take it up, work it, develop it and report to them the results. Your Excellency, I regret to say that there is only one Presidency in India which is completely equipped in this respect. If I were to make suggestions to Your Excellency's Government it would be to buy up a considerable sum—seven lakhs a little from one railway

statement of 15 millions—in order to equip and develop departments of industry in this country. I think as I began by congratulating the Hon'ble Member on his most business-like budget and from that standpoint which his speech is framing it may be duly remarked—

The Hon'ble Raja Aar Jaffer:—“My Lord, I have no desire to criticise this Budget or to discuss the various aspects thereof. But I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere satisfaction in the fact that the Finance Minister has been able to produce such a satisfactory Budget at such an advanced time without imposing fresh burdens on the country, which in the present economic condition is quite unable to bear. It is a triumph for which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister deserves our heartiest congratulations.”

“As a representative of the United Provinces I cannot help expressing the deep feeling of disappointment with which the people of my Province have heard of the attitude adopted by the House of Lords in the matter of the passing of an Executive Council. My Lord, it was a wise and necessary measure of reform which Your Excellency's Government recommended Parliament for acceptance. Our Province has been fully ripe for such a reform for many years. It is obvious that the Governments of the provinces are over-burdened with the heavy and daily growing work and responsibilities and under such circumstances an Executive Council was most essential in the interest of greater efficiency in the administration. In the course of the debate in the House of Lords it was pointed out that only a small body of opinion in our Province was in favour of this proposal. With due deference to their entitled knowledge, I may be permitted to say that this statement is quite contrary to actual facts. I know that an overwhelming consensus of opinion in the United Provinces is in favour of such a reform, and I earnestly trust that the Government of India will again press the situation of the Indian authorities to the urgency of the reform and accept the necessary measures as a duty done.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Baines:—“My Lord, I take the opportunity of joining hands with my colleagues in congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Minister for so successfully wading through a year of great strain and stress. We cannot but admire the great tact and foresight with which he manipulated the extraordinary financial situation created during the year from time to time. The prompt steps he took to avert a threatened break in exchange, the timely strengthening of the Presidency Banks and the credit of the Post Office Savings Banks, the facilities for easier remittance of currency notes, all speak of sagacious foresight and ability of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, which not only avert a threatened financial crisis and diversion of trade and commerce, but had also important political consequences in restoring confidence of those who were spent by misguided theories about the war. The adjustment of the finances in different heads of expenditure, allowing progress on all heads with only such restrictions as are unavoidable, skillfully point to the great skill and practical wisdom of the Finance Minister, which we cannot but admire. The changes in some forms of accounts which he has introduced both this year and the last are also of much practical utility and I feel sure have been greatly appreciated by many of my friends as by me. We are grateful to Sir William Meyer for all the pains he has taken, and we are happy that at such a critical time we have the services of an able, confident and sympathetic Finance Minister. We are equally grateful to Your Excellency that your broad-hearted sympathy and feeling for the people of India have saved them from any fresh hardships as a consequence of the war.”

“If we review the spirit of this Session of our Council we feel, from the interpellations made and resolutions moved, that the things that have greatly aroused the minds of the Indian Members are the high prices of food grains and the development of industries. These two questions are really predominant everywhere in all thinking minds in India.”

“The Hon'ble the Commerce Minister has given sympathetic consideration to both as they have been brought forward. The bold and comprehensive step—namely, it—which is going to be taken about the export of wheat is perhaps the best under the circumstances stated and reasons given by him, and I greatly hope that the desired relief will come out of it and it will prove to be the best and most reliable method. I am sorry to find, however, that the proposal appears to be confined to wheat alone. It is not the fact, however, that the rise of prices is confined to wheat alone; it extends to many other food grains and stuffs in a greater or lesser degree. It will of course be absurd to ask the Government to take the same steps with regard to all. But one other item there is which, I think, deserves equal treatment—I mean rice. As wheat is the staple food in some parts of India, so is rice in many other parts; and the rise of price has been as significant in the case of rice as in that of wheat. I understand there is an export duty on rice exported from Burma. Much of that rice comes to and is consumed in Bengal and Assam too. So the effects of food inflation does not so much come to the relief of India. The rise of price in Bengal and Assam has of late years been phenomenal and this year the price in some districts of Assam has been singularly phenomenal. I think rice therefore is also a commodity in regard to which the same consideration should be taken as in regard to wheat; and I greatly hope that the Hon'ble the Commerce Minister will see his way to include both rice and wheat in his scheme of Government control of export.”

“With regard to industries we are grateful for all the steps that the Hon'ble Mr. Clark has taken as have been taken. I venture to think, however, that those steps are not enough to meet the present situation and requirements of India. The question is a vast one and cannot be discussed or decided off hand. India cannot be judged on the lines of England in respect of her industrial undertakings or preparations. And the policy that works well in England cannot be expected to apply to India. She looks to the Government to shape her in the industrial field by special measures suitable to herself. The question of developing Indian industries has been concerning the minds not only of the Indians alone but also of many European officials who are anxious to push India on to prosperity as one of them I may point to Sir George

Communities to my right. But under the present policy of Government they have to make a halt where they come to the question of ways and means. I respectfully submit, My Lord, that nothing short of a policy like the Railway policy will meet the demands of the country, and I feel convinced the country will be prepared to bear the burden. Bandits, robbers, and even particularly by Government as well as guidance and supervision are in the present stage of India necessary to induce private capital, which is so shy, to come out to the field of enterprise; when the people will under such guidance and support be widely and extensively engaged in various fields of business and will begin to have a confidence in their own undertakings. I think be prepared to initiate and shape a comprehensive policy to help the people. It is not the time to try to dilute on this vast subject. All I beg to submit is that it will be no longer lost to Government to consider seriously the subject and formulate a policy of its own to make possible the rapid development of this vast Empire into an industrially and commercially prosperous country.

"Not the least important of the works of this Council is the introduction of the Hindu University Bill, which has been hailed with satisfaction by many of my Hon'ble colleagues and introduced with such a charming and sympathetic speech by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. This Bill will mark an epoch-making change in the policy of Government hitherto followed in the matter of education. I must admit that I have not as yet been able to disclose myself of the advantages shared by some of my friends about the ultimate effects of the new university and the stated policy of the Government. Let us hope that the outcome of this University will not be a revival of all the machinations that Hindu orthodoxy had brought upon India in the past, that it will not renege the declaration of state over caste and the creation of fusion over faction, making the representation of India as modern, thus impossible or remote, that it will not maintain the existing influence of English education or caste Hindu, Mohammedan and other sections of the Indian population vis-à-vis each other in moving as parallel lines which are never met.

"To speak a few words about my own Province. In my speech on this occasion last year I alluded among other things to the great and trying need of the Province for improved communications. This year I intend to return briefly to the same subject and to mention in particular the matter of railway extensions. The opening of the superb Harding Bridge should be the dawn of a very bright era in the matter of increased railway facilities for Assam. With the Eastern Inland Railway line made broad gauge (a project which all interested Assamese hope will be accelerated) as far as Amalgam and Tunga will give us branches of gauge between Lower and Central Assam and Calcutta. The extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway system from Tunga up the north bank of the Brahmaputra into the important districts of Dimaas and Lakhimpur is a matter which should continue to receive due consideration; such extension would benefit not only the export of tea but the people of the north bank of the Brahmaputra generally and would also give Government another important strategic line to the north-east frontier. Then there is the question of linking up Assam and Eastern by railway, a subject alluded to in Your Excellency's speech on the occasion of the opening of the Harding Bridge. Assam, I venture to think, will be as interested in such a scheme as Assam, especially those who have come to remember the recent exploits of the Khasi in the Bay of Bengal. We shall be interested to hear the results of the several communications arranged for such a railway and we hope that this very important matter will continue to receive the very careful attention it deserves.

"Another point that I would like to briefly allude to on this occasion is that the Province is sorely feeling its complete want of representation in the bench of the Calcutta High Court, within whose jurisdiction the Province has all along been put. Up to date there has not been a single Assamese Judge in that honorable Court. The want of qualified men might have been a cause of this in the past. But now, I venture to think, that once so large a state and there are now fit to hold the post of a High Court Judge, and I hope such men will not be wanting in the future. I greatly hope and sincerely pray that in the interests of and in justice to the Province Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to give the matter your due consideration.

"In conclusion, my Lord, may I be allowed to submit that Your Excellency's approaching retirement is really becoming a matter of grave concern in all parts of India. We feel that the saddest moments of Your Excellency's life have been spent in India, and it may be said to ask Your Excellency to spend some of your time in the service of this country; but if we can do so without hurting Your Excellency's feelings we would submit that of His Gracious Majesty, in response to Indian feeling, be prepared to extend Your Excellency's period of Vicegerency in this Empire at least till the end of the way and perhaps for six months afterwards, Your Excellency may be pleased to consent to undertake it as the privilege of being governed by you till that."

At this point the Council adjourned till half-past ten. On re-assembling—

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS CANNING said:—"My Lord, the exceptional circumstances of the year before us make us anxious in dealing with the Financial Statement and the confidence of the House for the coming year leads to an unhesitating degree of useful comment. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has taken the country by surprise by agreeing the accounts without fresh taxation. It is a bold attempt in which he has the good wishes of

the whole community. I beg on behalf of my constituents to congratulate him on his Budget. The chief point of interest is that he has made the country almost forget the serious economic and financial effects of the war.

My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Minister is right in providing for a fresh Budget Loan. I have always held, and I explained the point last year, that the Indian money market is not fully expanded by Government for their annual borrowings. In the current financial year the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer for the first time raised the amount of Budget loans to five crores. He may have had his doubts, but I never had any doubt about the success of his policy. In fact, he got more than five crores and the fact of the last loan has I pointed out to the satisfaction of my constituents. The total amount of borrowings was nearly 12 crores (Rs. 11,76,57,200) and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 95-0-2. It may be that our Finance took up the loan more largely than another, but that does not affect the position of India as a whole. The point is, more money can be raised in this country. Ordinarily, therefore, we should look to the Indian market more than the London market for funds for our capital outlay. It is more to our interest to borrow largely in India. Since the war has introduced new conditions into the market I share the doubts of Government that unless it is over shortly, the whole of the 4½ crores needed this time may not be raised on the usual terms. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has reserved to himself the right to vary the terms according to the needs of the situation. I only hope he will bear carefully in mind that, although the higher rate of interest may secure the success of the new loan, it will in some way anything damage the popularity permanently of the pre-war stock. This will be prejudicial to large interests, and perhaps to the success of our subsequent loans. There is thus need for extreme caution in floating the loan. It is indeed possible to counteract the effects of an increased rate of interest by regulating the conditions, and we await with anxious interest the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's further pronouncements on the subject. If the proposed loan affects the pre-war stock to a large extent, the existing balances here and in England should be drawn upon more largely by Government.

My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has also referred in his introductory speech to the character of the proposed loan. It is difficult to form an exact idea of what he means, and this is a matter on which a fuller statement would have been wise. The only point I would say upon his allusion is that along with the condition of the new loan, he will be pleased to consider the advisability of issuing in future special 4 per cent. railway loans. These are bound to be very popular.

My Lord, I cannot condemn the certification of expenditure to which pointed reference has been made by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, but I beg to remark that it has caused difficulty in the provinces. In the Bombay Presidency many necessary expenditures have had to be put off indefinitely. From the official speeches on our Provincial Budgets it appears that Government had to reduce considerable amounts which Government had hoped to spend mostly on the Sanitation and Disinfection, and to reduce the expenditure on public to its very minimum. The provision for the organization of the police had to be cut down, so much so that those responsible for the administration could not acquire in any further outlay. Several important matters had to be delayed altogether. The educational interests of the provinces have also suffered in consequence of the reduced expenditure. Government "had to postpone some of their important schemes" and to meet "a sum of one lakh for spending more schools and another lakh which was given for teachers for these schools." Sanitation, too, has suffered to be neglected, for the time being, at least. "Several applications for military projects" had to be refused. But I frankly recognize this to be some extent unavoidable. We expect, however, that when the Finance improves, the Hon'ble Finance Minister will treat the Provinces with extra liberality proportionate to the large sacrifice it has made this time.

My Lord, our provincial expenditure tends me to emphasize the position of our provincial finance, and I think it is susceptible of improvement. My friend, the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Richmond, raised last year the question of provincial settlements. As a matter of principle, the Provinces ought to have the whole income from the taxes that are either provincial or the proceeds of which are at present shared by the Government of India with the Provincial Government, and the Government of India should be satisfied with a large contribution from the Provincial Government to be assessed in each case with due regard to local conditions. This contribution must of course be subject to periodical revision. The alteration is one of method relating to the collection of the Imperial revenue; a fixed payment is to be substituted for the present fixed ratio. This would, of course, have the effect of reducing the Imperial revenue income; and to maintain the scale incidental to such a system, provision may be made for the recovery from the Provinces of exceptional and extraordinary contributions according to the needs of the Supreme Government, assessed on the same principle of provincial ability. Such a revision of the system of provincial payment would strengthen the financial resources of the Provinces, would equalize the conditions of adjustment, and would make the apportionment of provincial liability more equitable. The Provinces would thus have greater local autonomy, and would be free to attend to a development suited to local conditions. If in addition, the provincial funds are made over to the Provincial Government for safe custody and application, subject to the maintenance of an irreducible minimum of balance, the improvement of provincial conditions, will be increased. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer will take the matter into his serious and favourable consideration. Provincial feeling is, I may point out, strong on this subject.

" My Lord, with a view to help the undisturbed progress of the provinces, an earnest effort should also be made to regularise the services of administrative boards for the satisfactory attainment of all disputes between different sections of the population. These boards to our knowledge have been started at different provincial centres, and are believed to have rendered inestimable service. We have lost at Delhi, I am told, some of the reports from the local Governments about their working. In the absence of official reports it is difficult to generalise, but I believe a great future awaits this institution. With more settled conditions Government will find it to its advantage to take the whole question seriously in hand.

" But far more important to the whole country, My Lord, is the other question, namely, the question of emigration to the colonies, which await a satisfactory and sympathetic settlement immediately after the war. The matter has not been discussed in Council this Session, not because of the absence of a strong local feeling, but because of the limitations under which discussion has had to be carried on, on account of war. As a matter of fact, while India and one related both as regards the necessity of emigration and the status of the emigrant in the colonies. The time has come when the question of some outlet for our surplus population should be settled in a manner agreeable to our sense of self-respect and dignity as citizens of the British Empire. And we look up to Government here as also to the Imperial Government for a satisfactory settlement of this question with fervent and confident hope.

" My Lord, I have heard with deep interest the observations of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Marshall, about the indifference of the people of this country to industrial enterprise. I would like to say much on the subject, but I beg to point out that if Government be pleased to encourage large concerns started by Indians, something may be done to divert popular energy into the fruitful department of industry. The success of the Tata Iron and Steel Works has been in a large measure due to the support received from Government.

" My Lord, I beg to invite Your Excellency's attention to another matter of some importance, to the introduction of the existing procedure regarding the introduction of legislative measures in the Council. Bills are now introduced without the Members knowing anything about them previously. The result is that no profitable discussion can take place on the first day about their principle. My doubt subsequently on the motion for reference to a Select Committee, Hon'ble Members have an opportunity of expressing upon the principle, but it is far more desirable that this debate should precede that motion. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee, drew attention to this only the other day, and I believe I saw the general desire of the Additional Members in my plan for circulation of Bills at least a fortnight previous to their formal introduction in Council. Government will not lose anything by the change in the procedure. The interests of urgent Bills are amply safeguarded by the rule under which Your Excellency can suspend the rules of business to enable the Council to consider the Bills at once. Bills of the Provincial Governments are considered previously without exception.

" My Lord, the whole Provincial statement is overshadowed by war. It is difficult to form even an approximate idea when it will end, but of this much we are sure, that it will end as a brilliant victory for the Allies and the irreparable glory of the British Empire. All India prays to the Almighty for its speedy termination. It has upset the business of the world. But even in these dark days of national trouble, we find another enough for self-encouragement. The unswerving loyalty of the people of this country to the Throne has been demonstrated on this occasion in the most reasonable manner, and we owe it to the war that the various units of the Great British Empire have been knit together to one solid whole, moved by one common sentiment and one common purpose. Never before has India presented such a united front for the defence of the Empire. The different Provinces are imbued with a spirit of healthy rivalry. In the Bombay Presidency, though that province from its industrial and commercial position has been the most severely affected by the war, we have raised forty lakhs of rupees for the War Funds through the admirable organisation initiated by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, and the Women's Branch is doing solid work under the inspiring guidance of Lady Willingdon. The Hospitals started by us for the sick and the wounded in Bombay and at Alexandria saw the Band and such as any nation may feel proud of having equipped and equipped. The history of all this restless activity of the people is one, My Lord, of which Government may well be proud.

" My Lord, it is the ardent wish of the people of the country that Your Excellency should continue to be at the head of the Indian administration until we are entirely free from the danger of this war. We have abundant faith in your benevolence and high statesmanship, and we earnestly hope that His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant us this our humble prayer.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHATTERJEE:—My Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Member is entitled to the fullest sympathy of this Council and of the country at large in the difficult task with which he finds himself confronted this year owing to the exigencies of the times. After a succession of surpluses during recent years we have come suddenly about without a warning to a year, when our expected surplus has been turned into a deficit, and this abrupt change, which is accompanied by an uncertainty about the future, all the more aggravates the position of the situation. My Lord, the impact of war is writ large on almost every page of the Financial statement that has been presented this year. It has seriously affected the two sources of revenue, namely, Railways and Customs, by the depression and dislocation of trade, with the result that whereas in the first four months of the year prior to the outbreak of war the Railway revenue was some £250,000 in advance of that of the corresponding period of the preceding

year, in the six months following the outbreak of the war there has been a decline by £1,400,000. The revenue under Customs has also suffered a similar decline by nearly a million pounds less than the Budget anticipated. But happily such is the elasticity of Indian Finance that it has stood this rude shock amazingly well. Speaking from his place in Council in 1909, the late Mr. Bhabha said, that even during the last 50 years previous to that period, was there such a deficit as that of £4 millions. Yet fortunately such is the recuperative power of India Finance that even under this heavy blow this year's deficit is less by a million than that of 1909. My friend, the Hon'ble Sir W. Roper, is therefore all the more enabled to steer his financial policies that in the midst of this raging hurricane he has been able to steer his treasury straight and clear of all clouds and he has been able to do so far without any additional taxation. I therefore desire to offer him my sincere congratulations on the courage, foresight, clearness and vital firmness with which he has been able to steer this year's budget.

My friend, however, struck a note of warning in the course of his speech when he presented us with the Financial Statement. He stated that he would not hesitate to propose additional taxation to make good the deficits should it hereafter be found necessary. We all sincerely hope that such a contingency might not arise. But if it were to arise at any time I trust my friend will allow me to make a suggestion beforehand as to the direction such additional taxation might take. I have heard it expressed in many quarters that if Government were to need any additional taxation owing to the exigencies of the times, the only additional taxation that may be imposed without affecting very much the housing millions of the country would be an additional income tax, as this would not be so much of a burden to the poor as it would be to the rich.

"*Sanitation—Malaya.*"

"I would, now My Lord, with your permission, like to say a few words on the situation of the country generally. The first question that demands our serious attention is the question of sanitation. For it will certainly be agreed that we trust first of all things before we can think of anything else. The Government has done a good deal on this direction in recent years but a very great deal yet remains to be done. In many parts of India, malaria is becoming a scourge and in Bengal particularly, it seems to be increasing in virulence. In reply to a question of mine on this subject in September last, as to what steps were being taken by Government to combat the ravages of malaria in different parts of India, particularly Bengal, my friend the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler was pleased to refer me to the annual reports of the several Provincial Sanitary Commissioners. A perusal of these reports, however, is not very reassuring. I therefore again respectfully urge on the Government to give their serious thoughts to this question and to appoint a commission composed of officials and non-officials in each of the affected provinces to inquire into the cause of the spread of malarial and to devise further means of eradicating the malarial from fever, which is now so much on the increase.

"*Postur Institutes.*"

"My Lord, there is a steadily growing demand for the establishment of Postur Institutes in each province. Thanks to the courtesy of my friend the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, I was enabled two years ago to inspect the Postur Institute at Kumbi. When I was there, the authorities reviewed me of the fact that after the recent discovery it was no longer necessary to locate Postur Institutes in out of the way hill stations, but rather they should be attached gradually to the leading hospitals at the head-quarters of each of the presidencies and provinces. There is a consistent demand for it from all the leading associations in Bengal. My friend the Hon'ble Sir English Cusack stated in this Council a few months ago that the Government of India have received no proposals from the Government of Bengal with reference to the location of a Postur Institute in a wing of the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta. Since then many public bodies, notably the Bangur Zamindar's Association, have re-socialised the Local Government on the subject. What I would therefore suggest is that the Government of India should invite the opinion of all Local Governments on the subject.

"*Education—Belgium.*"

"My Lord, I would now draw the attention of this Council to the educational needs of the country and particularly to that of the Mussalmans. We are all deeply grateful to Government for the educational policy which has been set out in the resolution on this subject passed two years ago. We are looking forward to the day when the policy enunciated in that resolution will be fully carried out. The backwardness of my community in matters of education is particularly appalling and I would again repeat in this connection what I said two years ago that is, this entire Mussalmans are entitled to a preferential treatment, which I am sure an enlightened and broad-minded Hindu would grudge us, for they need remember that our educational advancement is equally in their interest. My Lord, I need not say to ourselves how backward the Mussalmans are. To take the case of only Bengal. We find that according to the last census out of every thousand Mussalmans there are only 41 who can read and write. The cause of this backwardness chiefly lies in the fact that ever since the establishment of the British Raj in this country, religious instruction within the Mussalmans has been directed from all educational institutions possessed by Government and therefore Mussalmans did not avail themselves of these institutions to any great extent. I had the honour of drawing the attention of the Hon'ble Member two years ago to this question and I am particularly grateful to him for the circular which was issued by Government in April of that year to all Provincial Governments; and which in the case of Bengal has resulted in the

Englishmen, if he is true to his race, his instinct will always keep him loyal and therefore when an exception is made in his case, there can be no feeling of resentment. But no such reason exists for making an exception in the case of others, although there are many amongst my English friends who are themselves of opinion that in the interest of British business and my English justice it is preferable to make the Areas Act applicable alike to all. But that is not British justice. What I would respectfully urge is that in the near future when our minds are more at ease and when under Providence victory crowns our arms and our peoples are crushed, Government would be pleased to consider the question of so revising the Areas Act that there may be no cause for grievance on the part of loyal Indians who may be also qualified as owners of their social or professional rank or position.

"Inquiry into the rise of price of Rice."

"One word more and I have done. We were all gratified the other day when the Government saw their way to accept in an amended form the resolution which my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved with regard to the prohibition of all export of wheat from India or the taking of such other steps as may seem advisable to Government in bringing down the price of wheat. In the course of that debate I also mentioned that there was a scope for inquiry in the same direction with regard to rice, having regard to the fact of the high prices at which rice is selling in the major portion of Bengal, particularly in the north and east. I do not wish to repeat all the arguments which I set forth on that day, but as I did not perhaps make any convincing case, I wish only to say that what I urged was not to prohibit entirely the export of rice but to leave it to Government to take such steps as Government may think fit to export of rice but to leave it to Government to take such steps as Government may think fit to bring down the price of rice, as rice is equally the staple food of millions of my countrymen. In my part of the country and as the rice is its price, owing to the peculiar exigencies of the times, is causing the greatest hardship. I would respectfully urge upon Government to make an inquiry with a view to ascertain what steps, if any, be it in the shape of license or bounty for the importation of rice into Bengal from other provinces or otherwise, may be needed to keep down its price, and I hope Government will be able to see their way to take this matter into their consideration."

"I have to refer on this occasion also, to my friend on the right and to say that in this matter he too, with a degree of kindness which I did not venture to expect, saw his way to give me his support."

"My Lord, I desire to associate myself with my friends from the United Provinces in all that they said with regard to the unhappy and anxious rejection of the proposal for an executive Council for that province."

"In conclusion, I desire to endorse every word that fell this morning from my friend, the Honorable Sir Gangaadhar Chatterjee, with regard to Your Excellency. In a word, I may say Your Excellency has succeeded in winning the love, esteem and regard, both of Mussulmans and Hindus."

The Hon'ble Mr. Somnath:—"My Lord, I have now been assembled for many years in the Bombay Legislative Council on the budget discussion to find whether after months getting up and congratulating the Finance Member as he will, his powers, his property and every thing under the sun which they discover in him. During how I find the same thing in this Council; and I suppose I am expected to join in the chorus. But let me assure the Hon'ble Finance Minister that I do so on this occasion in an unconventional manner. The task the Finance Member had to perform on this occasion was really a very difficult one and, as my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has told us, everybody in the country expected that the new budget would bring in fresh taxation. We were all very appreciably surprised with the budget that was introduced when we found that the Finance Minister was able to make his proposals for the expenditure of the year without any fresh taxation at all, and I do hope that circumstances will not in after years be able to force him to take additional taxation in the future."

"Coming to the heads of the budget, particularly referring to that of education in which I take special interest, the budget shows that in spite of the stress and strain of the present uncertainties, the budget estimate for 1912-13 exceeds the revised estimate of 1911-12 by 15 lakhs. But the report which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarg supplied us with possibly is on the whole not misleading. We find there that although the total number of children attending schools in this country has advanced by 327,423 during the period from March 1912 to March 1914, still the percentage of those at school upon those of school-going age is only 19.3, the average for the whole country; and the statistics is still more unsatisfactory when we come to examine the figures with regard to the boys and girls. With regard to the boys the percentage is 27.3 per cent. with regard to the girls the percentage as shown in the report is only 2.5. Considering the real value and necessity of education, I do hope and trust that means will be found, if not in this year, in subsequent years, to promote very largely primary education specially and also to push on the interests of all other elements. The same report shows, Your Excellency, that although the Government of India were in a position to make available to the Local Governments large amounts to spend on education, as much as 350 lakhs or more the largest balance. I am quite cognizant that the report makes it clear that this figure does not really represent the actual surplus balance. But this report says that in any event such surplus balance would be at least 100 lakhs. This is certainly very disappointing, and the reason given is that the Local Governments have not been ready with the cash which is sufficient to hand placed at their disposal and to give effect to the schemes of education that was

contemplated; and I find from the report that Broom and Bannay have been the greatest delinquents in this respect. I do hope therefore that the Imperial Government will in future ask hand ready assistance for utilizing the funds that may from time to time be placed at their disposal. In Bannay, for instance, on one occasion the Governor-General had shifted out a scheme for the purpose. Unfortunately that practice was also abandoned and the result has been in Bannay that though funds were made available the Government were not ready with the machinery to give effect to the proposed extensions. I hope this would be deprecated upon the Local Governments in future and that they will always be ready with the necessary scheme and machinery for the purpose of utilizing the funds that may be placed at their disposal.

"I want, Your Excellency, to summarize myself completely with what has fallen from my Honourable friend Pandit Bishan Narayan. But with regard to the attitude of the Indians during the present crisis. They have combined and they have made up their minds to render whole-hearted support to the British Government and to show to the world how loyal and united India is in support of the Empire, and the result is that prophets of evil have been belied and our enemies have been completely disheartened, and further the bravery, and only the bravery but the initiative, still on a massive shown by the Indian troops on the field must have been a source of great gratification not only to Indians but to Europeans connected with this country. Your Excellency, as my Honourable friend Pandit Bishan Narayan has said, all Indians have agreed that the voice of controversy shall be muted while this war is pending and that nothing shall be done while the war lasts in which the Government in any manner or to do anything that might have even the smallest semblance of weakening their loyalty or the existing terms for their loyalty; nothing of that sort, all Indians are agreed, shall be done while the war lasts. I may however say that the loyalty of all Indians, particularly of educated Indians, is what has been rightly termed as certain, genuine, a genuine loyalty. They are loyal, they have been loyal, and they will continue to be always loyal, because they are fully convinced that it is only under the British Government and under the following influence of British administration that they can ever hope to obtain in future of time that self-government within the British Empire which they look forward to and are entitled to look forward to. Therefore, Your Excellency, if Indians expect that on the termination of the war, which they hope will soon be brought to a successful close, a definite step forward would be taken in that direction, they are implicitly entitled to expect and hope so; and, as I have said, they expect that to be done, not on any price of that loyalty, not as a reward for their loyalty, but as a thing that justice requires to be done, that is ripe to be done and the time for which is opportune from their point of view. Taking this view, I join again in the observations that fell from my Honourable friend Pandit Bishan Narayan and also the Hon'ble Raja of Malabar with regard to the unfortunate step that has been taken by the House of Lords with regard to the Revenue Council for the United Provinces. Pointed as one is at the action of the House of Lords, one is still more pained at the attitude taken by retired persons from this country, especially the remarks of Lord MacDonnell, who is reported to have said that Indians have got all that they should be given for the present and for a long time to come. I do hope and trust that that does not represent the real responsible opinion of those who are at present responsible for the administration of this country. In that case, I think, Indians do not doubt that when the war has terminated, a definite step forward will be taken in the right direction.

"And as long as England is able to produce and send out to this country soldiers of the calibre and sympathies of a Dyer, a Miles and a Hardinge, there need be no cause for despair in the matter. Here, Your Excellency, I may be permitted to join my humble voice in expressing the hope that has been expressed by many members before me, that it may be possible for this assembly to have Your Excellency for a second period and actually till the expiration of the war."

The Hon'ble Mr. BATHURAI.—"My Lord, the Financial Statement has relieved us from great anxiety. The whole country expected there would be some sort of frank taxation for additional revenue to fill the void created by the war. It is a great relief to us that no scheme of taxation is on hand, and that the resources of Government, supplemented by the proposed loans, are quite sufficient to carry us through the next financial year too, without a serious check on our usual progress. It is true we cannot provide as liberally for the various progressive departments of Civil administration as we would, but there is an setback to our development. There is a great gain in favour of the present budget, and it is fully appreciated by the people. The Hon'ble Sir William Morley deserves our best thanks for the valuable manner in which he has managed the business of Government in these critical times.

"My Lord, argument as we are of the extreme difficulty of the situation, we must necessarily make any suggestion for additional expenditure next year, however desirable as its own merits such expenditure may be. But it is as well that we should press upon the attention of Government our warm view, in that the Hon'ble Finance Minister may provide for the most urgent among them when he proposes the Finance Bill. It is with this idea that I submit for the favourable consideration of Government that the Land Improvement Loans Act, under which loans are granted to agriculturists, should be amended, with a view to widening its scope and the range of the objects for which money may be advanced, and to reduce the rate of interest payable for such loans. My friend, the Hon'ble Raja Keshabdas Singh, pointed out to this Council only the other day how the Madras Government studied the law to make

advances for the support of rural industries. As a matter of fact, it appears to have been felt by some of the Provincial Governments that the law should be more elastic. It is somewhat regrettable that provision should have been made for advances for the support of agriculture, but not for the subsidiary industries without which a reasonable degree of agricultural progress cannot be expected. India is the only country in the civilized world where subsidiary industries do not receive as much attention as they should, and this accounts for the production of little more than raw materials. For instance, sugarcane cultivation is not as profitable in India, whereas it is one of the most paying concerns in other countries, and for the best of reasons. It is not the quality of the cane grown here which is at fault; it is not even the method of cultivating and the mode of process of extraction which make the industry unremunerative. These do not matter, but the main reason why the margin of profit is so narrow in the whole sugar industry is that valuable material which could be easily turned into sugar is allowed to be wasted. In some of the competing countries the bagasse, molasses and the cane are each one of them turned to good account. The cane is converted into one of the most valuable fertilizers; molasses in combination with bone, chalk, etc., serves as an excellent food for cattle, and in combination with chopped bagasse, molasses, etc., becomes a most important industry. Moreover it is one of the growing industries in the West. Distillation of alcohol is another important industry. And yet all these subsidiary industries are scarcely known in India, and so under the principal industry is not paying. The same remark applies to many of the agricultural industries. Thanks to Your Excellency's Government, when a few days back I asked Government if they would consider the desirability of granting agricultural loans for industries subsidiary to agriculture, the answer was in the affirmative. I submit that by an amendment of the Loans Act it should be made possible for the Provincial Governments to introduce these subsidiary industries into proceeding areas by advances from the State funds. If the object of the Act be to support and improve agriculture, the scope of the operation must be expanded, so as to cover the subsidiary industries. Such an extension would involve increased expenditure, but in the interests of the country it has to be incurred. And I would also suggest that the rate of interest should be 5 per cent. Instead of 6½ per cent. The object of Government cannot be to make a profit out of the business and the debt being secured, the security be an adequate to cover the possible loss of the principal in some cases. The general rate of interest in the country has gone down appreciably during the last few years. Even if the sanctioned rate under the Act was found necessary at the time it was fixed, the same cannot do not exist now. The rate, therefore, should be revised. The extension will be greatly appreciated by the whole rural population, and can be made at a small cost to Government.

"My Lord, I beg to refer to another urgent need of the agricultural population. Government has made provision for collegiate instruction in agriculture, but as far as I am acquainted not effected any material improvement in the situation. In my humble opinion, the utility of collegiate education could be vastly increased by initiating a system of primary and secondary education in agriculture alone. Agricultural schools are everywhere wanted, and they cannot be established too soon. And in these schools instruction in the technique of the industry must of necessity be impregnated through the medium of the vernacular. In the progressive countries of the West there are special schools for the different industries, and the staff renders a substantial service to the community. The sugar schools of Germany and Louisiana have done a good deal for the improvement of the sugar industry of those countries. It is time therefore Government should prepare a scheme of elementary and secondary agricultural education, even if the initial outlay be somewhat large. India is essentially an agricultural country, and money should be spent liberally for the improvement of the principal industry.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer made a pronouncement in Council last year relating to waterways in Bengal. I beg to submit that the question of the improvement of waterways is an Imperial, and not a Provincial, one. They are equally important in every part of the country. It is of great importance to the agriculturists that facilities for the cheap transport of agricultural produce should be provided, and waterways have greatly undoubted advantages over railways in this respect. They likewise serve the very useful purpose of irrigation canals. It would therefore be well to have a scheme of waterways for the whole of India, and when it is ready, it can be carried out gradually in the same way as our irrigation works. I believe the waterways will in the majority of cases be found productive. Speaking of the irrigation works I intimate my prayer for safeguarding the interests of the Tanjore district against the proposed Government project.

"My Lord, if these suggestions affect the finances of Government, I have got one submission to make with regard to railways, which has no bearing whatever upon them. The railways are at present entirely to some extent under the control of the Government of India, and the Provincial Governments have no power to deal with even the most trivial matters connected with their management or improvement. This arrangement is at times very inconvenient. A good deal of correspondence and thus may be saved if the Provincial Governments have power delegated to them to deal with railway matters at least important, without reference to the Government of India. If anything, such delegation of power will result in some direct pecuniary saving.

"My Lord, I fully sympathize with my friends from the United Provinces in their disappointment at the rejection by the House of Lords of the proposal for the creation of a Legislative Council for their Province.

He is every whit as good and as capable as his "corrupted" countrymen. This is no sentence and can be proved from the fact that the Deceased and Anglo-Indian Driver drove and piloted His Majesty three quarters of the thousands of miles travelled by His Majesty during his last visit to India. Yes, too, Your Excellency, have had the same experience throughout your Viceroyalty.

"With reference to Permanent Way Inspection, our Engineering Colleges in India give ample scope for education and as well as experience, as apprentices, as is gained on Indian rail roads as at home. In addition to this the Deceased and Anglo-Indian has to his credit a thorough knowledge of the country, the language and the people and these all is assimilated and physically fit to rough the climatic conditions of India.

"The same remarks apply to the Audit Branch: our schools and Colleges can furnish ample material with the necessary educational qualifications, and the training-ground in India before fit and adapt them to conditions in India that the imported or corrupted men.

"*Expenditure.*—My Lord, I take the liberty of again begging to remind you that the Deceased Anglo-Indian Government still remains misrepresented in most of the Presidency and Provincial Councils of the Indian Empire. My Lord, all we ask is the attention of this great principle to our country, the same is given to our Indian friends of all castes and creeds.

"*Administrative and Municipal Departments.*—My Lord, the rapid progress of higher education is daily filling us more and more for a higher percentage of these responsible and coveted appointments. India being our home, we naturally aspire and claim to be allowed a fair share at the helm of this vast Empire.

"*Education.*—Grateful as we are for all that has been done in this direction, I would respectfully urge that the grant of a few more scholarships for both girls and boys, transferable in England, would be a great boon to the community.

"Also greater facilities for admission and teaching in agricultural and technical schools and institutions.

"My Lord, in conclusion, I beg to again thank you, your Ministers and the non-official Members of this Council for the attention, assistance, and courtesy I have invariably received at your and their hands."

THE HON'BLE PANDIT MANSU MANSU MALAVIYA:—"My Lord, as I have listened to the debate which has taken place to-day, my thoughts have gone back again and again to one who adorned this Council for twelve years, and whose loss has been mourned in this country and beyond it, as the loss of no other Indian of modern times had been mourned before. My Lord, my faith in the future of my country makes me hope that in the generations that are passing through our schools and colleges many a young man will be found who will equal, and, I hope, even excel Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale in intellectual power and ability; but, My Lord, none shall equal him in the pure influence of his patriotism, in selfless, unselfish devotion to his country's cause, in the sincerity and depth of earnestness with which he desired the good of his countrymen and the unflinching zeal with which he laboured to promote it. My Lord, to Mr. Gokhale will ever belong the glory of having been the first Servant of India at this noble head of the Servants of India, which he himself organized, was, discharging all personal ambition, took the view of poverty and self-sacrifice, and dedicated themselves heart and soul to the service of their motherland." My Lord, there is a movement afoot to create an All-India movement to our departed friend and brother. I have no doubt everyone who respected or appreciated him will contribute towards the completion of that movement, but I have one favour to ask of all who appreciated Mr. Gokhale, and that is that they should adopt a tradition, a motto to guide them in the future, which he took a keen personal interest, towards causes which he cherished from the depth of his heart, even if they cannot accord in their entirety the views which he expressed upon them.

"And in that case, my Lord, I wish to mention two particular questions. One is the question of securing the benefit of that elementary education to the people of India which has been the part of all economic progress; and the other is the question of fuller recognition of the claims of Indians to share in the administration of their country. My Lord, the Government of India have recently done much towards promoting primary education, but what has been done is nothing compared to what remains to be done; and I hope and trust that the impulse which Your Excellency's Government have given to the cause of primary education will grow, and that much larger funds and energy will be devoted to it until education shall become the possession of the general body of the people.

"And, my Lord, as far as the question of a larger share for Indians in the administration of India is concerned, I hope that Mr. Gokhale's colleagues on the Royal Commission on the Public Services will, in deciding upon their final recommendations, bear in mind the views which he entertained and expressed, and see if they cannot give effect to those in whole or in part.

"My Lord, the best of courses make me put forward these suggestions, for there is nothing more calculated to promote friendly feeling between Indians and Englishmen than a generous recognition on the part of the latter of the claims of the former to a fair share in the administration of this own country. My Lord, the recommendations of the Public Services Commission will be received with great interest and anxiety, and I hope they will be such as to give general satisfaction to Indians.

"My Lord, the Badge before us is a War Badge, in the sense that it is affected by the War. Congratulations have rightly been offered to the Hon'ble the Finance Member for having issued it. I have myself offered my congratulations on a previous occasion, and I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by repeating them. But there is one

elaboration in which I wish to devote attention. It seems to be forgotten that the taxation which the people of India have been paying for the last many years has been very heavy, and to-day, three thousand lakhs. Gokhale pointed out that the total additional revenues raised by 14 lakhs crores a year. Only a small portion of that additional taxation has been remitted since 1903-04, while taxes were imposed in 1906-07 on opium, tobacco and various other articles. It was thought at the time the last additions were made in the public burden that that was done to meet the deficit which had taken place in the previous year; but that was not so. Questioned on the subject in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Currency, Sir James Macdonald made this quite clear. Said Sir James:-

"It is quite arguable even, and I think it was quite arguable even then, that for immediate needs that taxation was probably necessary, and that we could have got over the crisis of 1906-07 by temporary borrowing. But there appeared at the same time in the taxation a consideration which is not generally before the public. That was the fact that the Government of India knew that very large changes were going to be made upon it under Lord Morley's instructions for the development of a programme of social reform. We knew that a very big scheme of education was in the air and we had estimates prepared in the Secretariat, which have now been published, which indicated the enormous call upon us in the near future. It was the same with sanitation and medical improvement."

"And he concluded by saying:-

"We also stand by the taxes that had been imposed ostensibly for the trouble of 1906-07, and which are now necessary for the real needs of the country in the near future."

"My Lord, while we offer our felicitations to the Honorable the Finance Member, we might also remember that it is the taxes which have been paid for the last three years and more that have enabled our friends to come to this free taxation."

"My Lord, this is not the time to discuss the Budget at any length but there are two or three things which strike me as worthy of the consideration of the Honorable Finance Member. The origin through which we have been passing has shown the great weakness of the position of the Indian cultivator, and indeed of the mass of the Indian people. It has shown that while there is an abundance of food produced in the country, the bulk of the people are often able to purchase it at the price at which it is sold. My Lord, my friend Mr. Famborough Gurniberry pathetically described the distress of the people who are crying for bread, when they are conscious quantities of wheat being shipped to other countries below their eyes. My Lord, I venture to say that that state of things is the result of a wrong economic policy and an ancient system of taxation which has prevailed here for some time. The whole system of our currency and taxation requires to be reconsidered. I submit that it is high time that our policy with regard to both the export and the import trade should be reconsidered, and the basis of taxation be re-adjusted. It is thus we reconsider whether it is not imperatively necessary to so regulate exports of food-stuffs as to prevent the people from being deprived of the food which is grown in the country; in other words, to secure that they should be able to purchase food which is grown in the country at a price which they can pay for it. Unless exports of food-stuffs are so regulated, it must happen that people with larger incomes will, as they are able to pay a higher price for food-stuffs which they import than the people of this country are able to pay. This is the main cause of the great rise in the price of wheat and other food-stuffs, which has inflicted insupportable hardships on the great bulk of the people. We are thankful in the Government that it has taken the export of wheat into its own hands, for the period of the war. But I hope the Honorable the Finance Member will consider whether the time has not come when a regular duty on food-stuffs which are exported, particularly on wheat, might be imposed, without any real injustice to the cultivator and with real advantage to the people and the State. Then, My Lord, it should also be considered whether the duty on imports might not well be increased. Some members have suggested, the Honorable Mr. Albon among them, that that might well be done. We can make a large additional revenue by increasing the Customs duties. Manufactured articles and such a great necessity for the people. They are able to do less with them than with the food that feeds their bodies. The object of my suggestion is that food supplies should be made more easily available to the people, even though in the matter of imports they may have to pay a little higher price."

"My Lord, a great trouble at present is that the tax on food has been growing. The land is growing under the burden what it has to bear. Year by year, even in the year of great scarcity, even in years of famine, the land revenue shows an increasing figure. My Lord, the cultivators are not able to get enough food to feed themselves and their families; yet the land revenues has been growing steadily year by year during the last 40 years. When, My Lord, will it cease to grow so far as the Government revenue is concerned. It is desirable that there should be more and more produce of food supplies, it is desirable that the cultivators' returns should improve, but is it desirable that out of that increase, the Government should go on taking as much as it has been taking during the last decades? That is a matter to which I would invite the attention of the Honorable the Finance Member."

"My Lord, another question which has cropped up in the discussion is that of our contributions to the war. We have contributed, as one of the speakers has pointed out, roughly about ten crores in supplying the Expeditionary Forces. Well it is not more than other that we have contributed, but we have contributed men, men indeed and disciplined, devoted to win and

die in the service of the King and Country. And, My Lord, what we have done recently is a matter of satisfaction and a matter for congratulation to Your Excellency's Government, because, in addition to supplying such men as we could send, such men as are demanded of us, we have now helped, I hoped by the arrangement made about regulating the export of wheat, to supply Lord Curzon with what is needed in the British Empire.

My Lord, the question has arisen in connection with the war, and upon which remarks have been made by several members, namely, what is going to happen after the war? To me it seems it is imperative to think of it. But, My Lord, certain events have happened which have provoked the attention of the public on this question. The prominent ones are by the despatch, by Lord Kitchener and by Mr. Herbert Roberts, that India had entered into the Federation of the Empire, that the angle of vision for looking at Indian questions will change, and that India should entertain great hopes of great developments in future, have fostered a general and wide-spread hope that Indian questions will be considered from a liberal point of view. This feeling, My Lord, whatever the actual results in the remote future may be, this feeling is a great asset to the feeling of the country. The general body of the people loved that those recommendations were an earnest of the changes that were going to take place. But the action of the House of Lords, in rejecting the proposal for the Executive Council for the United Provinces, has, My Lord, vitiated to a great extent, if not entirely, these hopes that were entertained. I feel certain, My Lord, that Your Lordship's recommendations will be given effect to. I do not feel any doubt in my mind that the British Parliament will see that the United Provinces do have the Executive Council which was promised to them so far back as 1859 by an Act of Parliament. I feel certain that the day is not distant when the Lieutenant-Governor will be relieved of the burden which he has to bear at present. But, My Lord, the mischief which has been done by the action of Lord Macdonnell and Lord Curzon is far-reaching and will, I think, produce a bad effect.

My Lord, Lord Macdonnell is reported to have said, in this connection, that no action of the population of the United Provinces except an infidelically small body favoured the proposal. My friends the Hon'ble the Raja of Nabha and the Hon'ble Sir Ranjit Singh Bar have shown how little truth there is in that assertion of Lord Macdonnell. But, My Lord, I am sorry to say that that is of a piece with another assertion which Lord Macdonnell made when there was a debate going on in the House of Lords on the question of Indian reform, when he said that there was not an Indian to be found in the whole country amounting to 300 millions who could be appointed as a member of the Executive Council of the Government-General. My Lord, the distinction with which Sir P. P. Saha held the office of the first Indian member of the Executive Council of the Government-General, the ability and distinction with which my friend the Hon'ble Sir Syed Ali Khan has held that office, has shown what little basis there was in the assertion of Lord Macdonnell. My Lord, the country knows, the country at any rate is convinced, that this reform, by which the Indians have been taken, so to say, into the confidence of the Government and into the innermost secrets of the Government of India, is of real and far-reaching importance. There was no consensus of opinion among the many reformers introduced during the time of Lord Morley and Lord Minto which had a more far-reaching effect in that direction than the appointment of Indians on the Executive Council of the Government-General of India. But, My Lord, if Lord Macdonnell and Lord Curzon had had their way, this reform would not have taken place and the Indians would not have had the satisfaction of seeing a brother of their own occupying a seat in the highest Executive Council of the Empire, and your Lordship's Government would not have had the advantage of the experience and ability of such a member.

My Lord, in sustaining a particular proposal of reform like that of the Executive Council, what is really needed is a determination, a resolution on the part of all who are interested in England and India, to readjust our relations somewhat, and to begin to regard each other—I am speaking of those who do not take that view—as really equal fellow subjects of one common King and of one common Empire. My Lord, the basis of our brotherly relations, if I may be allowed for saying so, is to be found in the great Proclamation of the late Majesty Queen Victoria. It is strange how people sometimes give their adhesion to principles and how in practice they do not like to adhere to them, and even violate them. Lord Curzon, speaking of that Proclamation, said that the famous Proclamation of 1858, the Magna Charta of India, was the ultimate goal of our demands and aspirations. And yet we find Lord Curzon getting up in the House of Lords and opposing the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Council of the Viceroy and opposing the contribution of an Executive Council for the United Provinces, when he knows that the entire wisdom of the Government of India, for a hundred years and more, proceeded in further of a system of Council Government for every Presidency proposed for it, when he knows that Madras and Bombay have flourished for a hundred years and more under a system of Council Government, and when he knows that, with the experience derived of the present circumstances of India, Your Lordship's Government recommended a Council Government for Bengal and also for Bihar and Orissa. My Lord, there is a rule that persons who have not lived within ten years in India ought not to be appointed members of the India Office. It seems to me, My Lord, there is much reason in the rule that gentlemen who have been out of India for more than ten years, and who have not kept in touch with the people of India by correspondence or by visits, had better refrain from making pronouncements on the needs of India to-day. Your Lordship, who is in this country, who has personal relations in different portions of the country, and who is in touch with the people and with the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, who is the man working on the spot, taking the apparent wisdom of his advice, made a recommendation that Council

Government should be instituted in the United Provinces. Lord MacDonnell who has been out of India for about fourteen years and Lord Curzon who has not been in touch with India for nearly ten years, take it upon themselves to say that India does not need such a reform. I only refer to this because Lord MacDonnell went on to make an assertion which is calculated to excite, and which I fear from the remarks which have appeared in the papers, has already created, a very bad impression. I have referred to the pronouncements of Mr. Asquith, of Lord Kitchener, and of Mr. Herbert Asquith. As to countermeasures, as if to put forward something against these statements, Lord MacDonnell is reported to have said that all reasonable demands of educated Indians have been adequately provided for the present and for a long time, and when the time came for a change, it would be better to proceed by dividing the provinces and thus relieving overburdened Lieutenant-Governors than to convert these Councils. Lord Curzon endorsed that view by saying that it would be better to give these Councils Governorships into Chief Commissionerships. He might have gone a step further and advocated converting them into Commissionerships, because, My Lord, Commissioners' divisions are large enough to corrupt the attention of one man. I regret to say that Lord MacDonnell and Lord Curzon do not realize what discipline they have done in the case of progress and reform, and to the extent of the contribution of the people to this matter, by seeking such suggestions at a time when the newspapers have been full of discussion as to the possibility of reform movements in the future. As I have said over and over again, My Lord, I do not wish to talk of the reforms that will come. I have faith enough to believe that they will come in their proper time. When the Proclamation of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was published, Lord Curzon was at the helm of affairs in this country, and, My Lord, there is one passage that he published as a Proclamation of his own to which I wish to invite the attention both of the people of my society and of all the officers who serve the Government. In that Proclamation Lord Curzon called upon the servants of the Queen, one and all, each in his degree and according to his opportunity, to set with his whole heart and strength in fulfilling the precepts will of their Queen as set forth in the Royal Proclamation, and at the same time, My Lord, he rightly called upon all Her Majesty's Indian subjects to yield loyal obedience to the Queen. My Lord, the words of Lord Curzon are the golden key of our mission.

"My Lord, there is one other matter to which I should like, with Your Excellency's permission, to refer before I finish. I should have previously avoided, My Lord, a reference to today's debate to Your Excellency's important statement. But as a reference has been made to it by more than one speaker, I hope Your Excellency will pardon me for saying a few words about it. My Lord, I venture to think that of all the British statesmen who have made themselves illustrious as Viceroy and Generals of India, there is none, in my opinion, who has touched a truer chord of sympathy, none who has engaged the esteem and affection of the people of India to a higher degree than Your Excellency. Your Excellency's generous sympathy with the people of India, your love of justice, the trust that you have reposed in them, your earnest desire and endeavour to promote their well-being, their happiness and contentment, and last, though not least, My Lord, the sufferings that Your Excellency has undergone in the service of this country, have endeared Your Excellency to the people of India; and though it would seem to be almost cruel to desire that the period of Your Excellency's office—a period of heavy responsibility which rests upon you as the Head of this extensive Empire at a time of great stress—should be prolonged, yet, My Lord, the faith that the people have placed rightly to repose in Your Excellency is a factor of incalculable value to the Empire and, therefore, both for the good of India and of England, the prayer which has been addressed to His Majesty the King, Emperor by the Indian National Congress, speaking on behalf of the people of India, with, I hope, the sanction of His Majesty's Ministers of which is demanded by the situation in India and commended itself to His Majesty. And, My Lord, I have hope that, with the lofty sense of duty which Your Excellency has shown in your high position, Your Excellency will be pleased to agree to stay another year or two with a people who hold you in grateful affection, and love and trust you as they have seldom loved and trusted any of your predecessors."

The Hon'ble Mr. Behar Lal Narm Ray—"My Lord, the sagacity shrewdly which the Hon'ble Finance Minister has displayed in tackling a problem and grave situation and the skillful manner in which he has been able to meet the deficit, without adding, however slightly, to the burden of our taxation, are sure to call forth the unstinted admiration from all sides, and for all this, I beg to offer him my sincere congratulations. In this time of extraordinary stress and emergency, in this time of distressed trade and finance when a vague but so widespread sense of insecurity was prevailing in the country and when apprehensions of something grave unforeseen happening were agitating the public mind, it is well that the Hon'ble Finance Member should have obtained from facing resource to any extraordinary expenditure, temporary or otherwise, from meeting the situation and thereby relieved the public mind of a heavy load of anxiety and at the same time, I must confess, that the several bold steps which the Hon'ble Finance Member has taken in this connection have eased the situation and have had the desired effect in reassuring the public mind and restoring public confidence."

"My Lord, I cannot, in passing, shelve altogether from alluding to the very acute situation which arose in Bengal at the outbreak of war when the shock of it was most severely felt, for it was then just the beginning of the year season and the war nearly prostrated that industry in all its branches bringing suffering to large classes of people in Bengal. The result was that there was a rush of depositors for withdrawal of their moneys from savings banks, and though the efforts of the authorities combined with individual efforts succeeded in partially allaying the

public safety, the rash continued for some time; and in that state of public feeling, I must say, the Government acted very wisely in allowing every facility to the depositors for withdrawal of their money from the savings banks, and it was indeed a very wise, bold, and statesmanlike step to provide facilities, even in distant provinces, for encashment of treasury notes, which the Government was not bound to do. However, the indulgence shown and the extreme latitude given had their own rewards, and what was the result? The result was restoring full confidence in the stability and permanence of the British Government, and what does the present position of the Government securities and other stocks, such as Municipal and Port Trust securities, indicate? It indicates anything, it indicates the growing conviction of the people in the effluvia miasm of the invincible arm of the Allies over German aggression and barbarism and the triumph of righteousness over iniquitousness. It further indicates returning prosperity and revival of trade and commerce so sadly disturbed in the beginning of the war.

"In this connection I may further mention that the Government of India acted very wisely in prohibiting the issue of gold to the public as it would have given rise to a panic and every one would have scrambled for gold for hoarding, hoarding, or buying of underground, and the result would have been wide-spread alarm, for Government would have ultimately been obliged to withdraw the concession. How serious and acute the situation was can be realised from the following quotation from the Hon'ble Finance Member's speech:—

"The price of new gold necessarily showed a great drop from the record figure (Rs. 98 per tola of new gold, obtained in the preceding year, falling as low as one tola or Rs. 21 a tola. But the initial paralysis of the internal trade is clearly indicated by the fact that whereas between August and October 1913, the issue of rupees from the Calcutta Currency Office in connection with the hoarding of the jute crop amounted to some thirteen crores of rupees, the issue in the corresponding period of 1914 was about fifty-six lakhs only. And thus at a time when the crop was a record one. This state of things brought hardships in all engaged in that trade, but specially to the poor ryots. The position has since then greatly improved, but not to the extent as anticipated as the winter rice crop has not been up to the average mark."

"In this connection I cannot refrain from mentioning the several wise precautionary measures that were taken from time to time in Bengal and specially in Calcutta by our popular and much respected Governor and his Government in allaying public suspicion and in securing public safety.

"My Lord as regards the main features of the Budget, I wish to make a few remarks only. There is a deficit in the current year as shown in the revised estimate instead of a surplus on the Imperial side, and Imperial and Provincial figures taken together show a somewhat larger deficit in the revised estimate than what was anticipated in the Budget estimate. In the forecast of the coming year there is also to be a deficit. "All this," is quote the Hon'ble Finance Member's words, "is, speaking generally, entirely attributable to the war, and more especially to the decrease in the two large sources of revenue which have been so severely affected by the consequent dislocation and depression of trade." Not only on Railways and Customs but on almost all the earning departments of the Imperial and Provincial Governments the war has left its mark. The Budget for 1915-16 has been framed in consideration of the same conditions prevailing in the next year. We have not only to meet the deficit but there is also the other important head of capital outlay which has also to be met. The Hon'ble Finance Member has shown us how he has met these demands in the present year and how he intends to meet all the demands upon his purse in the forthcoming year. I should like to say a few words on the general line of policy which the Hon'ble Member has adopted in his Budget statement to meet his demands in the next year. There is I see, a considerable curtailment of expenditure in some of the heads. The effect of this policy of retrenchment are largely visible in the following heads: expenditure for special grants, education, medical, etc., railway expenditure and Public expenditure. As regards the former the Hon'ble Finance Member says: "The large balance still in hand is in considerable measure due to the fact that we have found it necessary to suspend commences to defer local Government from drawing on their balances with us during the coming year beyond an aggregate amount of about one million." There has been also considerable curtailment of railway expenditure and Public expenditure.

"My Lord, when on this railway head, I am glad to announce here that the Barn Bridge, now associated with Your Excellency's name, is an accomplished fact, which will go further to promote the development of the great jute and iron industries of North and East Bengal and of Assam. The subject of railway communication actually reminds me of another subject which is closely allied to it, and is so regarded by the Governments of all other civilized countries. But the subject has never been treated in that light by our own Government. The splendid natural waterways of this country, especially of Bengal, to which I alluded in my last budget speech, are a valuable asset. I again invite the attention of the Government to look upon these splendid natural waterways as necessary adjuncts to railways. Not only trade and commerce but navigation would also derive considerable advantages from their improvement. The improvement of the numerous waterways which intersect the country is beyond the scope and resources of the local Governments, and as I earnestly entreat Your Excellency's Government to take up this subject as a matter of Imperial policy and concern. In this connection I Government to the very useful project generally known as the Grand Trunk Canal Scheme in Bengal formulated by Mr. Lush. I believe the scheme has been referred to the Imperial

Government for another, and I hope that the carrying out of this well thought out scheme, while improving the railways and thereby facilitating the development of the internal trade of Bengal, will be assisted with Your Excellency's name by giving early sanction to its execution.

My Lord, now coming upon the policy of retrenchment which I have stated already, I may say that there is a limit to this policy. We have come to a stage when the policy cannot be pushed much further, as I see that every day there is an increasing demand for material and social improvement. The question then comes to this, how we are to increase our income to meet our ever-growing demands? The answer is that we must have recourse to either borrowing or taxation. The Hon'ble Finance Member has taken the former course, and given his reasons in the following words: "We do not propose on this occasion to raise any revenue by increased taxation. We should not hesitate to do so to meet the deficiency in various other branches of the service. We know that ordinarily we are content upon ordinary income, but a very small reproductive debt, and with trade conditions depressed and the price of rice in food prices in a large part of the country, we have come to the conclusion that we ought not to add to existing taxation unless it is absolutely necessary. We hold that this danger has not yet arisen." My Lord, the circumstances are as dear as possible, and so we have when no other expedients will return. Even if they return, we cannot, in my humble opinion, rely on this loan policy for us to meet upon our ordinary purposes, for they may not appear to come from to come. As the Hon'ble Finance Member says, "We must also remember that when the war is ended some of its effects may endure for some time to come, and in particular we shall then have to face the question of dealing with the temporary debt which we are now accumulating." Then again, there is no serious warning in the words of the Hon'ble Finance Member when he says: "We have not proposed additional taxation to make good deficits which we hope will prove temporary only; but as I have already said we should not hesitate to do so if it appeared that our permanent revenue position was seriously threatened." I also wish that our deficit may prove temporary only. But, My Lord, I have very grave doubts on this point, when I consider that our agricultural prosperity on which depends everything else, is susceptible to external influences in the extreme; that we cannot have any more windfalls from the opium revenue; that the effects of the war, as the Hon'ble Finance Member says, may endure for some time to come even after the cessation of it, which will greatly influence our financial position; that there is an ever increasing demand for social and material improvement. The whole course of events and the gist of the Hon'ble Finance Member's speech point to the direction from which we can expect help. The Hon'ble Finance Minister says that we should not hesitate to do so (to have recourse to taxation) if it appeared later that our present revenue position was seriously threatened. My Lord, no man knows when this critical situation will come. In these abnormal times and exceptional circumstances, it may come sooner, after all. We ought to be ready beforehand to meet this emergency. Then, My Lord, I shall try to prove why this loan policy cannot, as its own name, be a successful one in the present financial situation. I submit that the public debt of India represents a liability which normally yields a return for an amount of the interest which she has to pay on the amount borrowed, sufficient indeed to cover also the interest on the small margin of debt which can be described as unproductive and still to leave a small margin. I submit that we raised 5 crores in the current year and with great success but that was before the war, when the circumstances were entirely different. The Hon'ble Finance Member also holds this view. We have to remember this peculiar situation in connection with the flotation of our loan in the forthcoming year in India. "Then as regards our borrowing in England, the Hon'ble Finance Member said last year: "An income to repay borrowing is justified not merely by the general conditions which prompt every country to keep as much of its public debt as possible in the hands of its own people but by the fact that of late it has become more economical to borrow in India than in London." If such was the case in normal times, I do not understand what hope is there that our future loans would be successful and successful in the exceptional circumstances now prevailing in England and which are sure to continue for some time to come. In evidence, since the Hon'ble Finance Member says, "I recognise, too, that the circumstances prevalent in July, when we usually feel our loans, may prove as exceptional as those that we may feel in January." In connection with the raising of this loan, I beg to suggest that the time has come when it would be extremely desirable and politic in the interest of the people of this country that future loans should be raised at 4 per cent., which I may give as an instance of the bad effects which followed the policy which led Sir J. W. W. to reduce the rate of interest from 4 to 5 per cent. and the result was that the Government securities which are quoted at the rate of 5 per cent. became an unmarketable commodity in the market, and it is now no longer a marketable commodity. I therefore quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Daddaboy that future loans should be raised at 4 per cent., which will greatly aid the people of this country not only largely to meet its Government securities, but at the same time go to lighten confidence.

"In conclusion, I beg to associate myself with the words which have fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Ganga Char and the Hon'ble Mr. Daddaboy about the unshaken faith which Your Excellency has established upon the gratitude of my countrymen; for Your Excellency's kind and sympathetic administration, for Your Excellency's kind sympathies with the hopes

and aspirations of the people entrusted to your charge, and for the various ways in which Your Excellency has tried to foster education, sanitation and, may I add, self-government; and, lastly, for the unflinching faith and confidence Your Excellency has under all circumstances shown in the loyalty and good sense of India, and the way in which they have been utilized; and as such I must say that we sincerely share the regret which has been expressed on all sides at the approaching departure of Your Excellency, but we sincerely trust and pray that the Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to give due effect to the united prayer of the whole nation, by sending the term of your exalted office until such a time as least as the war lasts."

The Hon'ble Raja KARANJAN SINGH:—"My Lord, it is but the barest justice to the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer to mention that the Budget under discussion is an agreeable surprise to me. Within a short time after declaration of war between Britain and Germany, it became evident that we would have to face a heavy deficit both in the current and in the coming year, and that our resources would stand in urgent need of replenishment. In view of the exceptional conditions, the popular belief was that additional taxation, of a temporary nature at least, would be unavoidable; but through wise management, which does credit not only to his heart but to his head as well, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has spared the country a pecuniary sacrifice for which it was prepared. And yet the absolute needs of good Government have not been overlooked. It is desirable possible to suggest alterations in the Budget statements according to our views of the relative importance of the different heads of expenditure, but they would involve controversial questions of policy which cannot be profitably discussed now."

"On the whole, the Budget inspires confidence as much in the financial strength of Government as in the ability of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to carry us through these difficult times with the minimum of inconvenience."

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Minister will not think I am wanting in my appreciation of the position he has made room at this time of difficulty for the extension of irrigation, both irrigation and protection, is my province as also for minor works, if I pass the chance of the United Provinces for further efforts."

"But there are other matters. The great need of the Province is liberal Imperial grants for Education. The Hon'ble Finance Minister, in justification of the reduced progress of expenditure for Education, has referred among other things to the inability of the provinces to spend in full the non-recurring Imperial grants. But his contention must be based upon the experience of Provinces other than the United Provinces. So many schemes are ready that no difficulty can justly be apprehended as the cause of the inability of the department to utilize a larger amount."

"My Lord, we have been observing on a subject of local interest. The adverse decision of the House of Lords, as regards the Executive Council for the United Provinces, has been received with here disappointment by the local public. Nobody ever thought the subject was anyway controversial or that there was any doubt about the policy of Government. We have all along hoped, and our hopes have been encouraged and confirmed by the sympathetic arrangements of Government, that the Province would get the Council form of Government in a short time. We do not blame this Government for the result. Indeed, the Government of India have been so earnest about the reform that a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 is allotted in the present Budget for an Executive Council for the United Provinces. But what we do complain is that the House of Lords should have intervened at the last moment to thwart an administrative reform to which the people justly attach great importance and which the ability and eagerness of which this Government, with all the facts in its possession, is fully convinced. We sincerely trust the sound view of the Government of India will yet prevail, and this reform will be further pressed upon the Secretary of State as one which should be adopted at once in the interests of good government."

"My Lord, one matter of vital importance to the whole of India demands close scrutiny at the hands of Government. For the last few years the people have realized more and more the absolute necessity of a rapid extension of faster railway lines, known as Light Railways, not only for the economic development of rural areas, but also for the safe and profitable investment of their savings. The Government so far gives by Government to them has been productive of excellent results, and with the success of some of these lines the prospects of the class of private enterprise have brightened. The popularity of the railways is manifestly on the increase. But these factors appear to have excited the jealousy of the foreign companies working the trunk line, and a movement seems to have been started by them for securing a monopoly of the feeder lines also. The most influential among them—the East Indian Railway Company and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company—according to the latest information, are actually contemplating forming auxiliary companies for the formation of schemes of feeder lines to these two trunk systems. This is most unfortunate, and the people look up to Government for arrangements, viewing by them this class of investment and enterprise. Where we are anxious to participate in railway enterprise, there is no reason why we should not have as of right at least one class of railways in which we may have scope for our activity. There is nothing in principle to justify the existing arrangement under which the fate of a scheme started by a private company in India should be dependent upon the good-will and sections of a powerful competitor like the big Companies managing the trunk lines. The subordination of our interests to those of foreign Companies is neither economically nor politically sound. I submit, My Lord, an early and sympathetic decision by Government on this subject is needed to satisfy public expectations."

"My Lord, the appointment of our colleague, Sardar Duljit Singh, to the India Council must be acceptable to landholders as a class all over country. It has also the merit of giving effect to the principal embodied in the Parliamentary Bill for the reconstitution of that Council. For the first time has an elected member of the Imperial Legislative Council been elected to serve on the highest Executive Council. Apart from the question of the personal merits of the nominee, the selection should on this ground alone be acceptable to the public.

"My Lord, one more observation, and I have done. Your Excellency has come to be trusted and loved by the people; we have firm faith in your sterling industry for our good; we are safe under your protection. Self-interest accordingly prompts us to hope that, even though an extension of service may be personally disadvantageous and unwise to you, Your Excellency will not leave the country you have loved so well until the clouds of war have completely passed away. We have fervent hope that His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to consult the wishes of his Indian subjects and to allow India the substantial benefit of Your Excellency's sympathetic guidance till the war is over."

The Hon'ble Mr. William Mackenzie:—"My Lord, I said in my speech in introducing the Financial Statement that the Budget for the coming year was framed by us under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and uncertainty. It is to introduce a measure of extreme moderation to me, both on behalf of Your Excellency's Government and for myself in particular as Finance Member, to find that the way in which we met the difficulties that confronted us, the manner in which we faced the situation without recourse to drastic cutting down of expenditure on the one side or the imposition of taxation on the other, has met with general approval throughout the country and that this has been so eloquently and unanimously voiced by our non-official Colleagues in Council. I think, too, that I may claim the same merit of approval for the special action taken from time to time by the Finance Department from the beginning of the war crisis. I thank my Hon'ble non-official Colleagues who have spoken for the very kind way in which they have referred to me personally; and it adds to my gratitude that I have not even to say in the way of a reply to criticisms, for I do not propose to touch subjects matters that are foreign to the budget. This, My Lord, is a sort of recognized ceremonial amongst us; every member speaks of the things that are new to his heart, but as the Finance Member is also under a time limit, he cannot be expected to follow all these various paths and must keep to what actually belongs to his budget.

"Now can I consider with the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee and others here invited me to do. I cannot deal with what is going to happen when peace and plenty come back again—as I trust they will ere long—when that time comes we shall have to consider what we can do with, I hope, an abundant cash. In the meantime I am not going to be seduced by eloquence from Bengal or elsewhere into making any premature promises. I would only add a word of caution—that the end of the war is of course not necessarily the beginning of a new financial era; there will be a great deal of ground to make up and there will be also a good deal of temporary debt to defray.

"I will, however, make one exception to the rule I have laid down for myself. The Hon'ble Mr. Das pleaded for a member in this Council to represent the Indian Christian community. Well, although the Hon'ble Member specifically represents another constituency, he also represents the interests of his co-religionists as well that I wondered why this request was made; but, after a little cogitation, I think I have got the right reason. I have noticed on several occasions that the rigour of the time rule has brought down the gallbladder on the Hon'ble Member when he was to the full flow of his eloquence. It is probable that if he could get a Colleague after his own heart, a brother of his soul, who might sit by him, he would, when the gallbladder descended, pass on his manuscript and open, and so the speech could be delivered in an entire form."

"The same Hon'ble Member complains of the want of special budget provision for the education of Indian Christians. Well, it is not usual to make special provision in budgets for education according to sects, but I must say I was a little surprised at this complaint of the neglect of his class, because I have always understood that the Indian Christian was exceedingly well-off in educational institutions, thanks to the activity of Missionary bodies for example, whose schools and colleges are largely subsidised by Government. And if my friend will look at recent results, he will find that the Indian Christians stand very high indeed in the educational scale.

"The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chatterjee, Mr. Debbelly, Mr. Marshall Reid and Mr. Ramdutt Chatterjee dwell on what I have said in regard to the possibility of borrowing in India next year. Well, I can only repeat here what I said in my speech on the Financial Statement that we hope to get 3 million pounds in India some way or other. We recognise that the circumstances are peculiar, and we must reserve to ourselves the consideration of the particular way in which we shall endeavour to do this. It would be quite premature to consider that matter now. The circumstances of the market, the circumstances of the political world, may have entirely changed before the time in which we usually bring out our loans. But I can say one thing in regard to what these Hon'ble Members have said, that of course the Government, in making any arrangements for next year, will have in mind, as far as possible, the safeguarding of the interests of the people who are in possession of existing Government securities. It would be very bad business on our part to do anything wantonly in disposition of our own paper, and we shall therefore take that fact fully into consideration. I shall also keep fully in mind with commercial wisdom through the Controller of Currency, Mr. Howard; and I am myself going down to Bombay presently. I think it is quite likely, though I cannot

pledge myself yet, that when the time is more advanced, if things still seem difficult and uncertain, I may follow the example that has been urged upon me, that of Mr. Lloyd George, and, with Your Excellency's permission, have an informal conference with some representatives of the banking and commercial community. As I say, however, I cannot make any definite statement on that point yet. But I do hope that, if we have such a conference, the Bombay representatives will show themselves a little more courageous than my friend Mr. Marshall did. Mr. Reid commenced his speech by saying that although he accepted no right-wing railway programme in the special circumstances of next year, as soon as things get normal again he was going to press not for a 12, but for a 15, million pound programme. That meant, of course, rates, borrowing, and I thought that Mr. Reid would go on to say that Bombay would help to find the money. Not so; he says 'provide more money for railways by all means, but for heaven's sake do not ask us to lend it to you; get the money from somebody else.' Well, to those who ask Government to advance more money for capital enterprises I say that there must be two sides to every bargain, and if they want the Government to move they must do something to meet the Government.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai made some very interesting remarks about Post Office deposits and said that we should increase our present rate of interest. Well, our present rate of interest is 3 per cent, which is more liberal than what the House Government gives and I think it is quite liberal enough as compared with our present borrowing rate. As we borrow at the open market at 24 per cent, Mr. Dadabhai would like us to pay 34 per cent for our Post Office deposits also. But obviously there is all the difference in the world between the interest you pay for a loan which you do not have to repay except when you want to, and the interest which you pay on money which you have to pay out on demand, and which, as the circumstances of this year have shown, you may suddenly have to pay out to a large and inconvenient extent.

"The same Hon'ble Member was eager for more statistical information as regards education and sanitation, and especially in regard to the expenditure of grants and so forth. Well, I endeavored to give this in my last year's Budget speech as far as I could do so in a general way, and if my Hon'ble friend will refer to paragraphs 43 to 45 in my speech of last year he will find that I brought certain figures together. But when Mr. Dadabhai asks for the same sort of information as is furnished by the Secretary's memorandum in respect of capital railway outlay, he must remember that in respect of capital railway outlay we are dealing with large projects of limited number which are entirely under Government control. Now as regards the outlay on education and sanitation, grants go from the Government of India to the Provinces, and the Provinces also make their own allotments from provincial funds. As these grants flow to the people through a vast variety of different channels, it would be quite impossible to have a statement showing expenditure on education and sanitation in the same way as expenditure on railways.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya made some interesting remarks on export duties and import duties and Mr. Ghosevaidya expressed an ardent desire to pay more income tax. Well, these suggestions may prove useful if the time ever comes when we have to increase taxation, but I need not discuss them at present as we have decided not to do this now.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya referred to the taxations that was imposed in 1910, and said that it was that taxation that enabled the present Government to meet the existing crisis without getting on fresh taxes, implying that that taxation was imposed before the time. Well, that question was thoroughly debated at the time, but it will interest the Council, perhaps, to learn that the proceeds of that extra taxation came to about 2½ millions, and if Hon'ble Members will refer later on to that portion of my last year's speech in which I referred just now and look at paragraph 10 about grants to local Governments, primarily for Education and Sanitation, they will find that besides large tax-reversing grants we gave exactly a million pounds of permanent gratuities to local Governments between 1911-12 and 1914-15 so that that may be taken against the extra taxation imposed in 1910. And of course there is another thing to be remembered on the other side, that we have lost about 3 million pounds revenue under opium. So, although I should be the last person to be little anything my predecessors have done—in fact, I think I tried to acknowledge these merits in the matter of Finance very specially in my speech introducing the Financial Statement—still I do not think it can be fairly implied that we are entitled to no particular credit for not having imposed taxation this year because of the taxes imposed in 1910.

"The Hon'ble Pandit also referred to the land revenue and asked, why is the land revenue not coming down; and why is it going up? Well, that is a matter of course for my Hon'ble Colleagues Sir Robert Curjel rather than for myself, but I may say that land revenue actually expands with the increase of cultivation. As regards the actual rates of land revenue, there was a very interesting enquiry, which the Hon'ble Pandit so kindly remembers, instituted by Lord Curzon about the year 1904, I think, and there are further discussions on the subject in the Chapter on Land Revenue in Volume IV of the Imperial Gazetteer.

"I think the Hon'ble Member will find some that, relatively, so far as the proportion which the Government takes, in comparison with the actual holdings of the cultivator is concerned, the land revenue has not increased; it has decreased.

"The Hon'ble Raja Kishanlal Singh is very anxious about 'Parker-Pear' Companies. The Parker-Pear Companies, I think, have shown their tendency to look after themselves. To my mind they are one of the most welcome features of the economic development of this country in recent years. You have got companies financed by indigenous capital opening out

the country and earning a good rate of interest. And even during the present difficult circumstances, money is going on being subscribed. But the Honorable Member seemed to think that there was great rivalry between the leader Jinn and the main force. We had some correspondence with the Secretary of State on that subject not so many months ago, and the decision came to was that there was room for both. We agree to the existence, and the Secretary of State entirely agreed, that there was room enough for various sorts of legitimate railway enterprise, and that the former companies were not standing at all.

The Hon'ble Mr. Suresh Nath Banerjee outlined the grant of time-scale allowances to Indian Civil Service and Police officers, and in so doing he also voiced an anxious criticism that I have seen in the press, for I can assure my Honorable friend that I do read the newspapers, including his own paper, the 'Herald'. I read his leading articles for political instruction, and I derive amusement from the letters of his London correspondent. I should like to explain more clearly what has happened in this matter. An Honorable Member will realize, there are two ways of paying the rank and file in any service, apart from the selection appointments at the top. You can have what is called a 'time-scale,' that is, a man gets so much on joining, and then his pay increases year by year, or it may perhaps be every two years or so; but it increases regularly by certain increments, provided, of course, he continues to do his work satisfactorily. An opponent to that, you may have what I may call a 'promotion scale.' Here there is no time-scale, but there are certain number of grades and a certain number of posts in each grade. These carry specific rates of pay, and an officer's attaining to a particular grade or class does not depend directly on the length of his service, but has a certain amount of link about it. It depends on the extent to which his services are, or due to take leave, or leave given him temporary promotion. Originally most of our big services were dealt with in this way, but of late years we have in a number of cases found the time-scale a more convenient method of payment, that is to say, for the rank and file, and many of the great services, Public Works, Education, Forests and so on, have been put on a time-scale. On the other hand, the Indian Civil Service and the Police remain as what I have called the promotion-scale. Well then, what is the result in a time like this? It must be remembered that, even though you have a promotion-scale, you must have some sort of normal expectation of how things will go, not in any particular year, but throughout a period of say two or three years taken together. For instance in the Indian Civil Service, we carefully work out every four or so, with reference to recruitment, what the normal state of promotion ought to be. It has been recognized again that, as Indian civilians ought to be able to attain to what is called a superior appointment in a given period of time, and so on. When you have got an abnormal time; when promotion is unduly blocked; when, as the justice would put it, people who ought to go, won't go; or, as the state would put it, deserving officers remain instead of retiring and on the top of this, leave is restricted or stopped, you get an abnormal block in a promotion service. On the other hand, it does not affect a time-scale at all, except for the minor extent that the top places which have special rates of pay may be filled more slowly. But apart from that, you may recall every man on leave and the justice would still get their old rate of pay. When you get a promotion scale and things are unduly disturbed, that is to say the state of promotion is much slower than the normal rate which has obtained in past experience and tradition, it is not merely the existing members of the Service who suffer, but, unless something is done to remedy it, recruitment suffers; the salaries of your service is diminished for the future. We have had cases of that sort in the Indian Civil Service from time to time. I remember when I first came out in the early eighties, there was a block in promotion in Madras, and also in the United Provinces, which had led to the application of a minimum time-scale there. (I shall explain directly what this minimum time-scale exactly is.) Well in 1912, just before I joined the Government of India, it had been decided that there was again such an abnormal block in promotion, owing to people not being obliging enough to retire or to accept, owing to retirement calculations, and also, to a certain extent, to overcommitment during a series of years, that the Civilian in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces were getting far better salaries than they had a right to expect, having regard to the normal conditions of promotion for many years past. The Government of India, therefore, with the consent of the Secretary of State, gave what is called a minimum time-scale; that is to say, they said that every man, who had done a certain period of service should draw not less than a certain amount. But this minimum was not at all what the man would have drawn normally; it was materially less than his normal expectation; it was a certain solution because it was thought unjust to the men themselves to saddle the sudden discontinuity of their prospects without any palliative, and also, as I have said, because undue discontent in the service, which was thought to have some justice at the back of it, would seep at home and prejudice future recruitment. Then, later on, the Government of Bombay asked for a similar application of the system to their Presidency and I would ask my Honorable friend to remember that the Government of Bombay contains as one of its members an Indian gentleman who had no previous connection with our Government service. This was the circumstance of the present war, and it was thought desirable to recall officers from leave. They answered to the call most loyally, beyond many of them, at very considerable personal loss. Many of them willingly surrendered leave they greatly required for the purpose of health and recuperation. The result of this was that all the normal expectations of acting promotion were disturbed, and after consideration, the Government of India, last autumn, thought it desirable that here again we should apply a minimum time-scale, which would be, as I say, a partial compensation, but would in no way be the equivalent of what the beneficiary would ordinarily be drawing in

normal circumstances; and that was necessarily applied to the whole of India. Then, after we had got the consent of the Secretary of State to that action in regard to the Indian Civil Service, we got his consent to similar action in regard to the Police. Of course it is open to any Honourable Member who does not agree, to argue that we might have done it for less and so on. But I do want the Council to understand that our action was taken deliberately and with reference to what was thought the best interests of the country, having regard not merely to present members of the Service, but to the effect on future reinforcements.

"I was sorry to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott say that he thought India had not done enough in connection with this war, and compare our action with that of the Dominions, somewhat to the discredit of India.

"The contribution of India has not been limited to the amount of money we have given, substantial though that is compared to our resources. As I may bring to notice that without this contribution there would have been no deficit in 1914-15 and 1915-16 taken together. As my Hon'ble friend, Pradip Madan Mohan Malaviya so aptly observed, we have contributed what is far more precious than silver and gold; we have contributed men. As Your Excellency observed some time ago in this Council, India has placed at the service of the British Government in various parts of the world some 200,000 men, trained soldiers, whereas the losses of the Dominions, besides soldiers to their own wars, at the beginning of this war, largely consisted in the loss of men. India has not only done that; she has supplied thousands of war to a large extent in His Majesty's Government from her factories and from her armaments; she has helped in supplying horses and mules; she has given to the full of what she possessed. And how was that possible? Because for many years India had been paying heavily for a splendid Army which was recruited, and constantly retrained, for the defence of India. Well, India had been maintaining this Army long before the Dominions thought of doing anything, to speak of, in the way of military expenditure; and at the present period of stress, India placed a very great part of her Army which was, as I have said, primarily raised for other purposes, at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. I cannot claim, of course, in any way to speak as a military expert, but I think I may say that the value of the Indian supplies of munitions of war, and so on, will prove to have been of most material assistance in determining the present campaign. Besides that, there were the splendid efforts from the Indian Civils to whom I referred in my speech on the Financial Statement, and I would like to add now the name of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, who has done great service. My Lord, I do not want to be thought to belittle the Colonies in any way; but I love the people of India (I love them!) I have served here for a generation and I cannot leave anybody so little India (I love them!) and, indeed, to speak as though the part played by India in the war and her contribution to it, were in any way inferior to that of other parts of the Empire.

"I have nothing more to say, my Lord, except to express the hope that no unforeseen and untoward circumstances will cause any material reconsideration of the policies we have made."

His Excellency the Viceroy:—"We are now approaching the close of another session of the Legislative Council, and before we disperse I would like to say a few words upon the budget and other matters of general interest.

"As regards the monetary budget which has been under discussion this session, it is a matter of much satisfaction to me that all its important decisions—those for example relating to taxation, capital outlay and borrowing—have commanded practically unanimous acceptance both inside the Council and beyond it. The imposition of additional taxation at the present time would not in my judgment have been justified, either by financial requirements or by the present economic condition of the country, and our attitude in this matter has, I think, been thoroughly understood and appreciated. As regards capital outlay, we have had to strike a blow. At a time like this, material development must inevitably be retarded. But our capital programme is an integral part of India's financial system, and must be maintained on a scale bearing some reasonable relation to past standards, if economic hardship and dislocation are to be avoided. Our borrowing arrangements naturally follow from the conclusions on these two points. We are fortunate in being able to see our way to carrying them through without straining our credit, or drawing to the full on reserves which may afterwards be required to meet the many contingencies of another year of war.

"The William Meyer's most interesting recital of the financial events of the war period brings out very clearly the inherent soundness and strength of India's financial position, and this has been recognised in every quarter. It is quite true that our resources have suffered and that our resources have been depleted in other ways. This must be expected in a country whose fiscal system is so directly responsive, and whose almost every head of revenue, in discharging economic functions, and whose Government performs so many financial functions besides that of looking after its own business. We undoubtedly undertake in this country some heavy financial responsibilities, some indeed from which other Governments, the Home Government for example, are exempt. But we are in a position to my to-day, after eight months of war, that these responsibilities have been fully discharged, and that the strain which was thrown on us at the outset has now sensibly relaxed. At the same time we realise fully that another year of war must bring with it many unknown possibilities; and if further burdens are thus thrown upon our resources we are not unprepared to meet them.

"I turn now to the economic questions which have recently engaged my attention and that of the Government. The principal question under this head has been the high prices of wheat. When I addressed you at the beginning of this session, we had already restricted the

exports from December to the end of March to a fixed quantity, in order to secure that only a limited proportion of the supplies remaining over from the old crop should be exported, and we had also before us to inquire into the cause of the shortage of stocks, and, if necessary, to take over such as might be continuously withheld. The inquiries conducted by local Governments showed, however, that such stocks were not in existence, and further action in this direction could have had no good effect. It was, therefore, apparent that the only possible policy was to do what we could to relieve distress by cheap grain ships and the like, and to await the effect on prices of the new crop which usually begins to appear some time in February. World prices, however, continued to rise, and it became necessary in the interests of the Indian consumer to take steps which would ensure the effect of the new crop making itself felt as soon as possible. No arbitrary measures would have sufficed, and the urgency of the situation called for drastic action. We accordingly issued the announcement that all prices of export of wheat would be prohibited on and after the 1st April. Our object was to ensure that as supplies of the new crop, which, I am glad to say, promises to be one of the finest on record, began to be manifested, they should be used to relieve the undoubted shortage in India instead of being attracted to other countries by the high prices prevalent in the markets of the world. The result of this announcement was immediately beneficial and prices promptly declined to a more reasonable level. At the same time we have not neglected our responsibilities to the cultivator and to Indian trade. There is every sign that there will be an unusually large surplus this year available for export, and while we intend to keep export under our own control in order that prices may not be driven up again by sudden and excessive exportation, we are equally desirous of allowing our export trade to be carried on, so far as is compatible with the interests of the Indian consumer. I trust that this double object will be achieved by the scheme which has already been laid before Council in a recent debate. Under this scheme we shall keep the control of purchases for export in our own hands, and we hope thus to be able to ensure a moderate level of prices, to safeguard the consumer, and yet not to disappoint the cultivator of his legitimate profits. The fact that we shall have created an artificially low level of prices in India, as compared with prices in the other markets of the world, implies that export may be restricted on a considerable margin of profit. We hope to make arrangements by which such profits as may accrue to the State under this scheme will not be utilized, as is our revenue from normal sources, to meet the ordinary expenses of administration, but will be devoted to some special purpose for the advantage of the people. It is not possible for me now to say what this will be, but I have acted with sympathy the feeling expressed during the debate in my dissent in favour of such profits as may accrue being expended for the benefit of the agricultural classes.

"In addition to the control of wheat, my administration has had to bear its part in the policy which is being so vigorously and successfully prosecuted by the Imperial Government for preventing supplies of food-stuffs and raw materials reaching the countries with which we are at war. The strictest watch has been kept upon our trade with neutrals. Prohibitions and restrictions have been imposed where necessary, and I have pleasure in testifying to the readiness with which the non-martial community has submitted to these necessary interferences with the ordinary course of trade. Trading in India by firms or companies containing a hostile element has been put an end to, and the process of closing down such businesses is being carried into effect with due caution in order to avoid possible injury to India and British interests. At the same time, my Government have been giving such assistance as they can to Indian industries in its endeavours to take advantage of the opportunity for expansion afforded by the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria and other continental countries affected by the war. I should like to add that the whole question of providing for industrial development in India is one which has been and is receiving the most careful consideration of myself and my Government, and I am glad to find from the prominent place which it has taken in the debates of my Council this morning, that it is also occupying the minds of public men in India. The present time, when commerce and finance are naturally disturbed by a great war, when usual trade can hardly be expected to look on economic problems from their normal angle, is not in my judgment a suitable moment for taking special action or for introducing special inquiries as to how best this end may be achieved. But it is a question, the importance of which is very present in my thoughts, and it is one which I shall hope to undertake up vigorously and effectively as soon as normal conditions have improved."

"Since I last addressed you on the subject of the war in Europe, the position of the Allies in France has been maintained and improved, while in Eastern France, and Poland the tide of war has ebbed and flowed. The recent success at Neuve Chapelle, in which the Indian Army Corps took so prominent a part, has been a source of satisfaction to us all. In the meantime, the British fleet has maintained its absolute supremacy and having swept German commerce from off the sea, recently administered a severe punishment to a German squadron that ventured to make a further headlong dash at sea by gradually forcing its effort in Germany and the North Sea policy now being pursued by the Allies is a proof of the extent to which their progress is being felt. I trust the efforts of the German submarines have met with very little success, and their number is diminishing under the losses that they have experienced. In any case such a policy can have no possible effect on the eventual result of the war, and there can be no doubt that the day of triumph of the Allies who are making huge sacrifices for the right of all free nations to live their own lives and follow their own destinies is slowly but surely dawning, when the monstrous theory that one military nation can impose its will and barbarous code of administration upon all others will be finally shattered and buried into some obdurate and darkness."

"In the Near East, Turkey is beginning to experience the folly of the policy into which she has been forced by the sudden damage by a small military clique under German instigation of her best and highest interest.

"On every side while the Turkish forces have been engaged in fighting against the Allies they have met with reverses, and the moment is rapidly approaching when, if the Turkish Government are sufficiently wise, they will throw themselves into the arms of the Allies and thus free themselves from the German yoke.

"As an indication of how large the so-called Turkish Government is in touch with the real sentiment of the Turkish people, I may mention that a few weeks ago I saw a letter written by a resident in Constantinople in which, after denouncing the oppression and anarchy of the military authorities, the confident opinion of the middle and lower classes of the Turks was expressed in the saying that 'it will be all right when the British fleet comes up'.

"As you are aware, I paid a short visit to the Persian Gulf and to Basrah a few weeks ago. It was a great pleasure and advantage to me to have an opportunity of inquiring into the whole economic, commercial, and political situation of the province of Basrah, and also to visit our troops in their advanced posts within six or seven miles of the Turkish Camp, which was plainly visible and to congratulate them on their progress and splendid bearing. One would not but feel very proud of them all. I had also time to visit the hospitals in Basrah and was glad to be able to verify the fact that all the sick and wounded British and Indian troops are being well and carefully tended.

"As regards the province of Basrah I trust you are one of numerous personalities. Under Turkish rule it has greatly suffered and the population of the surrounding country is consequently very sparse. At small expense the city of Basrah might become a splendid port, and the port of call of all the trade of Mesopotamia and Northern Persia. Many the Irrigation of the Euphrate-Arab have so far been cultivated, but the soil is extremely fertile and only the most elementary schemes of irrigation are required to extend indefinitely the area under cultivation. The climate is splendid and resembles that of the Northern Provinces. I cannot conceive of a country more suitable for Indian immigration in the future when a more stable form of Government has been established. That country may then really become a garden of Eden and blossom like a rose.

"You are aware of the declaration made by the British, French, and Russian Governments of the inviolability of the holy places and of the freedom of Jeddah from attack so long as there was no interference with the Indian pilgrims. Subsequent to the failure of pilgrimages generally prompted His Majesty's Government, on hearing that there was a shortage of supplies at Jeddah and Mecca, to arrange for supplies to be sent there for distribution by the Indian Council at Jeddah. I regret to state that the Turkish authorities, in spite of the protests of the Indian Council, have sent for military purposes a cargo of 30,000 sacks of barley destined for the pilgrims. Until, therefore, we are able to receive some definite assurance that any further supplies that may be sent will reach their proper destination, it will be impossible for His Majesty's Government to make any further similar arrangements.

"On the north-western frontier the situation remains normal; and although there have been attacks on our advanced posts by trans-frontier tribesmen, they have been gallantly and successfully repelled by our troops, militia, and tribal levies.

"It has been with a sense of profound regret that I have heard that an address to His Majesty the King-Emperor against the draft Proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces has been carried by the House of Lords. It appears that out of a total of nearly 600 Peers of the Realm and in a House of only 75 Peers, the motion against the draft proclamation was carried by 47 votes to 26. No information has been received of any similar motion in the House of Commons, and we may therefore conclude that the Proclamation has not been rejected by Parliament as a whole. As you are aware, the proclamation was approved by the Governor-General in Council, by the Secretary of State in Council, and by His Majesty's Government, and, in accordance with the law, was laid upon the table in both Houses of Parliament. It may seem to you, as it does to me, a matter of serious concern that it should be within the power of a small body of Peers, who perhaps hardly realize the rate of progress made in this country during the past few years to throw out a proposition put by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government before Parliament with the full approbation of Indian public opinion. It seems clear to me, under the circumstances, that a modification of the law by which such procedure is possible is absolutely essential, and I trust that this will be recognized by His Majesty's Government.

"Nobody can reasonably contend that, with the advance of civilization entailing the discussion and solution of new questions of ever-increasing complexity arising every day, our Government is better than Council Government. The principle of Executive Councils for local Governments by which the local administration is less dependent upon the personal equation and which ensures a greater continuity of policy has already taken root in India and cannot now be eradicated. Moreover the inclusion of an Indian gentleman in the Council of a province in my mind a source of great strength to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. I speak from my own experience, and have no hesitation in saying, without any idea of flattery, that the presence of my friend Sir All India in my Council and his knowledge and experience are and have been of the greatest possible advantage to me and my Government. I can well understand that all educated people of this country will be disappointed at the result of the action of a small party in the House of Lords, but I would ask them not to be depressed, for I regard the proceedings of the 10th March in the House of Lords as only a temporary setback, and I feel so confident that the United Provinces will have its Executive Council within a very short period so that the dawn will follow the night.

"The activities of the Council during the current session have necessarily been circumscribed by the decision to avoid as far as possible all controversial business. Nevertheless some measures of importance have come under your consideration. I need only refer to the measures recently passed in the Council to secure the defence of India and the public safety, to order to improve the health of Government for your loyal co-operation in reaching that measure. Another Bill of importance has also been passed in this Council, namely, the House Labour and the present system of emigration and in securing that the welfare of labourers recruited to Africa is adequately safeguarded. The only other measure of importance to which I need allude is the Baccara Heads University Bill which was introduced into the Council on the 22nd. It will be a source of gratification to me if this measure becomes law during my tenure of office as Governor General. It is too early to speak of the possible effects of this Bill, but I have every hope that it will do much to promote the cause of education and to encourage learning and research amongst all classes.

"In the discussion of resolutions through the range of subjects has also been limited by the exclusion of controversial matters, much valuable experience has been gained. I may need to secure the views of the Council on the subject and to make an important and effective pronouncement of its policy. The discussion on the management of State Railways has not been a full one, I think we may congratulate ourselves that we have done a considerable amount of useful work in spite of the difficulties which have confronted us.

"I wish also to say one word of personal nature. I thank you for the kind words that so many of you have been so good as to speak of myself and my administration. I am very grateful and shall always treasure those words, but I have only done my duty; and although I love India and wish always to do my duty towards her, the question of the duration of my stay in India is not one that is in my hands.

"With these few words I will now conclude, and in adjourning this Council *res deo*, I wish you all a very happy return to your homes."

The Council adjourned *res deo*.

DEPART,

The 20th April 1935.

W. H. VINCENT,

Rep. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX.

(Referred to the Annex to General page 193 note.)

Grant for the engagement of major cultivation in Fiume.

1912.

	£
Fertilisers	51,550
Cane shoots	28,000
Fighting cane disease	4,500
Total	84,050

1913.

	£
Fertilisers	54,100
Seeds and planting	16,100
Fighting cane and other disease	2,500
Total	72,700

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

J. P. BEDFORD,

Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V of 1915.

An Act further to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

WHEREAS it is temporarily expedient further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enacting.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1915.

Amendment of section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

2. During the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter, section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, shall be construed as if for the words "one hundred and forty millions" in that section the words "two hundred millions" were substituted.

Repeal of Ordinance No. 1 of 1915.

3. The Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1915, is repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The permanent policy in regard to the investment of the Indian Paper Currency Reserve is awaiting consideration in connection with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. Meanwhile without prejudice to the final decision, which may thus be reached, it was recently decided, as a temporary measure, to take power to increase the maximum investment of Rs. 14 crores authorized by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, up to a total not exceeding Rs. 20 crores, with a view to providing for loans to the Presidency Banks should they be required for the maintenance of trade in the conditions arising out of the war, or alternatively to enable Government, if necessary, to obtain additional funds for grant purposes. Effect was given to this decision by the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1915, which was promulgated on the 10th January last, i.e., several days after the passing of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915, which extended the operation of all Ordinances in force on the date when it was passed, namely, 15th January, 1915, during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter. The Ordinance dealing with the Paper Currency investment is thus excluded from its scope, and a special Bill has accordingly to be introduced to secure its prolongation.

2. This Bill is in the form of an amendment to the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, and has the effect of conferring power on Government to increase the investment of the Paper Currency Reserve up to a maximum of Rs. 20 crores during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter. The result proposed is thus precisely the same as if the Ordinance dealing with this matter had come within the scope of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915.

W. S. MEYER.

The 14th March 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislation Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislation Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI of 1915.

An Act to extend the powers of the Governor General in Council during the continuance of the present war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

(3) This Act and the rules made thereunder shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In this Act the expression "subject of any State at war with His Majesty" includes—

- (i) any person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty; and
- (ii) with reference to a company, any company the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects, notwithstanding that the company may be registered within His Majesty's dominions.

3. (1) The power of the Governor General in Council, under section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, to make rules shall include power to make rules—

- (a) for avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or licence, the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty;
- (b) for avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design the proprietor whereof is a subject as aforesaid;
- (c) for avoiding or suspending any application made by any such person under the said Act;
- (d) for enabling the grant, in favour of persons other than such persons as aforesaid, on such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period, as may be thought fit, of licences to make, use, exercise, or vend, patent inventions and registered designs so liable to avoidance or suspension as aforesaid; and
- (e) for extending the time within which any act or thing may be or is required to be done under the said Act.

(2) If the rules made under this Act so provide, the rules or any of them shall have effect from the passing of this Act.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

4. The power to make rules conferred by section 3 (1) (a) and (d) of this Act shall be exercisable in respect of any exclusive privilege acquired under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as if such exclusive privilege had been a patent granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911; and the power to make rules conferred by section 3 (1) (e) of this Act in respect of anything to be done under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, shall be exercisable in respect of anything to be done under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

J. P. REDFORD,

Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII of 1915.

An Act to declare the law in force in certain territory added to the Province of Delhi.

Whereas by proclamation published in Notification No. 361-C, dated the 22nd day of February, 1915, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, has been pleased to take under his immediate authority and management the territory mentioned in Schedule I, which was formerly included within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and to include the said territory in the Province of Delhi with effect from the 1st April, 1915;

And whereas it is expedient to declare the law in force in the said territory;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enactments continued in force.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Delhi Laws Act, 1915;
(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1915.

2. All enactments (except the enactments specified in Schedule II) for the time being in force in the territory specified in Schedule A to the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, and all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under such enactments shall be deemed to be in force in the territory specified in Schedule I in the same manner and subject to the same modifications as they are for the time being in the territory specified in the said Schedule to the said Act.

3. The enactments specified in Schedule III, and all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under those enactments shall continue to be in force in the territory specified in Schedule I:

Provided that in the enactments so continued and in all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed thereunder, references to a Local Government, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, or the Board of Revenue for the United Provinces shall be read as referring to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi; references to a High Court or the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces as referring to the Chief Court of the Punjab; and references to the official Gazette for the United Provinces as referring to the Gazette of India.

Provision for facilitating application of certain enactments.

4. For the purpose of facilitating the application to the territory mentioned in Schedule I of the enactments referred to in section 3 the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, shall be exercisable in respect thereof.

Continuance of certain enactments from the added area.

5. Save as provided in sections 2 and 3 no enactment which is in force in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or any part thereof shall continue to be in force in the territory specified in Schedule I.

6. Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding which at the commencement thereof is pending in respect of any of the territory mentioned in Schedule I or of anything arising in such territory and every such proceeding shall be continued as if this Act had not been passed:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any proceeding, criminal, civil or revenue, other than a proceeding pending before the High Court of Judicature for the North-West Provinces, shall be transferred to, and disposed of by, the corresponding authority of the Delhi Provinces.

7. In section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, for the words "the territory mentioned in Schedule A" the words "the Province of Delhi" shall be substituted.

8. This Act shall be construed with, and deemed to be part of, the Delhi Laws Act, 1912.

SCHEDULE I.

TARIFFS ADDED TO THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

(See section 2.)

Revenue articles of—

1. Salted sugar.	19. Shikarpi Khair.	45. Tobacco.
2. Sugar.	20. Sugar Khair.	46. Khair.
3. Sugar.	21. Sugar.	47. Shikarpi Khair.
4. Sugar.	22. Shikarpi Khair.	48. Sugar Khair.
5. Sugar.	23. Sugar.	49. Sugar Khair.
6. Sugar.	24. Sugar.	50. Sugar Khair.
7. Sugar.	25. Sugar.	51. Sugar Khair.
8. Sugar.	26. Sugar.	52. Sugar Khair.
9. Sugar.	27. Sugar.	53. Sugar Khair.
10. Sugar.	28. Sugar.	54. Sugar Khair.
11. Sugar.	29. Sugar.	55. Sugar Khair.
12. Sugar.	30. Sugar.	56. Sugar Khair.
13. Sugar.	31. Sugar.	57. Sugar Khair.
14. Sugar.	32. Sugar.	58. Sugar Khair.
15. Sugar.	33. Sugar.	59. Sugar Khair.
16. Sugar.	34. Sugar.	60. Sugar Khair.
17. Sugar.	35. Sugar.	61. Sugar Khair.
18. Sugar.	36. Sugar.	62. Sugar Khair.
19. Sugar.	37. Sugar.	63. Sugar Khair.
20. Sugar.	38. Sugar.	64. Sugar Khair.
21. Sugar.	39. Sugar.	65. Sugar Khair.
22. Sugar.	40. Sugar.	66. Sugar Khair.
23. Sugar.	41. Sugar.	67. Sugar Khair.
24. Sugar.	42. Sugar.	68. Sugar Khair.
25. Sugar.	43. Sugar.	69. Sugar Khair.
26. Sugar.	44. Sugar.	70. Sugar Khair.
27. Sugar.	45. Sugar.	71. Sugar Khair.
28. Sugar.	46. Sugar.	72. Sugar Khair.
29. Sugar.	47. Sugar.	73. Sugar Khair.
30. Sugar.	48. Sugar.	74. Sugar Khair.
31. Sugar.	49. Sugar.	75. Sugar Khair.
32. Sugar.	50. Sugar.	76. Sugar Khair.
33. Sugar.	51. Sugar.	77. Sugar Khair.
34. Sugar.	52. Sugar.	78. Sugar Khair.
35. Sugar.	53. Sugar.	79. Sugar Khair.
36. Sugar.	54. Sugar.	80. Sugar Khair.
37. Sugar.	55. Sugar.	81. Sugar Khair.
38. Sugar.	56. Sugar.	82. Sugar Khair.
39. Sugar.	57. Sugar.	83. Sugar Khair.
40. Sugar.	58. Sugar.	84. Sugar Khair.
41. Sugar.	59. Sugar.	85. Sugar Khair.
42. Sugar.	60. Sugar.	86. Sugar Khair.
43. Sugar.	61. Sugar.	87. Sugar Khair.
44. Sugar.	62. Sugar.	88. Sugar Khair.
45. Sugar.	63. Sugar.	89. Sugar Khair.
46. Sugar.	64. Sugar.	90. Sugar Khair.
47. Sugar.	65. Sugar.	91. Sugar Khair.
48. Sugar.	66. Sugar.	92. Sugar Khair.
49. Sugar.	67. Sugar.	93. Sugar Khair.
50. Sugar.	68. Sugar.	94. Sugar Khair.
51. Sugar.	69. Sugar.	95. Sugar Khair.
52. Sugar.	70. Sugar.	96. Sugar Khair.
53. Sugar.	71. Sugar.	97. Sugar Khair.
54. Sugar.	72. Sugar.	98. Sugar Khair.
55. Sugar.	73. Sugar.	99. Sugar Khair.
56. Sugar.	74. Sugar.	100. Sugar Khair.

SCHEDULE II.

REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES WHICH WILL BE IN FORCE IN THE TARIFFS ADDED TO THAT PROVINCE.

(See section 2.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.
Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council.		
1857 ..	XXI ..	The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1857.
1857 ..	XXII ..	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1857.
1858 ..	XXIII ..	The Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1858.
Punjab Acts.		
1859 ..	VI ..	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1859.
1860 ..	V ..	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1860.
1861 ..	II ..	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1861.
1862 ..	II ..	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1862.

SCHEDULE III.

REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRICULTURE WHICH WILL CONTINUE TO BE IN FORCE IN THE TARIFFS ADDED TO THE DELHI PROVINCE.

(See section 2.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.
Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council.		
1857 ..	XX ..	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1857.
1858 ..	XX ..	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1858.
1859 ..	XX ..	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1859.
1860 ..	XX ..	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1860.
1861 ..	XX ..	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1861.
1862 ..	XX ..	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1862.
United Provinces Acts.		
1863 ..	XX ..	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1863.
1864 ..	XX ..	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1864.
1865 ..	XX ..	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1865.

* See also in 2. applies to the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1857, and the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1857.

W. E. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

J. P. BEDFORD,

Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th March 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII of 1915.

An Act further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915.

(2) It shall come into force at once, with the exception of section 7, which shall come into force on such days as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint in this behalf.

Amendment of section 2 of Act VI, 1901.

2. In section 2 (1) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(a) After clause (e) the following clause shall be added, namely:—
“(ee) ‘Board’ means the Assam Labour Board constituted under Chapter VI-A.”

(3) To clause (e) the following Explanation shall be added, namely:—
“Explanation.—If any such native of India, having proceeded from a Native State into such territories, departs therefrom for the purpose aforesaid, he shall be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of this definition.”

(4) After clause (a) the following clause shall be added, namely:—
“(aa) ‘native district’, in the case of a person who, having proceeded from a Native State into territories in which this Act is in force, emigrates therefrom, includes such Native State.”

(4) After clause (a) the following shall be added, namely:—
“(u) ‘and

(v) ‘Supervisor’ means a Supervisor appointed under this Act.”

Amendment of section 64, Act VI, 1901.

3. For sub-section (1) of section 64 of the said Act, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The Local Government may authorize any Superintendent to grant licenses to suitable persons to be Local Agents, for the purpose of representing employers within a specified area and for a specified period, in all matters connected with the supervision of garden-sanders under this Act.

(2) Any employer, or, on behalf of an employer, any association or firm duly authorized by general or special order of the Governor General in Council for the purpose of this clause, may apply for a license as aforesaid, to be granted to a specified person.

(3) Every such application shall be made to the Board, and the Board shall forward it with its recommendation to the Superintendent, who may thereupon, if he thinks fit, grant a license to such person.
—and the existing sub-section (2) of the same section shall be renumbered (4).”

4. In section 67 (1) of the said Act there shall be substituted for the words “the employer”, the words “his employer or the association or firm which has applied in respect of such Local Agent under section 64, sub-section (2)” and for the words from “or if” to the end of the sub-section, the following words, namely:—

“(3) If the District Magistrate is satisfied that the conduct of the Local Agent has been such as to render him unsuitable to hold a license.”

Insertion of new Chapter VI-A in Act VI, 1901.

5. After section 116 of the said Act the following provisions shall be inserted, namely.

" CHAPTER VI-A.

" ASIAN LABOUR BOARD.

" 114-A. (3) There shall be a Board, to be called the Asian Labour Board, for the supervision of Local Agents, and of the recruitment, engagement and emigration to labour districts of natives of India under this Act.

(4) The Asian Labour Board shall be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and may by that name sue and be sued.

(5) The Asian Labour Board (hereinafter called the Board) shall consist of sixteen members, including the Chairman, who shall be an officer in the service of Government, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India*. The remaining members shall be elected by the following bodies, namely:—

(a) eight by the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, as representatives of that Association and of the Indian Tea Association, London;

(b) four by the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association; and

(c) three by the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association;

(6) The election shall be made in such manner as may be determined by the electing bodies, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and the name of every person so elected shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(7) If within the period prescribed by rules made under this Chapter any of the aforesaid bodies fails to elect representatives or to elect the full number of representatives to which it is entitled, the Governor General in Council may nominate persons to be members of the Board as representatives of the said bodies.

(8) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board with such powers and duties as may be conferred on it by rules made under this Chapter. It shall consist of five members, of whom one shall be the Chairman of the Board, and the remaining four shall be elected in the manner prescribed by such rules, as representatives of the following bodies, namely:—

(a) one of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta;

(b) one of the Indian Tea Association, London;

(c) one of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association; and

(d) one of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

(9) No act done by the Board or by the Executive Committee shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the Board or of the Executive Committee, as the case may be.

" 115-B. (2) The Governor General in Council may fix the salary of the Chairman of the Board.

(3) Such salary shall be paid in such proportions by the Governor General in Council and the Board, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time determine.

" 116-C. (1) The Board may appoint so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Supervisors, with such powers and duties in respect of the supervision of Local Agents and the other matters mentioned in section 114-A (2), as may be conferred and imposed on them by rules made under this Chapter.

(2) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Board may fix the salary to be paid to Supervisors.

(3) The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, declare the local area in the Province within which Supervisors shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon them by rule under this Chapter.

(4) Every supervisor shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

" 118-D. (1) Whenever the Board has reason to believe that the conduct of a Local Agent has been such as to detract from his eligibility to hold a license, it may call on him to produce his license, and after hearing any cause that he may have to show to the contrary, may make such endorsement thereon as it thinks fit. A copy of every such endorsement shall be sent to the Superintendent of Emigration in the district for

Continuation of *Asian Labour Board.*

Appointment and duties of Supervisors.

Endorsement of Local Agent's license.